

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

S.C. 17716

ELIZABETH KERRIGAN ET AL.

V.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH ET AL.

BRIEF AND APPENDIX OF THE AMICI CURIAE

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STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

Does the exclusion of same-sex couples from the legal institution of marriage violate the equal protection guarantees of Article First, § 20 of Connecticut's constitution?

STATEMENT OF INTEREST OF THE AMICI CURIAE

Ian Ayres is the William K. Townsend Professor at Yale Law School. Professor Ayres has written on issues of civil rights for over 15 years. He is the author of a number of empirical studies testing for sex and race discrimination (see, e.g., Pervasive Prejudice?: Non-Traditional Evidence of Race and Gender Discrimination, Chicago University Press, 2001). He has also analyzed the interaction between sex discrimination and sexual orientation discrimination (see, e.g., Straightforward: How to Mobilize Heterosexual Support for Gay Rights (Princeton University Press, 2005) (with Jennifer Gerarda Brown).

Jon Bauer is Clinical Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut School of Law. Professor Bauer regularly teaches Employment Discrimination Law, among other courses, and has been teaching and supervising law students in the law school's clinical programs, including its Civil Rights Clinic, since 1988. He also served as the law school's Director of Civil Clinical Programs from 1993 to 2004. Professor Bauer has testified before the Connecticut General Assembly on several occasions on matters affecting the administration of anti-discrimination statutes and, through his clinical programs, has provided representation to Connecticut residents in a wide range of anti-discrimination cases before federal and state courts and the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities. His scholarship includes a major study of discrimination against persons with disabilities in the bar admissions process.

Anne Dailey is the Evangeline Starr Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut School of Law where she teaches courses on Family Law, Federal Courts, Women and the Law, and Constitutional Law. Professor Dailey has authored numerous publications on women and the law.

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Susan Estrich is the Robert Kingsley Professor of Law and Political Science at the University of Southern California Law School. She is the author of numerous articles and six books, including Sex and Power (Riverhead Books, 2000). She teaches several courses, including constitutional law and gender discrimination. Professor Estrich is the former President of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts.

Herma Hill Kay is the Barbara Nachtrieb Armstrong Professor of Law and former Dean at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law (Boalt Hall). Professor Kay was named in 1998 by the *National Law Journal* as one of the 50 most influential female lawyers in the country. She has served as President of the Association of American Law Schools and Secretary of the American Bar Association Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. She has been the recipient of many major awards including the Society of American Law Teachers Teaching Award, the 1990 American Bar Foundation Research Award, and the 1992 Margaret Brent Award to Women Lawyers of Distinction from the ABA Commission on Women in the Profession. In 2000 she was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society. Professor Kay is a past or present member of 12 different governing or advisory boards, including the Russell Sage Foundation, Equal Rights Advocates, Inc., Order of the Coif, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Martha Minow is a Professor of Law at Harvard University, where she teaches family law and other courses. She is the co-editor of a casebook on women and the law, the author of numerous articles and book chapters on the history of family law, and a supervisor of numerous doctoral and masters degree students working on family law and its history in the United States and elsewhere.

Susan R. Schmeiser is an Associate Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut School of Law where she teaches courses in Sexuality, Gender and the Law, Criminal Law, Mental Health Law and Health Law. Professor Schmeiser has published articles and made numerous presentations on sexuality and the law, among other topics.

The applicants are experts in the fields of sex discrimination, civil rights, and constitutional law. Each of them has research, academic, or advocacy interests in equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against same-sex couples who wish to marry. The applicants offer this Court a reasoned approach to the interpretation of the antidiscrimination provision of Connecticut's constitution in light of its language, history, and place in the historical development of equality of rights.

**THE MARRIAGE EXCLUSION VIOLATES ARTICLE FIRST, § 20 OF
CONNECTICUT'S CONSTITUTION BY CREATING A SEX-BASED CLASSIFICATION.**

Article First, § 20 of Connecticut's constitution provides that "No person shall be denied the equal protection of the law nor be subjected to segregation or discrimination in the exercise or enjoyment of his or her political or civil rights because of religion, race, color, ancestry, national origin, sex, or physical or mental disability." Despite the plain and powerful language of this constitutional promise, Connecticut's civil union statute purposefully subjects same-sex couples to segregation and discrimination on the basis of sex. This Court now has the opportunity, and the duty, to enforce the letter and the spirit of the constitution's equal protection guarantee.

**A. Excluding Same-Sex Couples from the Institution of Marriage
Impermissibly Segregates Such Couples on the Basis of their Sex.**

A sex-based classification is one that treats men and women differently solely on the basis of their sex. As the plaintiffs in this case have argued, the Connecticut civil union statute¹ creates an impermissible sex-based classification because it deprives women of a right that is granted to all men (the right to marry a woman), and it deprives men of a right that is granted to all women (the right to marry a man). See Plaintiffs' Brief at 24. It is because of her sex, and for no other reason, that plaintiff Elizabeth Kerrigan cannot marry her life partner, plaintiff Joanne Mock; it is because of his sex, and for no other reason, that plaintiff Jeffrey Busch cannot marry his life partner, plaintiff Stephen Davis.

The civil union statute, like the co-parent adoption statute that preceded it by five years,² represents the growing political and social recognition that same-sex couples form

¹ See General Statutes § 46b-38bb et seq.; see also § 46b-38nn (text in Appendix).

² See General Statutes §§ 45a-724 and 45a-727a (text in Appendix).

families with the same love and commitment, and the same needs for legal protection, as heterosexual couples. But by stopping short of conferring the full rights of marriage – including the right to claim the status of “married” as opposed to “CU’d” – the legislature failed to implement the full equality of rights promised by Connecticut’s constitution.

B. The Plain Language of Article First, § 20 Prohibits Segregation or Discrimination Based on Sex.

As quoted above, Article First, § 20 expressly provides that no person shall be “subjected to segregation or discrimination in the . . . enjoyment of his or her civil or political rights because of . . . sex”. The trial court erroneously concluded that because the civil union statute has afforded same-sex couples the state-law rights and responsibilities of marriage, the plaintiffs have nothing to complain about; in the court’s view, such same-sex couples have not been “subjected to segregation or discrimination.” The court assumed that “segregation” requires a physical separation and that “discrimination” cannot result from a difference in nomenclature. See Kerrigan v. Connecticut, 49 Conn. Supp. 644, 664 (2006). The court’s ruling, however, is at odds with the plain meaning of the constitution and with the expressed purpose of the civil union statute.

As this Court has previously recognized, Connecticut’s equal protection guarantee is different from that of the federal constitution and of most other states in that it specifically prohibits “segregation.” “The express inclusion of the term ‘segregation’ in article first, § 20, has independent constitutional significance.” Sheff v. O’Neill, 238 Conn. 1, 27 (1996). In accordance with long-established principles of constitutional interpretation, “[e]ffect must be given to every part of and each word in our constitution.” Cahill v. Leopold, 141 Conn. 1, 21 (1954); Stolberg v. Caldwell, 175 Conn. 586, 597-98 (1978), appeal dismissed sub nom. Stolberg v. Davidson, 454 U.S. 958 (1981).

Dictionaries compiled around the time of the 1965 constitutional convention provide guidance to the meaning intended by the Framers. A 1964 dictionary indicates that to “segregate” is “to set apart from others or from the main mass or group; to isolate,” and “segregation” is “segregating or being segregated.” Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged (1964 2d ed.). To “discriminate” includes the meaning “to make distinctions in treatment; show partiality (*in favor of*) or prejudice (*against*).” *Id.* (italics in original). To “subject” someone is “to place under or below; . . . to cause to undergo or experience some action or treatment (with *to*); as, they *subjected* him to indignities.” *Id.* (italics in original). A 1966 dictionary defines “segregation” as the “act or practice of segregating,” and defines “segregate” as “to separate or set apart from others or from the main body or group; isolate: *to segregate exceptional children; to segregate hardened criminals.*” Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged Edition (1966) (italics in original). Its definition of “discrimination” includes the following: “treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit: *racial and religious intolerance and discrimination.*” *Id.* (italics in original).³

³ More recent dictionaries provide similar definitions. A 1989 dictionary, for instance, includes among the definitions of “segregation”: “a: the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by . . . by barriers to social intercourse . . . or by other discriminatory means.” Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1989 ed.). To “discriminate” is “to make a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit”; “discrimination” is “the act, practice, or an instance of discriminating categorically rather than individually.” *Id.* To “subject” someone to something is “to cause or force to undergo or endure (something unpleasant, inconvenient, or trying)”. *Id.* The full text of these definitions are provided in the Appendix.

Based on the ordinary meaning of the words chosen by the Framers and ratified by the people, the language of Article First, § 20 does not limit its prohibition on segregation and discrimination to physical, tangible separation. Rather, a person is “subjected to segregation or discrimination . . . because of . . . sex” when he or she is set apart from others not on individual merit but on a categorical distinction based on his or her sex.

There can be no doubt that the civil union statute treats same-sex couples differently from opposite-sex couples. That was the entire purpose of adopting a separate statutory scheme for same-sex couples. If the legislature had intended only to afford same-sex couples the same legal rights and responsibilities that opposite-sex couples obtain in marriage, there was a simple and direct way to do so: it could simply have extended the definition of marriage to include the union of two men or two women. It did not choose that course; it chose instead to create a separate statutory scheme, one that lacks the universal recognition and respect of marriage.

If the civil union statute had established different classes of permanent committed relationships based on race, no court now would hesitate to declare such classifications to be impermissible segregation or discrimination. That is, if it had declared that whites could marry whites and blacks could marry blacks, but blacks and whites could join only in a separate institution described as a civil union, the intention to discriminate on the basis of an impermissible classification would be obvious. The constitutional principle does not change merely because the classification here is based on the sex of the parties to the union rather than on their race. The civil union statute purposefully denies to same-sex couples the right to enter the institution of marriage and creates instead a separate and therefore inherently inferior status.

