

In remembrance
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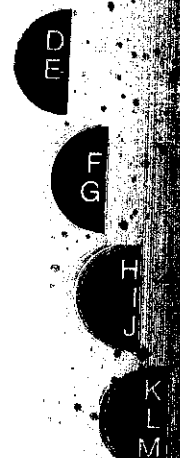
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used or shared in common. 2. of, by, or belonging to a community. 3. communal land. 4. a life. 5. engaged in a conflict. [1805-15; -isms -al] —commun-

arian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party. 4. (often cap.) the principles and practices of a Communist Party. COMMUNISM. [1835-45; < F communisme. See common, -ism]
Communism Peak, n. a peak in the Pamirs in NE Tadzhikistan. 18,600 ft. (7495 m).
Communist (kom'yə nist), n. 1. (cap.) a member of a Communist Party. 2. an advocate of communism. 3. a person who is regarded as being politically leftist or subversive causes. 4. (usu. cap.) a Communist Party. 5. (cap.) of or pertaining to a Communist Party or to communism. 6. pertaining to communists or communism. [1835-45; from communisme. See common, -ist] —com/mu-nis-tic, adj. —com/mu-nis-ti-cal-ly, adv.
Communist Chi'na, n. CHINA, People's Republic of.
Communist Manifesto, n. a pamphlet (1848) by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: first statement of the principles of communism.
Communist Party, n. a political party advocating the principles of communism, esp. as developed by Marx and Lenin. [1840-50]
Com-mu-ni-tar-i-an (kə myoo'ni tə'rei ən), n. 1. a member of a communist community. 2. an advocate of such a community. [1835-45] —com-mu-ni-tar-i-an-ism, n.
Com-mu-ni-ty (kə myoo'ni tē), n., pl. -ties. 1. a group of people who live in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common history and historical heritage. 2. a locality inhabited by such a group. 3. social, religious, occupational, or other group sharing common characteristics or interests: the business community. 4. the public; society: a group of associated nations sharing common interests or a common heritage; the Western European community. 5. an assemblage of plants and animal populations occupying a given area. 6. possession, enjoyment, liability, etc.: community of property. 7. character; agreement: community of interests. [1325-75; ME comūne < MF < L commūnitās = commūn(is) common + -tās -ty']
Com-mu-ni-ty anten-na tele-vision, n. See CATV. [1950-55]
Com-mu-ni-ty cen-ter, n. a building in which members of a community gather for social, educational, or cultural activities. [1910-15]
Com-mu-ni-ty chest, n. a fund for local welfare activities supported by community contributions. [1920-25, Amer.]
Com-mu-ni-ty col-lege, n. a nonresidential junior college supported in part by local government funds. [1945-50, Amer.]
Com-mu-ni-ty prop-erty, n. property acquired by a husband and wife, and in some states to be jointly owned. [1920-25]
Com-mu-ni-ty ser-vi-ce, n. a punitive sentence requiring a convicted person to perform unpaid work for the community in lieu of imprisonment. [1975-80]
Com-mu-ni-zation (kom'yə niz'), v.t., -nized, -nizing. 1. (often cap.) to implement communist principles or systems of government on (a country or area). 2. to make communistic. 3. to make (land, a house, etc.) the property of the community. [1885-90; back formation from communization < L commūn(is) common + -ization] —com-mu-ni-za-tion, n.
Com-mu-ta-ble (kə myoo'tə bəl), adj. capable of being commuted; interchangeable. [1640-50; < L] —com-mut-a-bil-i-ty, n.
Com-mu-tate (kom'yə tā't), v.t., -tated, -tating. 1. to reverse the direction of (a current or currents), as by a commutator. 2. to convert (alternating current) into direct current by use of a commutator. [1645-55; from commutation]
Com-mu-tation (kom'yə tə'shən), n. 1. the act of substituting one thing for another; substitution; exchange. 2. the changing of a prison sentence or other penalty to another less severe. 3. the act of commuting. 4. the act of substituting one kind of payment for another. 5. the act or process of commutating. [1400-50; ME comūte < L commutātio change. See commute, -tion]
Com-mu-tation tick-et, n. a ticket sold at a reduced rate, as by a railroad company, entitling the holder to travel a given route a fixed number of times or during a specified period. [1835-45]
Com-mu-ta-tive (kə myoo'tə tiv, kom'yə tā'tiv), adj. 1. of or pertaining to commutation, exchange, substitution, or interchange. 2. a. (of a binary operation) having the property that one term operating on a second is equal to the second operating on the first, as a x b = b x a. b. having reference to this property: the commutative law for multiplication. [1525-35; < ML] —com-mu-ta-tive-ly, adv. —com-mu'ta-tiv'i-ty, n.
