

My very first L^AT_EX document: The Dictionary of Shame

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□ *sanctimonious*

I Επίθ. που παριστάνει το θρήσκο, ψευδευλαβής

II Sanctimonious \Sanc'ti*mo"ni*ous\, a. [See {Sanctimony}.]

1. Possessing sanctimony; holy; sacred; saintly. —Shak.
[1913 Webster]
2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious. "Like the sanctimonious pirate." —Shak.
[1913 Webster] — {Sanc'ti*mo"ni*ous*ly}, adv. — {Sanc'ti*mo"ni*ous*ness}, n.
[1913 Webster]

□ *besmirch*

I

II Besmirch \Be*smirch"\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Besmirched}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Besmirching}.]
To smirch or soil; to discolor; to obscure. Hence: To dishonor; to sully. —Shak.
[1913 Webster]

□ *trudge*

I Πημ. περπατώ κουρασμένα, περπατώ βαριά, σέρνομαι

II Trudge \Trudge\, v. i. [imp. & p. p. {Trudged}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Trudging}.] [Perhaps of Scand. origin, and originally meaning, to walk on snowshoes; cf. dial. Sw. truga, trudja, a snowshoe, Norw. truga, Icel. [thorn]r[=u]ga.]
To walk or march with labor; to jog along; to move wearily.
[1913 Webster]
And trudged to Rome upon my naked feet. —Dryden.
[1913 Webster]

□ *sardonic*

I Επίθ. σαρδόνιος, κυνικός, σαρκαστικός

II Sardonic \Sar*don"ic\, a.

Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a kind of linen made at Colchis.
[1913 Webster]

Sardonic \Sar*don"ic\, a. [F. sardonique, L. sardonius, Gr. ?, ?, perhaps fr. ? to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of Sardinia, Gr. ?, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.]

Forced; unnatural; insincere; hence, derisive, mocking, malignant, or bitterly sarcastic; — applied only to a laugh,

smile, or some facial semblance of gayety.

[1913 Webster]

Where strained, sardonic smiles are glozing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will. —Sir H.
Wotton.

[1913 Webster]

The scornful, ferocious, sardonic grin of a bloody
ruffian. —Burke.

[1913 Webster]

{Sardonic grin} or {Sardonic laugh}, an old medical term for
a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving
it an appearance of laughter.

[1913 Webster]

□ *interstice*

I Ουσ. μικρό διάκενο

II Interstice \In*ter"stice\ (?; 277), n.; pl. {Interstices}. [L.

interstitium a pause, interval; inter between + sistere to
set, fr. stare to stand: cf. F. interstice. See {Stand}.]

[1913 Webster]

1. That which intervenes between one thing and another;
especially, a space between things closely set, or between
the parts which compose a body; a narrow chink; a crack; a
crevice; a hole; an interval; as, the interstices of a
wall.

[1913 Webster]

2. An interval of time; specifically (R. C. Ch.), in the
plural, the intervals which the canon law requires between
the reception of the various degrees of orders.

[1913 Webster]

Nonobservance of the interstices . . . is a sin.

—Addis &
Arnold.

[1913 Webster]

□ *effervesce*

I

II Effervesce \Ef'fer*vesce"\, v. i. [imp. & p. p. {Effervesced};

p. pr. & vb. n. {Effervescing}.] [L. effervescere; ex +
fervescere to begin boiling, incho., fr. fervere to boil. See
{Fervent}.]

1. To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and
hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part
escapes in a gaseous form.

[1913 Webster]

2. To exhibit, in lively natural expression, feelings that
can not be repressed or concealed; as, to effervesce with
joy or merriment.

□ *ebullition*

I Ουσ. βρασμός, αναβρασμός

II Ebullition \Eb'ul*li"tion\, n. [F. [ʼe]bullition, L. ebullitio,

fr. ebullire. See {Ebullient}.]

1. A boiling or bubbling up of a liquid; the motion produced
in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapor.

[1913 Webster]

2. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the liberation of a gas or an a[ʹ]eriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [Formerly written {bullition}.]
[1913 Webster]
3. A sudden burst or violent display; an outburst; as, an ebullition of anger or ill temper.
[1913 Webster]

□ *cerebrospinal*

I

- II Cerebro-spinal \Cer'e*bro-spi"nal\, a. [Cerebrum + spinal.] (Anat.)
Of or pertaining to the central nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.
[1913 Webster]
{Cerebro-spinal fluid} (Physiol.), a serous fluid secreted by the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.
{Cerebro-spinal meningitis}, {Cerebro-spinal fever} (Med.), a dangerous epidemic, and endemic, febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, giving rise to severe headaches, tenderness of the back of the neck, paralysis of the ocular muscles, etc. It is sometimes marked by a cutaneous eruption, when it is often called spotted fever. It is not contagious.
[1913 Webster]

□ *serendipity*

- I Ουσ. ικανότητα να ανακαλύπτεις πολύτιμα πράγματα κατά τύχη, εύνοια στο να ανακαλύπτεις κάτι πολύτιμο