C. The Framers Intended Article First, § 20 to Allow an Expansion of Rights Over Time.

The history of Article First, § 20 confirms that the Framers intended it to be construed expansively to allow the recognition of new rights over time. During the Constitutional Convention of 1965, when the delegates were debating the addition of the word “segregation” to Article First, § 20, several representatives urged its adoption for the purpose of embodying a spirit of growth and change. Representative Kennelly, for instance, described the proposed amendment as “the very strongest human rights principle that this convention can put forth to the people of Connecticut.”⁴ 2 Proceedings of the Third Constitutional Convention 692 (1965). Representative Woodhouse similarly argued that “we all realize that rights of individuals in this country have developed and changed from time to time, and we certainly would not want to have in our [c]onstitution any language that would in the future perhaps limit new rights.” *Id.* at 691. Representative Baldwin boasted, with good reason, that “there is no state in the entire union that has more comprehensive and more liberal legislation with reference to the exercise of political and civil rights, than does the little sovereign State of Connecticut.” *Id.* at 695-96.

Nine years after the adoption of the 1965 constitution, Connecticut again amended its fundamental document to expand the rights of its citizens. In 1974, it approved the amendment to Article First, § 20 that prohibits segregation or discrimination based on sex. While the impetus for this amendment was the desire to protect the rights of women and to bring women into full civil equality with men, legislators who debated the amendment in

⁴ Somewhat less elegantly, but equally passionately, Representative Kennelly argued that the proposed amendment “is further a broad statement of principle that is all inclusive and would provide a complete umbrella for the total protection against discrimination and the word subjugation [sic] against segregation, which is sound symbolic language.” 2 Proceedings of the Third Constitutional Convention 692 (1965).

1972 recognized that its effects would be more far-reaching. Arthur Green, of the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, supported the resolution because “the question of sex discrimination is exactly like racial discrimination.” Conn. Joint Standing Committee Hearings, Government Administration and Policy, (1972 Sess.), at 49. In the House debates, Representative Neiditz argued that “our law must not discriminate against persons on the basis of irrelevances such as skin color, religious belief, political allegiance or national origin. In this modern age the sex of an individual is no longer a relevant factor insofar as legal rights are concerned. What is, and will remain relevant is the individual. His or her skills, capabilities and actions.” 15 H.R. Proc., Pt. 2 (1972 Sess.), at 872. He acknowledged that the equal rights amendment would inevitably affect the domestic relationship statutes, and that “the state domestic relations laws will have to face individual circumstances and needs, not on sexual stereotypes.” Id. at 874.

This Court has frequently stated that Connecticut’s constitution provides greater protection of individual rights than does the federal constitution. See, e.g., State v. Marsala, 216 Conn. 150, 159-60 (1990). This is particularly so where, as here, the language of our state constitution differs significantly from the federal constitution. Article First, § 20 differs from the federal constitution when it guarantees that no person will be subjected to segregation or discrimination based on sex. In Evening Sentinel v. National Organization for Women, 168 Conn. 26, 34 (1975), the Court recognized the substantial expansion of rights embodied in the Equal Rights Amendment, holding that “[t]he people of this state and their legislators have unambiguously indicated an intent to abolish sex discrimination.”

In the area of civil liberties, which includes all protections of the declaration of rights contained in article first of the Connecticut constitution, this Court sits as the court of last resort, subject only to the qualification that this Court may not restrict rights afforded by the federal constitution. State v. Marsala, 215 Conn. at 160 (citing, Horton v. Meskill, 172 Conn. 615, 641-42 (1977)). It is therefore fitting and proper for this Court to construe Article First, § 20 as prohibiting the state from preventing one person from marrying the person of his or her choice simply because of the person's sex.

D. The Prohibition Against Segregation or Discrimination Because of Sex in Article First, § 20 Was Intended To Culminate Centuries of Change in Attitudes and Beliefs Concerning Sex-Based Rights and Duties in Marriage.

An expansive construction of Article First, § 20 is appropriate because that section, as amended by the equal rights amendment, sought to eliminate the vestiges of sex-based classifications with respect to the rights and duties on Connecticut's citizenry, including the rights and duties related to marriage.⁵ It reflected centuries of legal developments that have, one by one, eliminated consideration of a person's sex as a factor in the enjoyment of civil rights. The progression of such developments can be seen in the changes over time in the legal relations of men and women and in the domestic relations law.

In its earliest years, Connecticut inherited many vestiges of English common law, including the law of coverture.⁶ Under the law of coverture, "[a]ll personal estate belonging

⁵ This Court has observed that "[t]he prevalent conception of the true nature of this relation [marriage] may be affected by and may affect the changing conditions of society, and may be affected by and may affect legislation defining legal status." Mathewson v. Mathewson, 79 Conn. 23, 25 (1906).

⁶ See Griswold v. Penniman, 2 Conn. 564 (1818) (analyzing effect of coverture on widow's ability to sue). See also Fitch v. Ayer, 2 Conn. 143 (1817); "As the law contemplates that husband and wife as being but one person, it allows them to have but

to the wife, and in her possession, at the time of marriage, is instantly, and absolutely vested in the husband, and becomes his property. He may use, and dispose of it without her consent, and may give it away by will. In case he never disposes of it in his life time, it shall at his death go to his heirs, and not to his wife, tho she survive him.” M. Moers Wenig, *The Marital Property Law of Connecticut: Past, Present and Future*, 1990 Wis. L. Rev. 807, 837 (1990) (quoting, Z. Swift, 1 A System of the Laws of the State of Connecticut 194 (1795)).

Through most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the laws defining the rights and obligations of civil marriage were replete with defined roles based on sex, including a husband’s obligation to provide for his wife and children, as well as the wife’s obligation to care for the home.⁷ Such sex-based distinctions were incrementally changed throughout this period of time, beginning as early as 1723. At that time, a wife in Connecticut was given the right to veto her husband’s conveyance of her lands. M. Salmon, Women and the Law of Property in Early America 201 n.31 (1986). In 1809, she was given the power to dispose of her property by will. E. Warbasse, The Changing Legal

one will, which is placed in the husband, as the fittest and ablest to provide for and govern the family; for this reason it gives him an absolute power over her personal property.” Z. Swift, 1 A System of the Laws of the State of Connecticut 194 (1795).

⁷ See Yale Univ. Sch. of Med. v. Collier, 206 Conn. 31, 33-34 (1998) (finding that, “[a]t common law, the primary duty of spousal support was on the husband....In return, the husband was entitled to his wife’s cohabitation, services, society, and affection.”); Brown v. Brown, 88 Conn. 42, 43 (1914) (under common law, the husband had the right to restrain his wife); Shields v. O’Reilly, 68 Conn. 256, 262 (1896) (“[d]uring the existence of the marriage relation it was clearly the duty of the [father] to support [his] child. The duty of the mother in this respect was, during the coverture, practically suspended or postponed”); Shelton v. Pendleton, 18 Conn. 417, 421-23 (1847) (holding that a husband is responsible to provide his wife with necessaries during the marriage, which include only necessary food, drink, clothing, washing, physic, instruction, and a competent place of residence).

Rights of Married Women, 1800-1861 29-48 (1960) (unpublished thesis, Harvard University Archives). And between 1845 and 1866, eleven acts were enacted to protect a wife's property rights, including the right to protect property received during coverture by bequest or distribution, the right to money or property acquired by her personal services, and the rights to all property real and personal when abandoned by her husband, and property received by gift. See Jackson v. Hubbard, 36 Conn. 10 (1869).

In 1877, the General Assembly effected a radical change in public policy through its enactment of the Married Women's Property Acts. These acts have been described as "the codification of equity by the legislature," enacted "to eliminate the common law disabilities of married women, to defeudalize the law of married women's property, and, importantly, to insulate 'a married woman's separate property from claims of her husband's creditors.'" M. Moers Wenig, *The Marital Property Law of Connecticut: Past, Present and Future*, 1990 Wis. L. Rev. 807, 817 (1990). This shift from the law of coverture was premised on "equality in personal identity and in the ownership of property . . . [and] replace[d] the unity of all rights in the husband." Mathewson v. Mathewson, 79 Conn. 23, 34 (1906).⁸

Inequalities in marriage based on sex remained even after the enactment of the Married Women's Property Acts. A husband, for example, was still expected to support his wife and children, and a wife could not be ordered to pay alimony. Although such inequalities diminished through time in Connecticut, they did not disappear altogether.⁹

⁸ "This legislation is remedial, not as ameliorating an existing evil but as eradicating that evil. It is in the nature of fundamental legislation, involving all the results necessarily flowing from the principle established. The equal capacity to own property and the equal legal identity, necessarily involves an equal power of making contracts and a power of contracting with each other." Mathewson v. Mathewson, 79 Conn. 23, 32 (1906).

⁹ For instance, the support obligation once vested in the husband became the mutual obligation of both spouses. See, e.g., General Statutes § 46b-37(b) (providing that

The 1974 amendment to Article First, § 20 was expected and intended to eliminate the remaining outmoded principles and practices that prevented full equality between men and women, including full equality in the context of marriage. Its implementation in law and practice has continued into the present century.

E. Construing Article First, § 20 to Encompass the Right to Marriage for Same-Sex Couples is Consistent with the Evolution of Equal Legal Rights for Both Sexes in Connecticut.

The civil union statute reflected Connecticut's acceptance of the reality that same-sex couples form permanent unions deserving of the same protections as marriage, but the legislature stopped short of affording the full equality required by the plain language of Article First, § 20. By defining marriage as the union between one man and one woman, the statute excludes same-sex couples from the civil institution of marriage solely on the basis of the sex of the parties to the union. The civil union act thus impermissibly thwarts the intention of Article First, § 20 to abolish discrimination or segregation on the basis of sex. This Court can and should now give full effect to the plain meaning of Article First, Section 20 by holding that same-sex couples must have equal access to civil marriage.

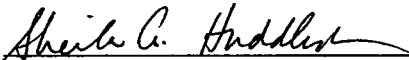
"it shall be the joint duty of each spouse to support his or her family"; § 46b-84 (setting out criteria by which court should evaluate ability of each parent to contribute to support of minor children).

The effects of the Married Women's Property Acts remain today with a few changes created subsequent to the 1974 amendment to Article First, § 20 of the Connecticut Constitution. In 1977, for instance, General Statutes § 46b-37 was rephrased to refer to "spouse" where the statute previously referred to either "husband" or "wife" and to delete the provisions that a husband's property be first used to support the family and that a wife was entitled to indemnity from her husband's property if her property was taken to satisfy claims. See Moers Wenig, supra, at 850-51 and n. 199.