Com-mu-ta-tor (kom'yə tā'tər), n. 1. a device for reversing the direction of a current. b. (in a DC motor or generator) a ring or disk assembly that works to change the frequency or direction of current in the armature windings. 2. Math. the element equal to the product of two given elements in a group multiplied on the right by the product of the inverses of the elements. [1830-40]
Com-mute (kə myoo't), v., -mut-ed, -mut-ing, n. —v.t. 1. to change (a prison sentence or other penalty) to a less severe form. 2. to exchange for another or for something else; interchange. 3. to change: to commute base metal into gold. 4. to change (one kind of payment) into or into another, as by substitution. —v.i. 5. to travel regularly over some distance, as from a suburb into a city and back. 6. to make substitution; compensate. 7. to serve as a substitute. 8. to give the same mathematical result whether operating on the left or on the right. —n. 9. a trip or result whether operating on the left or on the right. [1400-50; ME comūte < L commūtāre to change, replace, exchange = com-com-mūtāre to change]
Com-mu-ter (kə myoo'tər), n. 1. a person who commutes, esp. between home and work. —adj. 2. of or for commuting; serving commuters: a commuter railroad. 3. of or pertaining to a flight, plane, or airline that carries passengers over relatively short distances and usu. serves small communities. [1860-65, Amer.]
Com-mu-ter tax, n. an income tax imposed by a locality on those who work within its boundaries but reside elsewhere. [1965-70]
Com-ne-ne-us (kəm nē'nēs), n. a dynasty of Byzantine emperors that ruled at Constantinople, 1057-1185, and at Trebizond in Asia Minor, 1204-1461.
Com-no (kə'mnō), n. 1. Lake, a lake in N Italy, in Lombardy. 35 mi. (56 km) long; 56 sq. mi. (145 sq. km). 2. a city at the SW end of this lake. 97,169.

Com-no-rin (kəm'ər in), n. Cape, a cape on the S tip of India, extending into the Indian Ocean.
Com-no-ro-is-lands (kəm'nə rō'z), n.pl. a group of islands in the Indian Ocean between N Madagascar and E Africa: formerly an overseas territory of France; now divided between the Comoros and France. 511,466; 863 sq. mi. (2235 sq. km).
Com-no-ros (kəm'nə rō'z), n. Federal Islamic Republic of the, a republic comprising three of the Comoro Islands: a former overseas territory of France; declared independence 1975. 434,166; 719 sq. mi. (1862 sq. km). Cap.: Moroni.
Comp (kəmp), n. composition. [1865-70; by shortening]
Comp (kəmp), n., adj., v., -comp-ed, -comp-ing, Informal. —n. 1. something, as a ticket or book, provided free of charge. —adj. 2. complimentary; free of charge. —v.t. 3. to provide with a comp. 4. to provide free of charge. [1885-90; shortening of complimentary]
Comp (kəmp), v.i., -comp-ed, -comp-ing, to accompany a jazz soloist with irregularly spaced, punctuating chords. [1945-50, Amer.; shortening of accompany]
Comp (kəmp), n. Usual, comps. Informal. COMPREHENSIVE (def. 4). [by shortening]
Comp (kəmp), n. compensation: unemployment comp. [1970-75; by shortening]
Comp (kəmp), 1. comparative. 2. compare. 3. compensation. 4. compilation. 5. compiled. 6. compiler. 7. complement. 8. complete. 9. composition. 10. compositor. 11. compound. 12. comprehensive.
Comp-act (adj. kəm'pakt', kom-, kom'pakt'; v. kəm'pakt'; n. kəm'pakt'), adj., v., -pact-ed, -pact-ing, n. —adj. 1. joined or packed together; dense; solid: compact soil. 2. arranged within a relatively small space: a compact kitchen. 3. designed to be small in size and economical in operation. 4. solidly or firmly built: a compact physique. 5. expressed concisely; pithy; terse: a compact review of the news. 6. composed or made (usu. fol. by of): a book compact of form and content. —v.t. 7. to join or pack closely together; consolidate; condense. 8. to form or make by close union or conjunction; make up or compose. 9. to crush or compress into a tight, solid form: to compact rubbish. —n. 10. a small case containing a mirror, face powder, and sometimes rouge. 11. an automobile that is larger than a subcompact but smaller than a midsize car. [1375-1425; late ME < L compāctus, ptp. of compingere to shut away, bind together = com- + pangere to fix, arrange (akin to pax peace); cf. PACT, COMPACT] —comp-act-ed-ly, adv. —comp-act-ed-ness, n. —comp-act'ly, adv. —comp-act'ness, n.