□ *impetus*

- I Ουσ. ορμή, ροπή, φόρα// κινητήρια δύναμη πχ: The measure gave a new impetus to trade

- II Impetus \Im"pe*tus\ ([i^]m"p[-e]*t[u^]s), n. [L., fr. impetere to rush upon, attack; pref. im- in + petere to fall upon, seek. See {Petition}.]
1. A property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.
[1913 Webster]
Note: Momentum is the technical term, impetus its popular equivalent, yet differing from it as applied commonly to bodies moving or moved suddenly or violently, and indicating the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness.
[1913 Webster]
2. Fig.: Impulse; incentive; stimulus; vigor; force; as, the President's strong recommendation provided the impetus needed to pass the campaign reform bill. --Buckle.
[1913 Webster +PJC]
3. (Gun.) The altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.
[1913 Webster]

□ *concoction*

I Ουσ. παρασκευή, μαγείρεμα ανομοιογενών υλικών// παρασκεύασμα// επινόηση, σκάρψισμα

II Concoction \Con*coc"tion\, n. [L. concoctio.]

1. A change in food produced by the organs of nutrition; digestion. [Obs.]
[1913 Webster]
2. The act of concocting or preparing by combining different ingredients; also, the food or compound thus prepared.
[1913 Webster]
3. The act of digesting in the mind; planning or devising; rumination. —Donne.
[1913 Webster]
4. (Med.) Abatement of a morbid process, as a fever and return to a normal condition. [Obs.]
[1913 Webster]
5. The act of perfecting or maturing. [Obs.] —Bacon.
[1913 Webster]

□ *custodian*

I Ουσ. επιστάτης, φύλακας, // φρουρός

II Custodian \Cus*to"di*an\ (k?s-t?"d?-an), n. [From {Custody}.]

One who has care or custody, as of some public building; a keeper or superintendent.
[1913 Webster]

□ *vilify*

I Πημ. ταπεινώνω, κακολογώ, κουρελιάζω (μτφ.)

II Vilify \Vil"i*fy\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Vilified}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Vilifying}.] [L. vilis vile + -fly; cf. L. vilificare to esteem of little value.]

1. To make vile; to debase; to degrade; to disgrace. [R.]
[1913 Webster]
When themselves they vilified
To serve ungoverned appetite. —Milton.
[1913 Webster]
2. To degrade or debase by report; to defame; to traduce; to calumniate. —I. Taylor.
[1913 Webster]
Many passions dispose us to depress and vilify the
merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind.
—Addison.
[1913 Webster]
3. To treat as vile; to despise. [Obs.]
[1913 Webster]
I do vilify your censure. —Beau. & Fl.
[1913 Webster]

□ *thaw*

I Ουσ. λιώσιμο, τήξη, // εποχή που λιώνουν οι πάγοι ή τα χιόνια// μαλάκωμα (μτφ. για συμπεριφορά) Πημ. επιφέρω ή υφίσταμαι τήξη// μαλακώνω (μτφ. για συμπεριφορά)

II thaw \thaw\, n.

The melting of ice, snow, or other congealed matter; the resolution of ice, or the like, into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat of anything congealed by frost; also, a warmth of weather sufficient to melt that which is congealed.
—Dryden.

[1913 Webster]

thaw \thaw\ (th[add]), v. i. [imp. & p. p. {Thawed} (th[add]d); p. pr. & vb. n. {Thawing}.] [AS. [thorn][=a]wian, [thorn][=a]wan; akin to D. dovijen, G. tauen, thauen (cf. also verdauen to digest, OHG. douwen, firdouwen), Icel. [thorn]eyja, Sw. t[ʰ]o[a], Dan. t[ʰ]o[e], and perhaps to Gr. th[ʰ]kein to melt. [root]56.]

1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid; to soften; — said of that which is frozen; as, the ice thaws.

[1913 Webster]

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally.

[1913 Webster]

3. Fig.: To grow gentle or genial. Compare {cold}[4], a. and {hard}[6], a.

[1913 Webster +PJC]

thaw \thaw\, v. t.

To cause (frozen things, as earth, snow, ice) to melt, soften, or dissolve.

[1913 Webster]

□ inertia

I αδράνεια, // ατονία// νωθρότητα.

II Inertia \In*er"ti*a\, n. [L., idleness, fr. iners idle. See

{Inert}.]

[1913 Webster]

1. (Physics) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, and in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by some external force; — sometimes called {vis inerti[ae]}. The inertia of a body is proportional to its mass.

[1913 Webster +PJC]

2. Inertness; indisposition to motion, exertion, or action; lack of energy; sluggishness.

[1913 Webster]

Men . . . have immense irresolution and inertia.

—Carlyle.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Med.) Lack of activity; sluggishness; — said especially of the uterus, when, in labor, its contractions have nearly or wholly ceased.

[1913 Webster]

{Center of inertia}. (Mech.) See under {Center}.

[1913 Webster]

□ haughty

I Επιθ. υπερόπτης, αλαζόνας, επηρμένος, ψηλομύτης

II Haughty \Haugh"ty\ (h[add]"t[y^]), a. [Compar. {Haughtier}

(h[add]"t[i^]*[ˈe]r); superl. {Haughtiest}.] [OE. hautein, F. hautain, fr. haut high, OF. also halt, fr. L. altus. See

{Altitude}.]