December 12, 2006

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH PRACTICE BOOK § 67-2

This is to certify that the foregoing brief complies with all the requirements of
Practice Book § 67-2.


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CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES
EXCERPTS FROM THE ADOPTION STATUTES

§ 45a-724. Who may give child in adoption

(a) The following persons may give a child in adoption:

(1) A statutory parent appointed under the provisions of section 17a-112, section 45a-717 or section 45a-718 may, by written agreement, subject to the approval of the Court of Probate as provided in section 45a-727, give in adoption to any adult person any minor child of whom he or she is the statutory parent; provided, if the child has attained the age of twelve, the child shall consent to the agreement.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Court of Probate as provided in section 45a-727, any parent of a minor child may agree in writing with his or her spouse that the spouse shall adopt or join in the adoption of the child; if that parent is (A) the surviving parent if the other parent has died; (B) the mother of a child born out of wedlock, provided that if there is a putative father who has been notified under the provisions of section 45a-716, the rights of the putative father have been terminated; (C) a former single person who adopted a child and thereafter married; or (D) the sole guardian of the person of the child, if the parental rights, if any, of any person other than the parties to such agreement have been terminated.

(3) Subject to the approval of the Court of Probate as provided in section 45a-727, any parent of a minor child may agree in writing with one other person who shares parental responsibility for the child with such parent that the other person shall adopt or join in the adoption of the child, if the parental rights, if any, of any other person other than the parties to such agreement have been terminated.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Court of Probate as provided in section 45a-727, the guardian or guardians of the person of any minor child who is free for adoption in accordance with section 45a-725 may agree in writing with a relative that the relative shall adopt the child. For the purposes of this subsection "relative" shall include, but not be limited to, a person who has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the father of a child born out of wedlock, or who has acknowledged his paternity under the provisions of section 46b-172a, with further relationship to the child determined through the father.

(b) If all parties consent to the adoption under subdivision (2), (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of this section, then the application to be filed under section 45a-727 shall be combined with the consent termination of parental rights to be filed under section 45a-717. An application made under subdivision (2), (3) or (4) of subsection

(a) of this section shall not be granted in the case of any child who has attained the age of twelve without the child's consent.

§ 45a-727a. State policy re best interests of child; public policy re marriage

The General Assembly finds that:

(1) The best interests of a child are promoted by having persons in the child's life who manifest a deep concern for the child's growth and development;

(2) The best interests of a child are promoted when a child has as many persons loving and caring for the child as possible;

(3) The best interests of a child are promoted when the child is part of a loving, supportive and stable family, whether that family is a nuclear, extended, split, blended, single parent, adoptive or foster family; and

(4) It is further found that the current public policy of the state of Connecticut is now limited to a marriage between a man and a woman.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CIVIL UNION STATUTES

§ 46b-38bb. Eligibility

A person is eligible to enter into a civil union if such person is:

(1) Not a party to another civil union or a marriage;

(2) Of the same sex as the other party to the civil union;

(3) At least eighteen years of age; and

(4) Not prohibited from entering into a civil union pursuant to section 46b-38cc.

§ 46b-38nn. Equality of benefits, protections and responsibilities

Parties to a civil union shall have all the same benefits, protections and responsibilities under law, whether derived from the general statutes, administrative regulations or court rules, policy, common law or any other source of civil law, as are granted to spouses in a marriage, which is defined as the union of one man and one woman.

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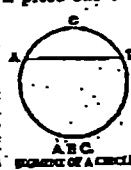
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seedy

seed/y, a.: *comp.* seedier; *superl.* seediest. 1. containing much seed; as, this orange is too *seedy*.
 2. gone to seed.
 3. containing small bubbles: said of glass.
 4. shabby, shabbily dressed, etc.
 5. feeling or looking physically bad or low in spirits. [Colloq.]
 6. full of spawn: said of a fish.
see'ing, n.: 1. the sense or power of sight; vision.
 2. the act of using the eyes to see.
see'ing, a.: [ppr. of *see*.] having the sense of sight.
see'ing, conj. since; inasmuch as; considering.
See'ing Eye (i), an institution near Morris-town, New Jersey, which breeds and trains dogs (*Seeing Eye dogs*) as guides and companions for blind people.
seek, v.t.: sought (sǎt). *pl.* pp.; seeking. *ppr.* [AS. *secan, seccan, to seek.*]
 1. to try to find; to search for; look for.
 2. to go to; to resort to; as, he *sought* the woods for peace.
 3. to search; to explore.
 4. to ask or inquire for; to try to learn or discover; as, he *sought* the answer in many places.
 5. to try to get or acquire; to aim at; pursue.
 6. to try; to attempt: used with an infinitive; as, he *sought* to appease his enemies.
seek, v.i. 1. to try to find someone or something; to make a search or investigation.
 2. to go; to resort; to pay a visit (to). [Obs.] to *seek after*; to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take.
seek, a. sick. [Obs.]
seek'er, n. 1. one who seeks; an inquirer; as, a *seeker* of truth.
 2. [S-] a member of an English sect in the seventeenth century who claimed to be seeking the true church.
seek'-nō-fūr'-thēr, n. a winter apple of a reddish color having a slightly acid flavor.
seel, v.t.: seeled, *pl.* pp.; seeling. *ppr.* [OFr. *ciller, siller*, from *cel, L. cilius, an eyelash.*]
 1. in falconry, to close the eyes of (a young hawk) by running a thread through the lids.
 2. to close (the eyes).
 3. to blind or hoodwink.
seel, v.i. to lean; to incline to one side; to roll, as a ship in a storm. [Obs.]
seel, n. the rolling or pitching of a ship in a storm. [Obs.]
seel, n. 1. time; opportunity; season. in respect to crops; as, *hay seel*. [Obs. or Brit. Dial.]
 2. happiness; felicity. [Obs. or Brit. Dial.]
seel'ly, adv. in a silly manner. [Obs.]
seel'y, a. silly; foolish; simple. [Obs.]
seem, v.i.: seemed, *pl.* pp.; seeming, *ppr.* [ME. *seemen*; AS. *seman, to bring to agreement.*]
 1. to appear to be; to give the impression of being; appear; as, he *seems* glad to see us.
 2. to appear to one's own mind; as, I *seem* to hear voices.
 3. to appear to exist; as, there *seems* no point in going.
 4. to be apparently true; as, it *seems* he was not there.
Syn.—appear, look.
seem, v.t. to become; to benefit. [Obs.]
seem'er, n. one who assumes an appearance or semblance.
seem'ing, a. apparent, especially as distinguished from actual; having the appearance or semblance of reality; specious; as, *seeming* friendship.
seem'ing, n. outward form or appearance; show; semblance; especially, a false appearance.
seem'ing-ly, adv. apparently; so far as can be observed.
seem'ing-ness, n. the quality or state of seeming. [Rare.]
seem'less, a. unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [Archaic.]
seem'li-head (-hed), n. seemliness. [Archaic.]
seem'li-ness, n. the quality of being seemly; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.
seem'ly, a.: *comp.* seemlier; *superl.* seemliest. [ME. *semlich*; ON. *semilig, seemly, becoming, from seem, fitting.*]
 1. pleasing in appearance; fair; handsome. [Archaic or Dial.]
 2. suitable, proper, fitting, or becoming, especially with reference to conventional

standards of conduct or good taste; decent; decorous.
Syn.—becoming, fit, suitable, appropriate, congruous, meet, decorous.
seem'ly, adv. in a seemly manner; properly, fittingly, etc.
seen, n. past participle of *see*.
seen, a. 1. manifest; understood; evident.
 2. versed; skilled. [Obs.]
seep, v.t.: seeped (sēpt), *pl.* pp.; seeping. *ppr.* [AS. *sipian, to soak*] to flow through pores; to ooze gently.
seep, n. a place where water or petroleum oozes from the ground to form a pool.
seep'age, n. the act or process of seeping; an oozing; also, the liquid that seeps.
seep'y, a. oozy; soggy: said especially of poorly drained land.
seer (or se'er), n. 1. one who sees; an onlooker.
 2. a forerunner; a prophet; one who foretells; a soothsayer.
sear, n. a sear.
sear'ess, n. a prothess.
sear'fish, n. a scombroid fish of the East Indian seas resembling the mackerel.
sear'hand, n. a kind of muslin.
sear'ship, n. the office, character, or quality of a sear.
sear'sucker, n. [Hind. *shirshaker*, from Per. *shir* = *shakar*, lit., milk and sugar, also a kind of striped linen cloth.] a light, crinkled fabric of linen or cotton, usually with a striped pattern.
see'saw, n. [a reduplicated form of *saw*, from the action of sawing.]
 1. a plank balanced on a support at the middle, used by children at play, one sitting at either end and causing his end to rise and fall alternately with the other.
 2. the act of playing in this way.
 3. any back-and-forth or up-and-down motion, action, or tendency, likened to that of a seesaw; as, the *seesaw* of pitched battle.
 4. in whist, a crossruff.
see'saw, v.i.: seesawed, *pl.* pp.; seesawing. *ppr.* to move with a reciprocating motion; to move back and forth or up and down; to vacillate.
see'saw, v.t. to cause to move in a seesaw manner.
see'saw, a. having a motion like a seesaw; moving back and forth or up and down.
see'see, n. a small bird, *Ammodramus bouhomi*, the sand partridge of western Asia.
seet, s. obsolete past tense of *see*.
seethe, v.t.: seethed or obs. sodd, *pl.*; seething or obs. bodden, *ppr.*; seething, *ppr.* [ME. *sechen*; AS. *seðhan*.]
 1. to boil; to cook by boiling.
 2. to separate, soak, or steep in liquid.
seethe, v.i. 1. to boil; to be boiling hot.
 2. to surge, bubble, or foam: as boiling liquid.
 3. to be violently agitated, excited, or disturbed.
seeth'er, n. a boiler; a pot for boiling things. [Obs.]
seg, n. 1. sedge. [Brit. Dial.]
 2. the yellow flower-de-luce. [Brit. Dial.]
seg, n. a castrated animal. [Scot.]
se-gar, n. a cigar.
seg'gar, n. and *v.t.* same as *sagger*.
seg'grum, seg'grun, n. the ragwort. [Brit. Dial.]
seghol' (-gōl'), n. [Heb.] in Hebrew, a vowel point, or short vowel (·), indicating the sound equivalent to English *e* in *men*; also written *segol*.
seghol'āte, a. marked with a seghol: also written *segolate*.
segment, n. [L. *segmentum, a piece cut off, from secare, to cut.*]
 1. any of the parts into which a body is separated or divided; a division; a section.
 2. in geometry, (a) a part cut off from a figure, especially of a circle or sphere, by a line or plane as the part of a circle contained between an arc and its chord; (b) any of the finite sections of a line.
 3. in machinery, any working part in the shape of a segment of a circle.
 4. in biology, any of the divisions formed by segmentation.