Comp-act (kəm'pakt'), n. a formal agreement between two or more parties, states, etc.; contract. [1580-90; < L compactum, conpectum, n. use of neut. of compactus, ptp. of compacisci to make an agreement = com- + pacisci to secure by negotiation, akin to pax settlement ending hostilities, peace] —Syn. See AGREEMENT.
Comp-act disc, n. a small optical disc on which music, data, or images are digitally recorded for playback. Abbr.: CD [1980-85]
Comp-act disc play-er, n. a device for playing compact discs. Also called CD player.
Comp-act-er (kəm'pakt'ər, kom'pakt'), n. an appliance that crushes and compresses trash into small convenient bundles. [1945-50]
Comp-a-dre (kəm pə'drə), n. Chiefly Southwestern U.S. a friend, companion, or close associate. [1825-35, Amer.; < AmerSp; Sp: godfather < early ML compater; see COMPARE]
Com-pan-ion (kəm pan'yən), n., v., -ion-ed, -ion-ing. —n. 1. a person who frequently associates with or accompanies another; comrade; mate. 2. a person in a usual, long-term, intimate relationship with another person; partner. 3. a person employed to accompany, assist, or live with another as a helpful friend. 4. a mate or match for something. 5. a handbook or guide. 6. a member of the lowest rank in an order of knighthood. 7. Also called comes, the fainter of the two stars that constitute a double star. Compare PRIMARY (def. 15b). 8. Obs. a scamp; scoundrel. —v.t. 9. to be a companion to; accompany. [1250-1300; ME com- + AF; OF compaignon < LL compānionem, acc. of compānīo messmate = com-com- + pān(is) bread + -io -ion; trans. of a Gmc word c. Go gahlaiba, OHG galeipo] —com-pan-ion-less, adj. —Syn. See ACQUAINTANCE.
Com-pan-ion (kəm pan'yən), n. 1. COMPANIONWAY. 2. a covering over the top of a companionway. [1755-65; alter. of D kampanje quarterdeck < F (chambre de la) compagnie pantry of a medieval galley]
Com-pan-ion-a-ble (kəm pan'yə nə bəl), adj. possessing the qualities of a good companion; pleasant to be with; congenial. [1350-1400] —com-pan-ion-a-bil-i-ty, com-pan-ion-a-ble-ness, n. —com-pan-ion-a-bly, adv.
Com-pan-ion-ate (kəm pan'yə nit), adj. 1. of, by, or like companions. 2. tastefully harmonious or suitable. [1650-60]
Com-pan-ion-ate mar-riage, n. a proposed form of marriage permitting the divorce of a childless couple by mutual consent, leaving neither spouse responsible for the financial welfare of the other. [1925-30]
Com-pan-ion piece, n. a literary or musical work that has a close relationship to another work by the same author or composer. [1835-45]
Com-pan-ion-ship (kəm pan'yən ship'), n. association as companions; fellowship. [1540-50]
Com-pan-ion star, n. COMPANION (def. 6). [1775-85]
Com-pan-ion-way (kəm pan'yən wə'), n. a stair or ladder within the hull of a vessel. [1830-40]
Com-pan-y (kəm'pə nē), n., pl. -nies, v., -nied, -ny-ing. —n. 1. a number of individuals assembled or associated together; group of people. 2. a guest or guests: We're having company tonight. 3. companion-ship; fellowship; association: We always enjoy her company. 4. one's personal companions: I dislike the company you keep. 5. a number of persons united or incorporated for joint action, esp. for business: a publishing company; a dance company. 6. (cap.) the partners of a firm not specified in its title: Jones & Company. 7. a. a basic unit of troops comprising a headquarters and two or three platoons. b. any relatively small group of soldiers. 8. the Company, Informal, the CIA. 9. a unit of firefighters. —v.i. 10. Archaic, to associate. —v.t. 11. Archaic, to accompany. —Idiom. 12. keep company, a. to associate in or as if in courtship: She keeps company with a teacher. b. (of a couple) to spend time together regularly; go out on dates, as in courtship. 13. keep someone



PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part; set, even; if, ice; ox, nō, rō, oil, book, boot, out; up, urge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; zh in treasure. ə = a in alone. e in item, i in easily, o in gallop, u in circus. * in fire (*), hour (ou*).