[1913 Webster]

1. High; lofty; bold. [Obs. or Archaic]
 [1913 Webster]
 To measure the most haughty mountain's height.
 —Spenser.
 [1913 Webster]
 Equal unto this haughty enterprise. —Spenser.
 [1913 Webster]
2. Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; overbearing.
 [1913 Webster]
 A woman of a haughty and imperious nature.
 —Clarendon.
 [1913 Webster]
3. Indicating haughtiness; as, a haughty carriage.
 [1913 Webster]
 Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanced,
 Came towering. —Milton.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *phthisis*

I

- II Phthisis \Phthi"sis\, n. [L., fr. Gr. ?, fr. ? to pass or waste away: cf. F. phthisie.] (Med.)
 A wasting or consumption of the tissues. The term was formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but is now usually restricted to pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. See {Consumption}.
 [1913 Webster]
 {Fibroid phthisis}. See under {Fibroid}.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *palpable*

I Επίθ. απτός, χειροπιαστός// προφανής, έκδηλος

- II Palpable \Pal"pa*ble\, a. [F. palpable, L. palpabilis, fr. palpare to feel, stroke; cf. palpus the soft palm of the hand.]
1. Capable of being touched and felt; perceptible by the touch; as, a palpable form. —Shak.
 [1913 Webster]
 Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
 Palpable darkness. —Milton.
 [1913 Webster]
 2. Easily perceptible; plain; distinct; obvious; readily perceived and detected; gross; as, palpable imposture; palpable absurdity; palpable errors. "Three persons palpable." —P. Plowman.
 [1913 Webster]
 [Lies] gross as a mountain, open, palpable. —Shak.
 [1913 Webster]
 A hit, A very palpable hit. —Shak.
 (Hamlet)
 [1913 Webster] — {Pal"pa*ble*ness}, n. — {Pal"pa*bly}, adv.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *delectably*

I Επίρρ. απολαυστικά, ευχάριστα

- II Delectable \De*lec"ta*ble\, a. [OF. delitable, OF. delitable, F. d[']e]lectable, fr. L. delectabilis, fr. delectare to delight. See {Delight}.]
1. Highly pleasing; delightful.
[1913 Webster]
Delectable both to behold and taste. —Milton.
 2. extremely pleasing to the sense of taste; same as {luscious}, 1.
Syn: delicious, luscious, pleasant—tasting, scrumptious, toothsome, yummy.
[WordNet 1.5] — {De*lec"ta*ble*ness}, n. — {De*lec"ta*bly}, adv. — {De*lec'ta*bil'i*ty}, n.
[1913 Webster]

□ *rigmarole*

- I Ουσ. ανοησία , μπουρδα(ες)
- II Rigmarole \Rig"ma*role\, n. [For ragman roll. See {Ragman's roll}.]
A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [Colloq.]
[1913 Webster]
Often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call rigmarole. —De Quincey.
[1913 Webster]
- Rigmarole \Rig"ma*role\, a.
Consisting of rigmarole; frivolous; nonsensical; foolish.
[1913 Webster]

□ *tandem*

- I Ουσ. μικρό αμαζάκι, Επίρρ. στη σειρά , διαδοχικά, ο ένας πίσω από τον άλλο Επίθ. συνεργαζόμενος στενά
- II Tandem \Tan"dem\, adv. & a. [L. tandem at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.]
One after another; — said especially of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of abreast.
[1913 Webster]
- Tandem \Tan"dem\, n.
1. A team of horses harnessed one before the other. "He drove tandems." —Thackeray.
[1913 Webster]
 2. A tandem bicycle or other vehicle.
[Webster 1913 Suppl.]
{Tandem bicycle} or {Tandem tricycle}, one for two persons in which one rider sits before the other.
[1913 Webster]

□ *foible*

- I Ουσ. αδύνατο σημείο, αδυναμία
- II Foible \Foi"ble\, a. [OF. foible. See {Feeble}.]
Weak; feeble. [Obs.] —Lord Herbert.
[1913 Webster]
- Foible \Foi"ble\, n.
1. A moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a frailty.
[1913 Webster]
A disposition radically noble and generous, clouded and overshadowed by superficial foibles. —De

Quincey.

[1913 Webster]

2. The half of a sword blade or foil blade nearest the point;
— opposed to {forte}. [Written also {faible}.]

Syn: Fault; imperfection; failing; weakness; infirmity;
frailty; defect. See {Fault}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *infirmity*

I Ουσ. αδυναμία, αναπηρία

II Infirmity \In*fir"i*ty\, n.; pl. {Infirmities}. [L. infirmitas
: cf. F. infirmite. See {Infirm}, a.]

1. The state of being infirm; feebleness; an imperfection or
weakness; esp., an unsound, unhealthy, or debilitated
state; a disease; a malady; as, infirmity of body or mind.
[1913 Webster]

'T is the infirmity of his age. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

2. A personal frailty or failing; foible; eccentricity; a
weakness or defect.

[1913 Webster]

Will you be cured of your infirmity ? —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities.