5. in zoology, (a) any of the sections that form the body of an arthropod; (b) a section of a limb between two joints.
segment, n. and *v.t.:* segmented, *pl.* pp.; segmenting, *ppr.* to divide or become divided or split up into segments.
seg'men'tal, a. 1. having the form of a segment of a circle.
 2. of, or having the nature of, a segment or segments.
 3. composed of segments.
segmental duct, in anatomy, the primitive duct in the excretory organ of the embryo.
segmental organ, certain organs placed at the sides of the body in annelids and connected with excretion; those organs from which the kidneys and genital ducts are developed in vertebrates.
segmental tube, a primitive tubule which develops into a urinary or a genital tube.
seg'men'tally, adv. in or by segments.
seg'men-tā-ry, a. segmented.
seg'men-tā'tion, n. 1. the act of dividing or the state of being divided into segments.
 2. in biology, a progressive growth and cleavage of a single cell into many others to form a new organism.
segmentation of the ovum; the first process of germination of the ovum in higher plants and animals; that process by which the original cell becomes converted wholly or in part into a mass of smaller cells.
total segmentation; segmentation in which the entire ovum undergoes segmentation; also called *holoblastic segmentation*.
seg'men-tā'tion cav'i-ty, the central cavity of a blastula; the blastocoela.
seg'men-tā'tion nu'cle-us, the nucleus formed in an impregnated ovum by fusion of the male and female pronuclei.
seg'men-tā'tion sphere, 1. the morula; the mass of cells formed by the segmentation of the nucleus of an ovum.
 2. a blastomere; one of the cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum.
segment-ed, a. arranged in segments or joints; articulated; jointed.
segment gear, in mechanics, a curved cogged surface or gear occupying but an arc of a circle.
seg'nō (-nyō), n.: *pl.* seg'nī (-nyī). [It., a sign.] in music, a sign or mark used especially to indicate repetition; abbreviated :S:
se'gō, n. [Am. Ind.] a perennial bulb plant of the lily family, *Calochortus nuttallii*, which grows in the western part of North America and has an edible root and a trumpet-shaped flower; also *sego lily*.
seg-rē-gāte, a. [L. *segregatus, pp. of segregare, to set apart, lit., to set apart from the flock;* se-, apart, and *gras, grexis, flock.*] set apart from others; separate; segregated.
segregate polygamy; in botany, a mode of inflorescence, when several florets included within an antheridium or a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths.
seg-rē-gāte, v.t.: segregated, *pl.* pp.; segregating, *ppr.* to set apart from others or from the main mass or group; to isolate.
seg-rē-gāte, v.i. 1. to separate from the main mass and collect together in a new body: said of crystals.
 2. to separate from others; to be segregated.
 3. in biology, to separate in accordance with Mendel's law; to undergo segregation.
seg-rē-gāted, adj. conforming to a system that segregates racial groups.
seg-rē-gā'tion, n. 1. a segregating or being segregated.
 2. a segregated part, group, number, etc.
 3. in biology, the separation of allelomorphous genes or characters, as in meiosis.
seg-rē-gā-tive, a. 1. tending to segregate.
 2. characterized by unsociability or disunity.
seg'ūs (-gwē), v.i. [It.] in music, to perform a part of a work in the manner of a preceding part.
seg-ū-dil'lā (-i-dē'l'yā), n. [Sp.] 1. a fast Spanish dance, danced and sung to the accompaniment of castanets.
 2. the music for this dance, in 3/4 time.
 3. a stanza of four to seven short lines, partly assonant, with a distinctive rhythm, sung to this music.
seg-ūen'tō (-ā-chen'tō), n. [It.] the seventeenth century, with reference to the Italian art and literature produced then.



use, bull, brate, turn, up; cry, myth; cat, machine, ace, church, chord; gem, anger, (Fr.) bon, as; this, thin; azure

subduable

sub-dū'a-ble, *a.* that can be subdued.
sub-dū'ā-l, *n.* the act of subduing; also, the state of being subdued.
sub-dū'ce, *v.t.*; subduced (-dūst'), *pl., pp.*; subducing, *ppr.* [*L. subducere*, *pp.* of *subducere*, to draw or lead away; *sub-*, and *ducere*, to draw, lead.]
 1. to withdraw; to take away. [Obs.]
 2. to subtract by arithmetical operation. [Obs.]
sub-dūc'tion, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to withdraw; to subtract; to take away.
sub-dūc'tion, *n.* 1. the act of taking away or withdrawing.
 2. arithmetical subtraction.
sub-dū'ce, *v.t.*; subduced, *pl., pp.*; subduing, *ppr.* [*ME. soduen*, *subduen*; *OFr. souduire*, to seduce, to subdue, from *L. subducere*, to draw away, remove; hence, to carry off, to overpower.]
 1. to conquer; to bring into subjection; to vanquish; as, Caesar *subduced* the Gauls.
 2. to tame; to make submissive, as by training; as, to *subdue* a stubborn child.
 3. to reduce to mildness; to repress; as, to *subdue* the temper or passions.
 4. to overcome by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or entreaties.
 5. to captivate, as by charms.
 6. to make less intense or less harsh; to soften, as a tone or color.
 7. to destroy the force of; to lower; as, medicines *subdue* a fever.
 8. to till or cultivate (land).
sub-dū'ed, *a.* 1. conquered; brought under subjection.
 2. soft or softened, as color or tone.
sub-dū'e'ment, *n.* a conquest. [Rare.]
sub-dū'er, *n.* one who or that which subduces; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.
sub-dū'p-lic, *a.* [*sub-*, and *L. duplus*, double, twice as much.] in the ratio of one to two.
sub-dū'pli-gate, *a.* expressed by the square roots; as, the *subduplicate* ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of \sqrt{a} to \sqrt{b} .
sub-dū'rāl, *a.* in anatomy, situated beneath the dura.
sub-ed'it, *v.t.* to edit under the direction of a chief editor or general editor.
sub-ed'it'or, *n.* an assistant editor.
sub'an-dō-gār'di-āl, *a.* beneath the endocardium.
sub'en-dy-māl, *a.* situated under the ependyma.
sub-en-tire, *a.* in botany, not quite entire; slightly toothed.
sub'ep-i-dēr'māl, *a.* lying immediately under the epidermis; as, *subepidermal* layers of cellular tissue.
sub'ep-i-glot'tic, *a.* lying under the epiglottis.
sub'ep-i-thē'l-āl, *a.* lying under the epithelium.
sub'ēr, *n.* same as cork, sense 2.
sub'ēr-ite, *n.* a salt of suberic acid.
sub'ēr-ō-us, *a.* of the nature of cork; relating to cork.
sub'ēr'ic, *a.* [*L. suber*, the cork tree.] pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as, *suberic acid*.
suberic acid; an acid, $C_{15}H_{16}O_4$, produced by treating rasped cork with nitric acid; it is soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, fuses at about 300° F., and sublimes in acicular crystals.
sub'ēr-in, **sub'ēr-inc**, *n.* a waxy or fatty substance contained in cork.
sub'ēr-ite, *n.* [*L. suber*, the cork oak.] a sponge of the genus *Suberites*.
sub'ēr-i-zā'tion, *n.* in botany, a suberizing or being suberized.
sub'ēr-ize, *v.t.*; suberized, *pl., pp.*; suberizing, *ppr.* in botany, to change into cork by the formation of suberin in the cell walls.
sub'ēr-ō-ne, *n.* a ketone, $C_{15}H_{16}O_3$, of suberic acid, obtained as an aromatic liquid.
sub'ēr-ō-se, *a.* 1. in botany, having the appearance of being gnawed, or slightly eaten.
 2. corklike in appearance; suberized.
sub'ēr-ō-us, *a.* of or like cork; suberose.
sub'ē-sū-phāg'ē-āl, *a.* in zoology, located under the esophagus.
subesophageal ganglion; a large ganglion found under the esophagus of certain invertebrates, as annelids and arthropods.
sub'fām'i-ly, *n.* any of the main subdivisions of a family of plants or animals.

sub-feū', *v.t.* [*sub-* and *feū*, for *feud.*] in feudal law, to underlet or sublet; to make subinfeudation of; as, a vassal *subfeud* his lands.
sub-feū'dā-tō-ry, *n.* an inferior tenant who held a fief from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.
sub-flū'v-i-āl, *a.* 1. in geology, deposited in the bed of a river.
 2. located beneath a stream, as a tunnel.
sub-fos'sil, *a.* of or pertaining to remains only partially fossilized.
sub-fus'cous, *a.* subfusc.
sub-fusk', *a.* duskyish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. [Rare.]
sub-gē-ner'ic, *a.* pertaining to a subgenus.
sub-gē'nus, *n.*; *pl.* sub-gē'n'ēr-ā, sub-gē'nus-ēs, a main subdivision of a genus of plants or animals.
sub-gē'mi-nāl, *a.* situated under the germ or embryo.
sub-glā'ciāl (-shāl), *a.* found or formerly deposited at the bottom of a glacier.
sub-glos'sāl, *a.* sublingual.
sub-glor'ic, *a.* located or occurring under the gloria.
sub-grāde, *n.* the surface or grade of a foundation layer, as for a street or sidewalk.
sub-grūp, *n.* a subdivision of a group, especially of a group in the periodic table of chemical elements.
sub-gūm', *a.* [Cantonese, lit., mixed vegetables.] designating any of various Chinese or Chinese-American dishes, as chow mein, prepared with water chestnuts, mushrooms, etc.
sub-has'tā-tion, *n.* [*L. subhastatio* (-ōnis), from *subhastare*, to sell by public auction; *sub-* and *hastis*, a spear.] a public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction; so called from the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place. [Obs.]
sub-head (-hed), *n.* 1. the title of a subdivision of a chapter, article, etc.
 2. a subordinate heading or title, as of a newspaper article.
 3. the assistant to the head of a school, etc.
sub-head'ing, *n.* a subhead (senses 1 and 2).
sub-he-pat'ic, *a.* situated beneath the liver or hepatic region.
sub-hū'mān, *a.* 1. below the human race in development; less than human.
 2. nearly human.
sub-hū'mē'r-ē, *v.t.* to carry by placing on one's shoulders [Obs.]
sub-hy'ā-loid, *a.* in anatomy, occurring beneath the hyaloid membrane.
sub-hymē'ni-āl, *a.* in botany, situated beneath the hymenium.
subhymenial layer; in some fungi, the layer of hyphal tissue below the hymenium; the subhymenium.
sub-hy-mē'ni-um, *n.* a subhymenial layer; a hypothecium.
sub-hy'oid, *a.* 1. lying under the hyoid bone; as, the *subhyoid* or cervical arch.
 2. occurring after the hyoid arch, as the first branchial arch proper or the fourth visceral arch.
sub-hy-oid'ē-ān, *a.* subhyoid.
sub-imū'gō, *n.* in the development of insects, an incomplete winged state between the pupa and the imago in which the insect is able to fly but has to shed another skin.
sub-in'dex, *n.*; *pl.* sub-in'di-cēs, in mathematics, a figure or sign placed after and under a character to distinguish it from others; thus: A.b.c.
sub-in'di-cāte, *v.t.*; subindicated, *pl., pp.*; subindicating, *ppr.* to indicate by signs; to indicate in a less degree or secondarily; to hint. [Rare.]
sub-in'di-cā'tion, *n.* the act of indicating by signs; a slight indication. [Rare.]
sub-in'dūce, *v.t.* to insinuate; to suggest; to offer or bring into consideration indirectly. [Rare.]
sub-in'fer, *v.t.* to infer or deduce from an inference already made. [Obs.]
sub-in-feū'dā'tion, *n.* 1. the transfer of feudal lands by a vassal lord to a subtenant with all the original privileges and responsibilities falling to the new holder.
 2. tenure so established.
 3. the lands or fief so held.
sub-in-feū'dā-tō-ry, *n.* a tenant by subinfeudation.
sub-in-gres'sion (-grēsh'un), *n.* a subtle entrance. [Rare.]

subjective

sub-in-tes'ti-nāl, *a.* occurring beneath an intestine.
sub-in-vō-lū'tion, *n.* an incomplete involu-tion or return to normal dimensions.
sub-ir-ri-gāte, *v.t.* to irrigate (land) by a system of underground pipes.
sub-l-rā'nē-ous, *a.* sudden; hasty.
sub-l-rā'nē-ous-ness, *n.* suddenness.
sub-l-rā-ny, *a.* hasty; sudden. [Obs.]
sub'bi-tō, *adv.* in music, quickly; suddenly; a direction to the performer; as, *volti subito*, turn (the leaf) quickly.
sub-jā'cen-cy, *n.* a subjacent condition.
sub-jā'cent, *a.* [*L. subjacere* (-entis), *ppr.* of *subjacere*, to lie under; *sub-*, and *jacere*, to lie.]
 1. lying directly under or below; underlying.
 2. being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.
sub'ject, *a.* [*ME. suget*, *OFr. sujel*, *subject*, *sub-ject*, from *L. subiectus*, subject, *pp.* of *subjicere*, to place under, put under. *sub'ject*.]
 1. placed or situated under. [Obs.]
 2. being under the power and dominion of, or owing allegiance to, another.
 3. exposed; liable to receive (with *to*); as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold; a person *subject* to attacks of fever.
 4. liable; having a disposition or tendency (with *to*); as, *subject* to criticism.
 5. contingent or conditional upon (with *to*); as, it is *subject* to my approval.
 6. submissive; obedient.
sub'ject, *n.* 1. one who or that which is under the power, control, influence, observation, or action of some other person or thing, especially a person who owes allegiance to a ruler, government, etc.; as, a *subject* of a king, or of a government.
 2. that which is treated or handled in discussion, study, writing, painting, etc.; a theme, a topic; as, a *subject* of discussion, a *subject* of negotiation, the *subject* of a song or of a biography.
 3. in music, the principal melody or theme of a movement or composition.
 4. any of the various courses of study in a school or college; a branch of learning; as, mathematics is my favorite *subject*.
 5. in grammar, the word or group of words in a sentence about which something is said and which serves as the starting point of the action except in passive constructions; *sub-jects* are nouns or pronouns or other words functioning as nouns or pronouns.
 6. in logic, that term of a proposition concerning which anything is affirmed or denied.
 7. in philosophy, that in which any characteristics inhere; a thing considered as apart from its attributes or qualities; hence, the ego; the thinking agent; the self, or personality of the thinker, as distinguished from everything outside of the mind.
 8. that on which or the one on whom any operation or experiment is performed; hence, one susceptible to an action or influence, as (a) in anatomy, a dead body for the purposes of dissection; (b) a person used in experimental hypnotism; (c) a person affected by disease or susceptible to it.
 9. one who or that which is the cause or occasion of something; reason; as, she was the *subject* of the outcry.
sub'ject', *v.t.*; subjected, *pl., pp.*; subjecting, *ppr.* 1. to place under or below. [Obs.]
 2. to place before; to submit; as, a plan *subjected* for approval. [Rare.]
 3. to bring under the authority or control of; to cause to owe allegiance.
 4. to cause to have a disposition or tendency; to expose (with *to*); as, his weakness *subjected* him to many diseases.
 5. to cause to undergo or experience some action or treatment (with *to*); as, they *subjected* him to indignities.
sub'ject', *v.t.* to be or become subject.
sub'jec'tion, *n.* a subjecting or being subjected.
sub'ject-ist, *n.* a subjectivist.
sub'ject-ive, *a.* [*L. subiectivus*.]
 1. of, affected by, or produced by the mind or a particular state of mind; of or resulting from the feelings or temperament of the subject, or person thinking, rather than the attributes of the object thought of; as, a *subjective* judgment.
 2. determined by and emphasizing the ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc. of the artist, writer, or speaker.
 3. in grammar, nominative.

ase, bull, brute, turn, up; cry, myth; cat, machine, ace, church, chord; gem, anger, (Fr.) bon, as; this, thin; azure

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sub-gla-cial (sub glā'shəl), *adj.* 1. beneath a glacier: a subglacial stream. 2. formerly beneath a glacier: a subglacial deposit. [SUB- + GLACIAL] —**sub-gla-cial-ly**, *adv.*

sub-grade (sub'grād/), *Civ. Eng., Building Trades.* —*n.* 1. the prepared earth surface on which a pavement or the ballast of a railroad track is placed. —*adj.* 2. beneath the finished ground level of a project. [SUB- + GRADE]

sub-group (sub'grōōp/), *n.* 1. a subordinate group; a division of a group. 2. *Chem.* a vertical division of a group in the periodic table; family. 3. *Math.* a subset of a group which is closed under the group operation and in which every element has an inverse in the subset. [SUB- + GROUP]

sub-gum (sub'gum/), *adj.* *Chinese or Chinese-American Cookery.* prepared with mixed vegetables, as with water chestnuts, mushrooms, and bean sprouts. [Cantonese Pidgin for mixed vegetable dishes]

sub-hal-ide (sub hal'id, -hā'lid), *n.* *Chem.* a halide containing a relatively small proportion of the halogen, as mercurous chloride. [SUB- + HALIDE]

sub-har-mo-nic (sub'hār mon'ik), *n.* *Physics.* an oscillation that has a frequency which is an integral submultiple of the frequency of a related oscillation. [SUB- + HARMONIC]

sub-head (sub'hed/), *n.* 1. (in written or printed matter) a title or heading of a subdivision, as in a chapter, essay, or newspaper article. 2. (in written or printed matter) a subordinate division of a title or heading. 3. the immediate subordinate of the president or other head of an educational institution. Also, **sub/head/ing** (for defs. 1, 2). [SUB- + HEAD]

sub-he-dral (sub hē'drəl), *adj.* (of mineral crystals in igneous rocks) having a partial or incomplete crystal face or form. [SUB- + HEDRAL]

sub-hu-man (sub hyōō'man or, often, -yōōō/), *adj.* 1. less than or not quite human. 2. almost human: *In some respects, the porpoise is subhuman.* [SUB- + HUMAN]

sub-in-can-des-cent (sub'in kən des'ənt), *adj.* almost incandescent. [SUB- + INCANDESCENT]

sub-in-ci-sion (sub'in sish'ən), *n.* the cutting open of the urethra along the underside of the penis, performed as part of a puberty ritual among some primitive tribes, esp. in central Australia. [SUB- + INCISION]

sub-in-de (sub in'dē), *adv.* (in prescriptions) frequently. [< I]

sub-in-dex (sub in'deks), *n., pl. -dices (-di sēz/).* *Math.* inferior (def. 10). [SUB- + INDEX]

sub-in-feu-date (sub'in fyōō'dā), *v.t., v.i., -dat-ed, -dat-ing.* to grant subinfeudation (to). Also, **sub/in-feud'**. [back formation from SUBINFEUDATION]

sub-in-feu-da-tion (sub'in fyōō dā'shən), *n.* *Feudal Law.* 1. secondary infeudation; the granting of a portion of an estate by a feudal tenant to a subtenant, held from the tenant on terms similar to those of the grant to him. 2. the tenure established. 3. the estate or fief so created. [SUB- + INFEUDATION]

sub-in-feu-da-to-ry (sub'in fyōō'dā tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *n., pl. -ries.* one who holds by subinfeudation. [SUBINFEUDATION + -ORY]

sub-in-flu-ent (sub in'flōō ənt), *n.* *Ecol.* a plant or animal that has a lesser effect than an influent on the ecological processes within a community. [SUB- + INFLUENT]

sub-in-ter-val (sub in'tər vəl), *n.* *Math.* an interval that is a subset of a given interval. [SUB- + INTERVAL]

sub-ir-ri-gate (sub'ir'ē gāt/), *v.t., -gat-ed, -gat-ing.* to irrigate beneath the surface of the ground, as with water passing through a system of underground pipes or transmitted through the subsoil from ditches, etc. [SUB- + IRRIGATE] —**sub/ir-ri-ga-tion**, *n.*

sub-i-to (sōō'bi tō/; *It.* sōō'bē tō/), *adv.* (as a musical direction) suddenly; abruptly: *subito pianissimo.* [< It < L, abl. sing. neut. of *subitus* sudden, equiv. to sub-surg- + -i- (root of -ire) to + -tus ptp. suffix]

subj., 1. subject. 2. subjective. 3. subjectively. 4. subjunctive.