—Shak.

[1913 Webster]

The house has also its infirmities. —Evelyn.

Syn: Debility; imbecility; weakness; feebleness; failing;
foible; defect; disease; malady. See {Debility}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *decrepitude*

I

II Decrepitude \De*crep"i*tude\, n. [Cf. F. d[e]cr[e]pitude.]

The broken state produced by decay and the infirmities of
age; infirm old age.

[1913 Webster] ||

□ *debility*

I αδυναμία, εξασθένηση (ιδιαίτερα εξαιτίας ασθένειας)

II Debility \De*bil"i*ty\, n. [L. debilitas, fr. debilis weak,
prob. fr. de- + habilis able: cf. F. d[e]bilit[e]. See
{Able}, a.]

The state of being weak; weakness; feebleness; languor.

[1913 Webster]

The inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which
are debility, faintness, and sometimes sudden death.

—Arbuthnot.

Syn: {Debility}, {Infirmity}, {Imbecility}.

Usage: An infirmity belongs, for the most part, to particular
members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, etc.
Debility is more general, and while it lasts impairs
the ordinary functions of nature. Imbecility attaches
to the whole frame, and renders it more or less
powerless. Debility may be constitutional or may be
the result or superinduced causes; Imbecility is

always constitutional; infirmity is accidental, and results from sickness or a decay of the frame. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions; we speak of infirmity of will, debility of body, and an Imbecility which affects the whole man; but Imbecility is often used with specific reference to feebleness of mind.

[1913 Webster]

□ *divergent*

I διυστάμενος, που αποκλίνει, αντίθετος

II Divergent \Di*ver"gent\, a. [Cf. F. divergent. See {Diverge}.]

1. Receding farther and farther from each other, as lines radiating from one point; deviating gradually from a given direction; -- opposed to {convergent}.

[1913 Webster]

2. (Optics) Causing divergence of rays; as, a divergent lens.

[1913 Webster]

3. Fig.: Disagreeing from something given; differing; as, a

divergent statement.

[1913 Webster]

{Divergent series}. (Math.) See {Diverging series}, under {Diverging}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *gregarious*

I Επιθ. αγελαίος, που ζει κατά ομάδες, κοινωνικός

II Gregarious \Gre*ga"ri-ous\, a. [L. gregarius, fr. grex, gregis, herd; cf. Gr. ? to assemble, Skr. jar to approach. Cf. {Congregate}, {Egregious}.]

Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together; not habitually solitary or living alone. --Burke.

[1913 Webster]

No birds of prey are gregarious. --Ray.

2. (of people) enjoying companionship; sociable; not solitary.

3. (of plants) growing in clusters. -- {Gre*ga"ri-ous*ly}, adv. -- {Gre*ga"ri-ous*ness}, n.

□ *solemnly*

I Επιθρ. σοβαρά, επίσημα

II Solemnly \Sol"emn*ly\, adv.

In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally.

[1913 Webster]

There in deaf murmurs solemnly are wise. --Dryden.

[1913 Webster]

I do solemnly assure the reader. --Swift.

[1913 Webster]

□ *vivacious*

I Επίθ. ζωηρός, κεφάτος, γεμάτος ζωντάνια

- II Vivacious \Vi*va"ciou\ (?; 277), a. [L. v[i]vax, -acis, fr. vivere to live. See {Vivid}.]
1. Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life; long-lived. [Obs.]
[1913 Webster]
Hitherto the English bishops have been vivacious almost to wonder. . . . But five died for the first twenty years of her [Queen Elizabeth's] reign.
— Fuller.
[1913 Webster]
The faith of Christianity is far more vivacious than any mere ravishment of the imagination can ever be.
— I. Taylor.
[1913 Webster]
 2. Sprightly in temper or conduct; lively; merry; as, a vivacious poet. "Vivacious nonsense." — V. Knox.
[1913 Webster]
 3. (Bot.) Living through the winter, or from year to year; perennial. [R.]
[1913 Webster]
- Syn: Sprightly; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jocund; light-hearted.
[1913 Webster] — {Vi*va"ciou*ly}, adv. — {Vi*va"ciou*ness}, n.
[1913 Webster]

□ *vicariously*

I

- II Vicariously \Vi*ca"ri*ous*ly\, adv.
In a vicarious manner.
[1913 Webster]

□ *mendacious*

I Επίθ. αναληθής, ψεύτης, άτιμος, ψευδολόγος

- II Mendacious \Men*da"ciou\, a. [L. mendax, -acis, lying, cf. mentiri to lie.]
1. Given to deception or falsehood; lying; as, a mendacious person.
[1913 Webster]
 2. False; counterfeit; containing falsehood; as, a mendacious statement.
[1913 Webster] — {Men*da"ciou*ly}, adv. — {Men*da"ciou*ness}, n.
[1913 Webster]

□ *tinge*

I Ουσ. απόχρωση, ελαφρά βαφή, τόνος Ρημ. δίνω τόνο (σε χρώμα ή γεύση) , δίνω χροιά

- II Tinge \Tinge\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Tinged}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Tingeing}.] [L. tingere, tinctum, to dye, stain, wet; akin to Gr. ?, and perhaps to G. tunken to dip, OHG. tunch[=o]n, dunch[=o]n, thunk[=o]n. Cf. {Distain}, {Dunker}, {Stain}, {Taint} a stain, to stain, {Tincture}, {Tint}.]
- To imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign; as, to tinge a decoction with a bitter taste; to affect in some degree with the qualities of another substance, either by mixture, or by application to the surface; especially, to

color slightly; to stain; as, to tinge a blue color with red;
an infusion tinged with a yellow color by saffron.

[1913 Webster]

His [Sir Roger's] virtues, as well as imperfections,
are tinged by a certain extravagance. —Addison.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: To color; dye; stain.

[1913 Webster]

Tinge \Tinge\, n.

A degree, usually a slight degree, of some color, taste, or
something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture,
or added to it; tincture; color; dye; hue; shade; taste.

[1913 Webster]

His notions, too, respecting the government of the
state, took a tinge from his notions respecting the
government of the church. —Macaulay.

[1913 Webster]

□ *crevasse*

I Ουσ. βαθειά ρωγμή σε ογκόπαγο, ρωγμή

II Crevasse \Cre'vasse\ (kr?'v?s"), n. [F. See {Crevice}.]

1. A deep crevice or fissure, as in embankment; one of the
clefts or fissure by which the mass of a glacier is
divided.

[1913 Webster]

2. A breach in the levee or embankment of a river, caused by
the pressure of the water, as on the lower Mississippi.

[U.S.]

[1913 Webster]

□ *ravine*

I Ουσ. φαράγγι, λαγκάδα,

II Raven \Rav'en\ (r[a^]v''n), n. [OF. ravine impetuosity,
violence, F. ravine ravine. See {Ravine}, {Rapine}.] [Written
also {ravin}, and {ravine}.]

1. Rapine; rapacity. —Ray.

[1913 Webster]

2. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.

[1913 Webster]

Raven \Rav'en\, v. i.

To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; to show rapacity.

[Written also {ravin}, and {ravine}.]

[1913 Webster]

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf. —Gen. xlix.

27.

[1913 Webster]

□ *rapacity*

I Ουσ. αρπακτικότητα, πλεονεξία, απληστία

II Rapacity \Ra*pac'i*ty\ (r[a.]*p[a^]s''[i^]*t[y^]), n. [L.

rapacitas: cf. F. rapacit[e]. See {Rapacious}.]

1. The quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness;
ravenousness; as, the rapacity of pirates; the rapacity of
wolves.

[1913 Webster]

2. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive

injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain. “The rapacity of some ages.” —Sprat.
[1913 Webster]

□ *scraggy*

I Επίθ. αχαμνός, ισχνός, καχεκτικός, λιπόσαρκος

II Scraggy \Scrag”gy\, a. [Compar. {Scragger}; superl. {Scraggiest}.]

1. Rough with irregular points; scragged. “A scraggy rock.”
—J. Philips.

[1913 Webster]

2. Lean and rough; scragged. “His sinewy, scraggy neck.”
—Sir W. Scott.

[1913 Webster]

□ *exude*

I Πημ.. εξιδρώνω (ιατρ.), εκκρίνω

II Exude \Ex*ude”\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Exuded}; p. pr. & vb. n. {exuding}.] [L. exudare, exsudare, exudatum, exsudatum, to sweat out; ex out + sudare to sweat: cf. F. exuder, exsuder. See {Sweat}.]

To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out.

[1913 Webster]

Our forests exude turpentine in . . . abundance. —Dr.
T. Dwight.

[1913 Webster]

Exude \Ex*ude”\, v. i.

To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

[1913 Webster]

□ *neuter*

I Ουσ. ουδέτερο (γραμμ.), αμετάβατο (γραμμ.) Επιθ. άφυλος, ουδέτερος, ευνουχισμένος (για ζώα)
Πημ. ευνουχίζω, καθιστώ σεξουαλικά ανενεργό

II neuter \neu”ter\, v. t.

To render incapable of sexual reproduction; to remove or alter the sexual organs so as to make infertile; to alter; to fix; to desex; — in male animals, to {castrate}; in female animals, to {spay}.

[PJC]

□ *deteriorate*

I Πημ. επιδεινώνομαι, χειροτερεύω// εκφυλίζομαι// χαλώ την ποιότητα

II deteriorate \de*te”ri*o*rate\ (d[—e]*t[=e]”r[i˘]*[—o]*r[=a]t),
v. i.

To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

[1913 Webster]

Under such conditions, the mind rapidly deteriorates.

—Goldsmith.