sub-ja-cent (sub jā'sənt), *adj.* 1. situated or occurring underneath or below; underlying. 2. forming a basis. 3. lower than but not directly under something. [< L *subjacent* (s. of *subjacens*) underlying (prp. of *subjacere*), equiv. to sub-surg- + jac- + -ent- -ENT] —**sub-ja-cent-ry**, *n.* —**sub-ja-cent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-ject (*n., adj.* sub'jekt; *v.* sōō'jekt/), *n.* 1. that which forms a basic matter of thought, discussion, investigation, etc.: a *subject of conversation*. 2. a branch of knowledge as a course of study: *He studied four subjects his first year at college.* 3. a motive, cause, or ground: a *subject for complaint*. 4. the theme of a sermon, book, story, etc. 5. the principal melodic motive or phrase in a musical composition, esp. in a fugue. 6. an object, scene, incident, etc., chosen by an artist for representation, or as represented in art. 7. one who is under the dominion or rule of a sovereign. 8. one who owes allegiance to a

government and lives under its protection: *four subjects of Sweden.* 9. such other collectively. 10. *Gram.* (in English and many other languages) a syntactic unit that functions as one of the two main constituents of a simple sentence, the other being the predicate, and that consists of a noun, noun phrase, or noun substitute which often refers to the one performing the action or being in the state expressed by the predicate, as *He* in *He gave notice*. 11. one who or that which undergoes or may undergo some action: *As a dissenter, he found himself the subject of the group's animosity.* 12. a person or thing under the control or influence of another. 13. a person as an object of medical, surgical, or psychological treatment or experiment. 14. a cadaver used for dissection. 15. *Logic.* that term of a proposition concerning which the predicate is affirmed or denied. 16. *Philos.* a. that which thinks, feels, perceives, intends, etc., as contrasted with the objects of thought, feeling, etc. b. the self or ego. 17. *Metaphysics.* that in which qualities or attributes inhere; substance. —*adj.* 18. being under domination, control, or influence (often fol. by *to*). 19. being under dominion, rule, or authority, as of a sovereign, state, or some governing power; owing allegiance or obedience (often fol. by *to*). 20. open or exposed (usually fol. by *to*): *subject to ridicule.* 21. being dependent or conditional upon something (usually fol. by *to*): *His consent is subject to your approval.* 22. being under the necessity of undergoing something (usually fol. by *to*): *All men are subject to death.* 23. liable; prone (usually fol. by *to*): *subject to headaches.* —*v.t.* 24. to bring under domination, control, or influence (usually fol. by *to*). 25. to bring under dominion, rule, or authority, as of a conqueror or a governing power (usually fol. by *to*). 26. to cause to undergo the action of something specified; expose (usually fol. by *to*): *subject metal to intense heat.* 27. to make liable or vulnerable; lay open; expose (usually fol. by *to*): *to subject oneself to ridicule.* 28. *Obs.* to place beneath something; make subjacent. [< L *subjectus* thrown under (ptp. of *subicere*), hence as *n. subjectus* (masc.), person of inferior status, *subjectum* (neut.), basis; equiv. to sub-surg- + jac- throw + -tus ptp. suffix; *r. ME suget < OF*] —**sub-ject'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* —**sub-ject'a-ble**, *adj.* —**sub-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**sub-ject'ed-ness**, *n.* —**sub-ject-less**, *adj.* —**sub-ject-like'**, *adj.* —*Syn.* 1. **SUBJECT, THEME, TOPIC** are often interchangeable to express the material being considered in a speech or written composition. **SUBJECT** is a broad word for whatever is treated of in writing, speech, art, etc.; the *subject for discussion*. **THEME** and **TOPIC** are usually narrower and apply to some limited or specific part of a general subject. A **THEME** is often the underlying conception of a discourse or composition, perhaps not put into words but easily recognizable: *The theme of a need for reform runs throughout his work.* A **TOPIC** is the statement of what is to be treated in a section of a composition: *The topic is treated fully in this section.* 2. *reason, rationale.* 18. subordinate, subservient. 21. contingent.

sub-ject cat'a-log, *Library Science.* a catalog having entries listed by subject only.

sub-ject-iv-ly (sōō'jekt'iv/), *v.t., -fied, -fy-ing.* 1. to make subjective. 2. to identify with (a subject) or interpret subjectively. *Cf. objectify.* [SUBJECT + -RY] —**sub-ject'iv-i-fi-ca-tion**, *n.*

sub-ject-ion (sōō'jekt'shən), *n.* 1. the act of subjecting. 2. the state or fact of being subjected. [ME < L *subjectio*-(s. of *subjectio*) a throwing under, equiv. to *subject* (see SUBJECT) + -iōn- -ION] —**sub-ject'ional-ly**, *adv.*

sub-ject-ive (sōō'jekt'iv), *adj.* 1. existing in the mind; belonging to the thinking subject rather than to the object of thought (opposed to *objective*). 2. pertaining to or characteristic of an individual; personal; individual: *a subjective evaluation.* 3. placing excessive emphasis on one's own moods, attitudes, opinions, etc.; unduly egocentric. 4. *Philos.* relating to or of the nature of an object as it is known in the mind as distinct from a thing in itself. 5. relating to properties or specific conditions of the mind as distinguished from general or universal experience. 6. pertaining to the subject or substance in which attributes inhere; essential. 7. *Gram.* a. pertaining to or constituting the subject of a sentence. b. (in English and certain other languages) noting a case specialized for that use, as *He* in *He hit the ball*. c. similar to such a case in meaning. *Cf. nominative.* 8. *Obs.* characteristic of a political subject; submissive. [< LL *subjectivus* < L *subjectum* (neut. of *subjectus*; see SUBJECT) + -ivus -IVE] —**sub-ject'ive-ly**, *adv.* —**sub-ject-iv-i-ty** (sub'jekt'iv'i tē), *n.* —**sub-ject'ive-ness**, *n.* —*Syn.* 1. mental. 6. substantial, inherent.

sub-ject-ive ide'al-ism, *Philos.* a form of idealism asserting that all experience is of ideas created or distorted by the mind of the observer. *Cf. objective idealism.* —**sub-ject'ive ide'al-ist**.

sub-ject-ive spir-it, *Hegelianism.* spirit, i. it falls short of the attainments of objective spirit

sub-ject-iv-ism (sōō'jekt'iv'iz-əm), *n.* 1. *Psychology.* the doctrine that all knowledge is in experiences by the self, and that transcendence is impossible. 2. *Ethics.* a. the theory that states of thought or feeling are the highest; b. the doctrine that the good and the right are distinguished and judged only by individual [SUBJECTIVE + -ISM] —**sub-ject'iv-ist**, *n.* —**sub-ject'iv-istic**, *adj.* —**sub-ject'iv-ist-ic-ally**, *adv.*

sub-ject mat'ter, 1. the substance of a document, writing, etc., as distinguished from its style. 2. the matter which is subject to something. 3. the matter out of which a thing is formed.

sub-join (sōō'join/), *v.t.* 1. to add to the something said or written; append. 2. to sequence or juxtaposition to something else. *sub-join*(dre). See SUB- JOIN

sub-join-der (sōō'join'dər), *n.* something as an additional comment. [SUB- + JOIN + DER] —**sub-join-der-ly**, *adv.*

sub-ju-dice (sub jōō'di sē/; *Lat.* sub jōō before a judge or court; awaiting judicial determination) [< I]

sub-ju-gate (sub'jū gāt/), *v.t., -gat-ed, -gat-ing.* to bring under complete control or subjection; master. 2. to make submissive or subservient: [< LL *subjugatus* (ptp. of *subjugare*), equiv. to + *jug*(um) yoke + -atus -ATE'] —**sub-ju-ga-ble**, *adj.* —**sub/ju-ga-tion**, *n.* —**sub/jug-** (*sub'jū-g*), *adv.* —*Syn.* 1. 2. overcome, vanquish, reduce, over

sub-junc-tion (sōō'jūŋk'shən), *n.* 1. the act of joining. 2. the state of being subjoined. 3. s. subjoined. [< LL *subjunction*-(s. of *subjuncti*) joining. See SUB- JUNCTION]

sub-junc-tive (sōō'jūŋk'tiv), *Gram.* —*adj.* English and certain other languages) noting or relating to a mood or mode of the verb that may be subjective, doubtful, hypothetical, or grammatically subordinate statements or questions, as the *m* in *if this be treason*. *Cf. imperative* (def. 3), *ir* (def. 2). —*n.* 2. the subjunctive mood or mode of the verb in the subjunctive mood or form. [< *junction*(us), equiv. to *sub-join*(us) (ptp. of *sub-join*), equiv. to sub-surg- + junc- (< *ju* + -tus ptp. suffix + -ivus -IVE)] —**sub-junc-tive-ly**, *adv.* —*Usage.* Speakers of standard English usually use the subjunctive in contrary to fact and other subjunctive clauses where it applies, as *were* in *If I were*; and *I wish he were here*. Although the subjunctive seems to be disappearing from the speech of its proper use still marks the educated speaker.

sub-king-dom (sub'kiŋg'dəm, sub'kiŋg-/), *n.* a category of related phyla within a kingdom. KINGDOM

sub-la-bi-al (sub lā'bi əl), *adj.* situated below or labium. [SUB- + LABIAL] —**sub-la'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

sub-lap-sar-i-an-ism (sub'lap sār'ē ə nīz/; *Theol.* *infralapsarianism*. [< NL *sublapsari*(us) sub-surg- + laps(us) a fall + -arius -ARY] -ISM] —**sub/lap-sar'i-an**, *adj., n.*

sub-lat-tice (sub'lat'is), *n.* *Math.* a set of elements in a lattice, in each subset of two elements at least upper bound and a greatest lower bound in the given set. [SUB- + LATTICE]

sub-lease (n. sub'lēs/; *v.* sub'lēs/), *n., v.t., -leas-ing.* —*n.* 1. a lease granted by one who is a lessee of a property, as an apartment. —*v.t.* 2. to grant a sublease of. 3. to take or hold a sublease. [SUB- + LEASE] —**sub-les-see** (sub'lē sē/), *n.* —**sub-les-sor** (sub'lēs'ōr, sub'lē sōr/), *n.*

sub-let (*v.* sub'let/; *n.* sub'let/, sub'let/), *v.t., v.i., -let-ting, -let-*. 1. to let. 2. to let subcontract: *to sublet work.* —*n.* 3. a sublease. [SUB- + LET]

sub-le-thal (sub lē'thəl), *adj.* almost lethal a sublethal dose of poison. [SUB- + LETHAL]

sub-lev-el (sub'lev'əl), *n.* *Mining.* a diaphragm or ore, into which overlying material, esp. upper layer of ore, is caved.

sub-lieuten-ant (sub'lōō ten'ənt), *n.* 1. ordinate lieutenant; not used in U.S. Army. 2. *Brit.* a navy officer ranking next below a lieutenant. [SUB- + LIEUTENANT] —**sub/lieu-ten-an-ty**, *n.*

sub-li-mate (*v.* sub'lī māt/; *n.* *adj.* sub'lī-māt/), *v., -mat-ed, -mat-ing, n., adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to divert the energy of (a sexual or other impulse) from its immediate goal to one of social, moral, or aesthetic nature or use. 2. to sublime (a solid substance); extract by this b. to refine or purify (a substance). 3. to make or purify: *To read about great men sublimates.* —*v.i.* 4. to become sublimated; undergo sublimation. 5. *Chem.* a. the crystals, deposit, or material obtained when a substance is sublimated. b. curic chloride. —*adj.* 6. purified or exalted.

sub-gla'brous, *adj.*
sub-gle'noid, *adj.*
sub-glo'boid, *adj.*
sub-glo'bouse, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-glo-bos'i-ty, *n.*
sub-glo'bous, *adj.*
sub-glob'u-lar, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-glob'u-lar'i-ty, *n.*
sub-glos'sal, *adj.*
sub-glot'tal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-glot'tic, *adj.*
sub-glu-ma'ceous, *adj.*
sub-god/, *n.*
sub-gov'ern-ess, *n.*
sub-gov'er-nor, *n.*
sub-gov'er-nor-ship/, *n.*
sub-gran'u-lar, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-gran'u-lar'i-ty, *n.*
sub-gran/, *adj.*
sub-gu'lar, *adj.*
sub-gu'lar/, *n.*

sub-head/wat'er, *n.*
sub-health/, *adj.*
sub-hem-i-spher'ic, *adj.*
sub-hem-i-spher'ic-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-he-pat'ic, *adj.*
sub/herd/, *n.*
sub-he'ro, *n., pl. -roes.*
sub-hex-ag'o-nal, *adj.*
sub-'Hi-ma-la-yan, *adj.*
sub-hir'sute, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-hooked/, *adj.*
sub-hor-i-zon'tal, *adj.*; -ness, *n.*
sub-house/, *n.*
sub-hu-mer'al, *adj.*
sub-hu'mid, *adj.*
sub-hy'a-lin, *adj.*
sub-hy'a-line, *adj.*
sub-hy'a-loid/, *adj.*
sub-hy-me-ni-al, *adj.*

sub/hys-te'ri-a, *n.*
sub-ic-ter'ic, *adj.*
sub-ic-ter'ic-al, *adj.*
sub/i-de'a, *n.*
sub/i-de'al, *n., pl. -il-a.*
sub-il'i-um, *n., pl. -il-a.*
sub-im/bri-cate, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-im/bri-cate', *adj.*
sub-im/bri-cate', *adj.*

sub/in-ter'u-men'tal, *adj.*
sub/in-ter'u-men'ta-ry, *adj.*
sub/in-ten'tion, *n.*
sub/in-ten'tion-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub/in-ter-ces'sor, *n.*
sub/in-ter'nal, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub/in-tes'ti-nal, *adj.*
sub-in'ti-mal, *adj.*
sub/in-tro-duce/, *v.t., -duced,*
ing.
-tro-duc-tion, *n.*
-tro-duc-tive, *adj.*
-tro-duc-tory, *adj.*
-vo-lute/, *adj.*
-vo-lut-ed, *adj.*
-vide/, *n.*
em, *n.*
ck, *n.*
int/, *n.*
dne/, *n.*

sub-ju'gal, *adj.*
sub-jug'u-lar, *adj.*
sub-jun'ior, *adj.*
sub-king/, *n.*
sub/la-cin'i-ate, *adj.*
sub/la-cu'nose, *adj.*
sub/la-cus'trine, *adj.*
sub-la-nas', *adj.*
sub-lan'ce-o-late', *adj.*
sub/la-ryn'gal, *adj.*
sub/la-ryn'ge-al, *adj.*; -ly, *adv.*
sub-lead'er, *n.*
sub-lectur'er, *n.*
sub/leg-is-la'tion, *n.*
sub/leg-is-la'ture, *n.*
sub/len-tic'u-lar, *adj.*
sub/len-tic'u-late, *adj.*
sub/li-brar'i-an, *n.*
sub/li-brar'i-an-ship/, *n.*



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esp. in speech : PRUDENT; esp. : capable of preserving prudent silence 2 : UNPRETENTIOUS, MODEST (the warmth and ~ elegance of a civilized home — Joseph Wechsberg) — *dis-creet-ly* *adv* — *dis-creet-ness* *n*

dis-crep-an-cy \dis-'krep-ən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (ca. 1623) 1 : the quality or state of being discrepant : DIFFERENCE 2 : an instance of being discrepant

dis-crep-ant \-ənt\ *adj* [L. *discrepant*, *discrepans*, pp. of *discrepare* to sound discordantly, fr. *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak — more at RAVEN] (15c) : being at variance : DISAGREEING (widely ~ conclusions) — *dis-crep-ant-ly* *adv*

dis-crete \dis-'krēt, 'dis-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *discretus*] (14c) 1 : constituting a separate entity : individually distinct 2 a : consisting of distinct or unconnected elements : NONCONTINUOUS b : taking on or having a finite or countably infinite number of values : not mathematically continuous (a ~ random variable) *syn* see DISTINCT — *dis-crete-ly* *adv* — *dis-crete-ness* *n*

dis-cre-tion \dis-'kresh-ən\ *n* (14c) 1 : the quality of being discreet : CIRCUMSPECTION; esp. : cautious reserve in speech 2 : ability to make responsible decisions 3 a : individual choice or judgment (left the decision to his ~) b : power of free decision or latitude of choice within certain legal bounds (reached the age of ~) 4 : the result of separating or distinguishing (breaking down every operation into discrete parts, and then making verbal the ~s that are made — Elinor Langer)

dis-cre-tion-ary \-'kresh-ə-'ner-ē\ *adj* (1698) 1 : left to discretion : exercised at one's own discretion 2 : available for discretionary use (~ purchasing power)

discretionary account *n* (ca. 1920) : a security or commodity market account in which an agent (as a broker) is given power of attorney allowing him to make independent decisions and buy and sell for the account of his principal

dis-crim-i-na-bil-i-ty \-'krim-(ə)-nə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties (ca. 1901) 1 : the quality of being discriminable (the ~ of the various senses of a word) 2 : the ability to discriminate

dis-crim-i-na-ble \-'krim-(ə)-nə-'bəl\ *adj* (1730) : capable of being discriminated — *dis-crim-i-na-bly* *adv*

dis-crim-i-nant \-'krim-(ə)-nənt\ *n* (ca. 1948) : a mathematical expression providing a criterion for the behavior of another more complicated expression, relation, or set of relations

discriminant function *n* (ca. 1936) : a function of a set of variables (as measurements of taxonomic specimens) that is evaluated for samples of events or objects and used as an aid in discriminating between or classifying them

dis-crim-i-nate \dis-'krim-ə-'nāt\ *vb* -nated; -nating [L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare*, fr. *discrimin*, *discrimen* distinction, fr. *discernere* to distinguish between — more at DISCERN] vt (1628) 1 a : to mark or perceive the distinguishing or peculiar features of b : DISTINGUISH, DIFFERENTIATE (~ hundreds of colors) 2 : to distinguish by discerning or exposing differences; esp. : to distinguish from another like object ~ vt 3 a : to make a distinction (~ among the methods which should be used) b : to use good judgment : 2 : to make a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit (~ in favor of your friends) (~ against a certain nationality)

dis-crim-i-nat-ing *adj* (1647) 1 : making a distinction : DISTINGUISHING 2 : marked by discrimination : a : DISCERNING, JUDICIOUS b : DISCRIMINATORY — *dis-crim-i-nat-ing-ly* *adv*

dis-crim-i-na-tion \dis-'krim-ə-'nā-shən\ *n* (1648) 1 a : the act of discriminating b : the process by which two stimuli differing in some aspect are responded to differently : DIFFERENTIATION 2 : the quality or power of finely distinguishing 3 a : the act, practice, or an instance of discriminating categorically rather than individually b : prejudiced or prejudicial outlook, action, or treatment (racial ~) *syn* see DISCERNMENT — *dis-crim-i-na-tion-al* \-shən-əl\ *adj*

dis-crim-i-na-tive \dis-'krim-ə-'nāt-iv, -'krim-(ə)-nət-\ *adj* (1677) 1 : making distinctions 2 : DISCRIMINATORY 2

dis-crim-i-na-tor \dis-'krim-ə-'nāt-ər\ *n* (1828) : one that discriminates; *specif* : a circuit that can be adjusted to accept or reject signals of different characteristics (as amplitude or frequency)