[1913 Webster]

□ *detergent*

I Ουσ. καθαριστικό , απορρυπαντικό// απολυμαντικό, καθαρκτικό

II Detergent \De*ter"gent\, a. [L. detergens, -entis, p. pr. of detergere: cf. F. d[^he]tergent.]
Cleansing; purging. — n. A substance which cleanses the skin, as water or soap; a medicine to cleanse wounds, ulcers, etc.
[1913 Webster]

□ *uncanny*

I Επίθ. αλλόκοτος, παράξενος, υπερβολικά μυστηριώδης

II Uncanny \Un*can"ny\, a.
Not canny; unsafe; strange; weird; ghostly. —Sir W. Scott.
— {Un*can"ni*ness}, n. —G. Eliot.
[1913 Webster]

□ *contingent*

I Ουσ. στρατιωτικό ή αστυνομικό άγημα - απόσπασμα// αντιπροσωπεία , ομάδα εκπροσώπησης// τυχαίο συμβάν / Επίθ. τυχαίος// εξαρτώμενος (από κάτι άλλο ως προς το να συμβεί)

II Contingent \Con*tin"gent\, n.
1. An event which may or may not happen; that which is unforeseen, undetermined, or dependent on something future; a contingency.
[1913 Webster]
His understanding could almost pierce into future contingents. —South.
[1913 Webster]
2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a suitable share; proportion; esp., a quota of troops.
[1913 Webster]
From the Alps to the border of Flanders, contingents were required . . . 200,000 men were in arms.
—Milman.
[1913 Webster]

Contingent \Con*tin"gent\, a. [L. contingens, -entis, p. pr. of contingere to touch on all sides, to happen; con- + tangere to touch: cf. F. contingent. See {Tangent}, {Tact}.]

1. Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur; incidental; casual.
[1913 Webster]
Weighing so much actual crime against so much contingent advantage. —Burke.
[1913 Webster]
2. Dependent on that which is undetermined or unknown; as, the success of his undertaking is contingent upon events which he can not control. "Uncertain and contingent causes." —Tillotson.
[1913 Webster]
3. (Law) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur; as, a contingent estate.
[1913 Webster]
If a contingent legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one.
—Blackstone.
[1913 Webster]

□ *presume*

I υποθέτω, προϋποθέτω, θεωρώ δεδομένο// εμπιστεύομαι, δέχομαι ως αλήθεια// τολμώ, παίρνω το
θάρρος

- II Presume \Pre*sume", v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Presumed}; p. pr. &
vb. n. {Presuming}.] [F. pr[e]sumer, L. praesumere,
praesumptum; prae before + sumere to take. See {Assume},
{Redeem}.]
1. To assume or take beforehand; esp., to do or undertake
without leave or authority previously obtained.
[1913 Webster]
Dare he presume to scorn us in this manner? --Shak.
[1913 Webster]
Bold deed thou hast presumed, adventurous Eve.
--Milton.
[1913 Webster]
 2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief,
without examination or proof, or on the strength of
probability; to take for granted; to infer; to suppose.
[1913 Webster]
Every man is to be presumed innocent till he is
proved to be guilty. --Blackstone.
[1913 Webster]
What rests but that the mortal sentence pass, . . .
Which he presumes already vain and void,
Because not yet inflicted? --Milton.
[1913 Webster]

Presume \Pre*sume", v. i.

1. To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on
grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to
believe by anticipation; to infer; as, we may presume too
far.
[1913 Webster]
2. To venture, go, or act, by an assumption of leave or
authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by
the circumstances of the case; to venture beyond license;
to take liberties; -- often with on or upon before the
ground of confidence.
[1913 Webster]
Do not presume too much upon my love. --Shak.
[1913 Webster]
This man presumes upon his parts. --Locke.
[1913 Webster]

□ *nigh*

I

- II Nigh \Nigh\ (n[imac]), a. [Compar. {Nigher} (n[imac]"[~e]r);
superl. {Nighest}, or {Next} (n[e~]kst).] [OE. nigh, neigh,
neih, AS. ne[']a]h, n[=e]h; akin to D. na, adv., OS. n[=a]h,
a., OHG. n[=a]h, G. nah, a., nach to, after, Icel. n[=a] (in
comp.) nigh, Goth. n[=e]hw, n[=e]hwa, adv., nigh. Cf. {Near},
{Neighbor}, {Next}.]
1. Not distant or remote in place or time; near.
[1913 Webster]
The loud tumult shows the battle nigh. --Prior.
[1913 Webster]
 2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.;
closely allied; intimate. "Nigh kinsmen." --Knolles.
[1913 Webster]
Ye . . . are made nigh by the blood of Christ.
--Eph. ii. 13.
[1913 Webster]

Syn: Near; close; adjacent; contiguous; present; neighboring.

[1913 Webster]

Nigh \Nigh\, adv. [AS. ne[ʼa]h, n[=e]h. See {Nigh}, a.]

1. In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events; near.

[1913 Webster]

He was sick, nigh unto death. —Phil. ii.

27.

[1913 Webster]

He drew not nigh unheard; the angel bright,

Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turned.

—Milton.

[1913 Webster]

2. Almost; nearly; as, he was nigh dead.

[1913 Webster]

Nigh \Nigh\, v. t. & i.

To draw nigh (to); to approach; to come near. [Obs.] —Wyclif (Matt. iii. 2).