dis-crim-i-na-to-ry \dis-'krim-(ə)-nə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-\ *adj* (1828) 1 : DISCRIMINATIVE 1 2 : applying or favoring discrimination in treatment — *dis-crim-i-na-to-ry-ly* \-'krim-(ə)-nə-'tōr-ē-lē, -'tōr-\ *adv*

dis-cur-sive \dis-'kər-siv\ *adj* [ML. *discursivus*, fr. L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere* to run about — more at DISCOURSE] (1598) 1 a : moving from topic to topic without order : RAMBLING b : proceeding coherently from topic to topic 2 : marked by analytical reasoning — *dis-cur-sive-ly* *adv* — *dis-cur-sive-ness* *n*

dis-cus \dis-'kʌs\ *n*, *pl* *dis-cus-es* [L. — more at DISH] (1656) 1 : a disk (as of wood or plastic) that is thicker in the center than at the perimeter and that is hurled for distance as a track-and-field event; also : the event 2 : DISK 2, 3

dis-cuss \dis-'kʌs\ *vt* [ME *discussen*, fr. L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere* to disperse, fr. *dis-* + *cutere* to shake — more at DIS, QUASH] (14c) 1 obs : DISPEL 2 a : to investigate by reasoning or argument b : to present in detail for examination or consideration (~ed plans for the party) c : to talk about 3 obs : DECLARE — *dis-cuss-able* or *dis-cuss-ible* \-ə-'bəl\ *adj* — *dis-cuss-er* *n*

syn DISCUSS, ARGUE, DEBATE, DISPUTE mean to discuss about in order to reach conclusions or to convince. DISCUSS implies a sifting of possibilities esp. by presenting considerations pro and con; ARGUE implies the offering of reasons or evidence in support of convictions already held; DEBATE suggests formal or public argument between opposing parties; it may also apply to deliberation with oneself; DISPUTE implies contentious or heated argument.

dis-cus-sant \dis-'kʌs-ənt\ *n* (1926) : one who takes part in a formal discussion or symposium

dis-cus-sion \dis-'kʌs-ən\ *n* (14c) 1 : consideration of a question in open and usu. informal debate 2 : a formal treatment of a topic in speech or writing



discus 1

dis-dain \dis-'dān\ *n* [ME *desdeyne*, fr. OF *desdeign*, fr. *desdeignier*] (13c) : a feeling of contempt for what is beneath one : SCORN

dis-dain *vt* [ME *desdeynen*, fr. MF *desdeignier*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *disdignare*, fr. L. *dis-* + *dignare* to deign — more at DEIGN] (14c) 1 : to look with scorn on 2 : to refuse or abstain from because of disdain 3 : to treat disdainfully *syn* see DESPISE

dis-dain-ful \-fəl\ *adj* (1342) : full of or expressing disdain *syn* see PROUD — *dis-dain-ful-ly* \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — *dis-dain-ful-ness* *n*

dis-ease \dis-'ēz\ *n* [ME *disese*, fr. MF *desaise*, fr. *des-* + *aise* ease] (14c) 1 obs : TROUBLE 2 : a condition of the living animal or plant body or of one of its parts that impairs the performance of a vital function : SICKNESS, MALADY 3 : a harmful development (as in a social institution) — *dis-eased* \-'ēzd\ *adj*

dis-econ-o-my \dis-i-'kən-ə-'mē\ *n* (1937) 1 : a lack of economy 2 : a factor responsible for an increase in cost

dis-em-bark \dis-əm-'bārk\ *vb* [MF *desembarquer*, fr. *des-* + *embarquer* to embark] vt (1582) : to remove to shore from a ship ~ vi 1 : to go ashore out of a ship 2 : to get out of a vehicle or craft — *dis-em-bar-ka-tion* \(\dis-əm-'bār-'kā-shən, -bōr-\ *n*

dis-em-bar-rass \dis-əm-'bār-əs\ *vt* (1726) : to free from something troublesome or superfluous *syn* see EXTRICATE

dis-em-body \dis-əm-'bād-ē\ *vt* (1714) : to divest of a body, of corporeal existence, or of reality

dis-em-bogue \dis-əm-'bög\ *vb* -bogued; -bogu-ing [modif. of Sp *desembocar*, fr. *des-* + *bocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* in (fr. L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* — more at PUCK] vt (1595) : to flow or come forth from or as if from a channel ~ vi : to pour out : EMPTY

dis-em-bow-el \dis-əm-'bəu(-ə)\ *vt* (1613) 1 : to take out the bowels of : EVISCERATE 2 : to remove the substance of — *dis-em-bow-el-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-en-chant \dis-'n-'chant\ *vt* [MF *desenchanter*, fr. *des-* + *enchanter* to enchant] (1586) : to free from illusion — *dis-en-chant-er* *n* — *dis-en-chant-ing* *adj* — *dis-en-chant-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — *dis-en-chant-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-en-cum-ber \dis-'n-'kəm-bər\ *vt* [MF *desencombrer*, fr. *des-* + *encombrer* to encumber] (1598) : to free from encumbrance : DISBURDEN *syn* see EXTRICATE

dis-en-dow \dis-'n-'daū\ *vt* (1861) : to strip of endowment — *dis-en-dow-er* \-'daū(-ə)\ *n* — *dis-en-dow-ment* \-'daū-mənt\ *n*

dis-en-fran-chise \dis-'n-'fran-'chiz\ *vt* (1664) : DISFRANCHISE — *dis-en-fran-chise-ment* \-'chiz-mənt, -chəz-\ *n*

dis-en-gage \dis-'n-'gə\ *vb* [E *disengage*, fr. MF, fr. *des-* + *engager* to engage] vt (1611) : to release from something that engages ~ vi : to release or detach oneself : WITHDRAW — *dis-en-gage-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-en-tail \dis-'n-'tā\ *vt* (1641) : to free from entail

dis-en-tan-gle \dis-'n-'təŋ-gəl\ *vt* (1598) : to free from entanglement : UNRAVEL ~ vi : to become disentangled *syn* see EXTRICATE — *dis-en-tan-gle-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-en-thrall *also* *dis-en-thrāl* \dis-'n-'θrɒl\ *vt* (1643) : to free from bondage : LIBERATE

dis-equi-librate \dis-i-'kwil-ə-'brāt\ *vt* (1891) : to put out of balance — *dis-equi-libra-tion* \-'kwil-ə-'brā-shən\ *n*

dis-equi-lib-ri-um \(\dis-ē-'kwə-'lib-rē-əm, -'ek-wə-\ *n* (1840) : loss or lack of equilibrium

dis-es-tab-lish \dis-ə-'stab-lish\ *vt* (1598) : to deprive of an established status; esp. : to deprive of the status and privileges of an established church — *dis-es-tab-lish-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-es-tab-lish-men-tar-i-an \-'stab-lish-'men-'ter-ē-ən, -mən-\ *n*, *often* *cap* [disestablishment] (1885) : one who opposes an established order — *disestablishmentarian* *adj*, *often* *cap*

dis-es-teem \dis-ə-'stiēm\ *vt* (1594) : to regard with disfavor

dis-esteem *n* (1603) : DISFAVOR, DISREPUTE

dis-seuse \dē-'zə(r)z, -'züz\ *n*, *pl* *disseuses* \-'zə(r)z(-əz), -'züz(-əz)\ [f. fem. of *diseur*, fr. OF, fr. *dire* to say, fr. L. *dicere* — more at DICION] (1895) : a skilled and usu. professional woman reciter

dis-fa-vor \('dis-'fə-vər\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *desfavor*, fr. *des-* + *favor* favor, fr. OF *favor*] (1533) 1 : DISAPPROVAL, DISLIKE (practices looked upon with ~) 2 : the state or fact of being no longer favored (fell into ~) 3 : DISADVANTAGE

dis-fa-vor *vt* (1570) : to withhold or withdraw favor from

dis-fea-ture \(\dis-'fē-char\ *vt* (1659) : to mar the features of — *dis-fea-ture-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-fig-ure \dis-'fig-yər, esp. Brit. -'fig-ər\ *vt* [ME *disfiguren*, fr. MF *desfigurer*, fr. *des-* + *figure* figure] (14c) 1 : to impair (as in beauty) by deep and persistent injuries (a face *disfigured* by smallpox) 2 obs : DISGUISE — *dis-fig-ure-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-fran-chise \(\dis-'n-'chiz\ *vt* (15c) : to deprive of a franchise, of a legal right, or of some privilege or immunity; esp. : to deprive of the right to vote — *dis-fran-chise-ment* \-'chiz-mənt, -chəz-\ *n*

dis-frock \(\dis-'frāk\ *vt* (1837) : UNFROCK

dis-func-tion *var* of DYSFUNCTION

dis-fur-nish \(\dis-'fər-nish\ *vt* [MF *desfourniss*, stem of *desfourmir*, fr. *des-* + *fournir* to furnish] (1531) : to make destitute of possessions : DIVEST — *dis-fur-nish-ment* \-mənt\ *n*

dis-gorge \(\dis-'gɔ(r)ʒ\ *vb* [ME, fr. MF *desgorger*, fr. *des-* + *gorge* to gurge] vt (15c) 1 a : to discharge by the throat and mouth : VOMIT b : to discharge violently, confusedly, or as a result of force c : to give up on request or under pressure (refused to ~ his ill-gotten gains) 2 : to discharge the contents of (as the stomach) ~ vi : to discharge contents (where the river ~s into the sea)

dis-grace \dis-'grās\ *vt* (1580) 1 *archaic* : to humiliate by a superior showing 2 : to be a source of shame to (your actions *disgraced* the family) 3 : to cause to lose favor or standing (was *disgraced* by the hint of scandal) — *dis-grac-er* *n*

dis-grace *n* [MF, fr. OIt *disgrazia*, fr. *dis-* (fr. L.) + *grazia* grace, fr. L. *gratia* — more at GRACE] (1586) 1 a : the condition of one fallen from grace or honor b : loss of grace, favor, or honor 2 : something that disgraces (your manners are a ~)

syn DISGRACE, DISHONOR, DISREPUTE, INFAMY, IGNOMINY mean the state or condition of suffering loss of esteem and of enduring reproach. DISGRACE often implies complete humiliation and sometimes ostracism; DISHONOR emphasizes the loss of honor that one has enjoyed or