[1913 Webster]

Nigh \Nigh\, prep.

Near to; not remote or distant from. “was not this nigh shore?” —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

□ *respite*

I Ουσ. ανάπαυλα, μικρή διακοπή (από κάτι μη ευχάριστο) // αναβολή, αναστολή (μη ευχάριστου) / Ρημ. αναστέλλω, αναβάλλω

II Respite \Resˈpite\ (r?ˈs?p?t), n. [OF. respit, F. r[e]pit, from L. respectus respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See {Respect}.]

1. A putting off of that which was appointed; a postponement or delay.

[1913 Webster]

I crave but four day’s respite. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause; delay. “Without more respite.” —Chaucer.

[1913 Webster]

Some pause and respite only I require. —Denham.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Law)

- (a) Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve.

- (b) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; postponement; stay; reprieve.

[1913 Webster]

Respite \Resˈpite\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Respited}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Respiring}.] [OF. respiter, LL. respectare. See {Respite}, n.]

To give or grant a respite to. Specifically:

- (a) To delay or postpone; to put off.

- (b) To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

[1913 Webster]

Forty days longer we do respite you. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

- (c) To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. “To respite his day labor with repast.” —Milton.

[1913 Webster]

□ *putative*

I Επίθ. θεωρούμενος, υποτιθέμενος

II Putative \Pu"ta*tive\, a. [L. putativus, fr. putare, putatum, to reckon, suppose, adjust, prune, cleanse. See {Pure}, and cf. {Amputate}, {Compute}, {Dispute}, {Impute}.]
Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed; as, the putative father of a child. "His other putative (I dare not say feigned) friends." —E. Hall.

[1913 Webster]

Thus things indifferent, being esteemed useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a putative and usurped authority. —Jer. Taylor.

[1913 Webster]

□ *froward*

I Επίθ. αντιρρησίας, πνεύμα αντιλογίας, δύσκολος

II Froward \Fro"ward\, a. [Fro + -ward. See {Fro}, and cf. {Fromward}.]

Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; disobedient; peevish; as, a froward child.

[1913 Webster]

A froward man soweth strife. —Prov. xvi.

28.

[1913 Webster]

A froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. —Bacon.

Syn: Untoward; wayward; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; obstinate; petulant; cross; peevish. See {Perverse}. — {Fro"ward*ly}, adv. — {Fro"ward*ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

□ *flustered*

I Ουσ. πελάγωμα (λόγω βιασύνης ή πολλών εργασιών) σάστισμα / Πημ. κάνω κάποιον να πελαγώσει// προκαλώ σάστισμα

II Fluster \Flus"ter\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Flustered}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Flustering}.] [Cf. Icel. flaustra to be flustered, flaustr a fluster.]

To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; hence, to throw into agitation and confusion; to confuse; to muddle.

[1913 Webster]

His habit or flustering himself daily with claret.

—Macaulay.

[1913 Webster]

□ *proponent*

I Ουσ. κάποιος που προτείνει μια ιδέα, ο εμπνευστής (θεωρίας ή ιδέας)

II Proponent \Pro*po"nent\, a. [L. proponens, p. pr.]

Making proposals; proposing.

[1913 Webster]

Proponent \Pro*po"nent\, n.

[1913 Webster]

1. One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

—Dryden.

- [1913 Webster]
 2. (Law) The propounder of a thing.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *unadulterated*

- I Επίθ. ανόθευτος, πλήρης// που δεν έχει άλλες ουσίες ή προσμίξεις
- II Unadulterate \Un'a*dul"ter*ate\, Unadulterated
 \Un'a*dul"ter*a'ted\, a.
 Not adulterated; pure. "Unadulterate air." --Cowper. --
 {Un'a*dul"ter*ate*ly}, adv.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *depravity*

- I Ουσ. διαφθορά, φαυλότητα, ροπή προς αμαρτία
- II Depravity \De*prav"i*ty\, n. [From {Deprave}: cf. L. pravitas crookedness, perverseness.]
 The state of being depraved or corrupted; a vitiated state of moral character; general badness of character; wickedness of mind or heart; absence of religious feeling and principle.
 [1913 Webster]
 {Total depravity}. See {Original sin}, and {Calvinism}.
 Syn: Corruption; vitiation; wickedness; vice; contamination; degeneracy.
 Usage: {Depravity}, {Depravation}, {Corruption}. Depravity is a vitiated state of mind or feeling; as, the depravity of the human heart; depravity of public morals. Depravation points to the act or process of making depraved, and hence to the end thus reached; as, a gradual depravation of principle; a depravation of manners, of the heart, etc. Corruption is the only one of these words which applies to physical substances, and in reference to these denotes the process by which their component parts are dissolved. Hence, when figuratively used, it denotes an utter vitiation of principle or feeling. Depravity applies only to the mind and heart: we can speak of a depraved taste, or a corrupt taste; in the first we introduce the notion that there has been the influence of bad training to pervert; in the second, that there is a want of true principle to pervert; in the second, that there is a want of true principles to decide. The other two words have a wider use: we can speak of the depravation or the corruption of taste and public sentiment. Depravity is more or less open; corruption is more or less disguised in its operations. What is depraved requires to be reformed; what is corrupt requires to be purified.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *miscegenation*

- I Ουσ. επιμιξία// μικτός γάμος,
- II Miscegenation \Mis'ce*ge*na"tion\, n. [L. miscere to mix + the root of genus race.]
 A mixing of races; amalgamation, as by intermarriage of black and white.
 Note: Until the late twentieth century, miscegenation was a crime in some states of the Southern United States.
 [1913 Webster +PJC]

□ *cabletow*

I

- II Cablet \Ca"blet\, n. [Dim. of cable; cf. F. c[[^]a]blot.]
A little cable less than ten inches in circumference.
[1913 Webster]

□ *festering*

I Πημ. εμπυούμαι, κακοφορμίζω// ανάβω (για θυμό) Ουσ. πληγή με πύον

- II Fester \Fes"ter\, v. i. [imp. & p. p. {Festered}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Festering}.] [OE. festern, fr. fester, n.; or fr. OF. festrir, fr. festre, n. See {Fester}, n.]
1. To generate pus; to become inflamed and suppurate; as, a sore or a wound festers.
[1913 Webster]
Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene. —Milton.
[1913 Webster]
Unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart, but it is treachery that makes it fester.
—South.
[1913 Webster]
Hatred . . . festered in the hearts of the children of the soil. —Macaulay.
[1913 Webster]
2. To be inflamed; to grow virulent, or malignant; to grow in intensity; to rankle.
[1913 Webster]

□ *condone*

I Πημ. παραβλέπω, συγχωρώ, χαρίζομαι (συν. με το ζόρι - χωρίς κατά βάθος να θέλω) // ανέχομαι (πχ. απιστία συζύγου)

- II Condone \Con*done"\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Condoned}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Condoning}.] [L. condonare, -donatum, to give up, remit, forgive; con- + donare to give. See {Donate}.]
1. To pardon; to forgive.
[1913 Webster]
A fraud which he had either concocted or condoned.
—W. Black.
[1913 Webster]
It would have been magnanimous in the men then in power to have overlooked all these things, and, condoning the politics, to have rewarded the poetry of Burns. —J. C. Shairp.
[1913 Webster]
2. (Law) To pardon; to overlook the offense of; esp., to forgive for a violation of the marriage law; — said of either the husband or the wife.
[1913 Webster]

□ *stunted*

I Ουσ. εντυπωσιακό κατόρθωμα, // κάτι που γίνεται για να τραβήξει την προσοχή, διαφημιστικό τέχνασμα / Πημ. εμποδίζω την ανάπτυξη, κατσιάζω, κολοβώνω

II Stunted \Stunt"ed\, a.

Dwarfed. — {Stunt"ed*ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

Stunt \Stunt\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Stunted}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Stunting}.] [See {Stint}.]

To hinder from growing to the natural size; to prevent the growth of; to stint, to dwarf; as, to stunt a child; to stunt a plant.

[1913 Webster]

When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, and stunt the growth of its active energies, the ill or may do is beyond all calculation. —Burke.

[1913 Webster]

□ *nonchalantly*

I αδιάφορα, ήρεμα, ατάραχα, ψύχραιμα

II Nonchalantly \Non"cha*lant'ly\, adv.

In a nonchalant, indifferent, or careless manner; coolly.

[1913 Webster]

□ *grandeur*

I Ουσ. μεγαλείο, αρχοντιά, μεγαλοπρέπεια, λαμπρότητα, ανωτερότητα

II Grandeur \Gran"deur\, n. [F., fr. grand. See {Grand}.]

The state or quality of being grand; vastness; greatness; splendor; magnificence; stateliness; sublimity; dignity; elevation of thought or expression; nobility of action.

[1913 Webster]

Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show

Of luxury . . . allure mine eye. —Milton.

Syn: Sublimity; majesty; stateliness; augustness; loftiness.

See {Sublimity}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *aberration*

I Ουσ. παρέκλιση, παρεκτροπή// παραλογισμός, διαταραχή του μυαλού.

II Aberration \Ab'er*ra"tion\, n. [L. aberratio: cf. F. aberration.

See {Aberrate}.]

1. The act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, from the natural state, or from a type.

"The aberration of youth." —Hall. "Aberrations from theory." —Burke.

[1913 Webster]

2. A partial alienation of reason. "Occasional aberrations of intellect." —Lingard.

[1913 Webster]

Whims, which at first are the aberrations of a single brain, pass with heat into epidemic form.

—I. Taylor.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Astron.) A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer; called {annual aberration}, when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and daily or {diurnal aberration}, when of the earth on its axis; amounting when greatest, in the former case, to 20.4",

and in the latter, to 0.3". {Planetary aberration} is that due to the motion of light and the motion of the planet relative to the earth.

[1913 Webster]

4. (Opt.) The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus; called {spherical aberration}, when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays; and {chromatic aberration}, when due to different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus.

[1913 Webster]

5. (Physiol.) The passage of blood or other fluid into parts not appropriate for it.

[1913 Webster]

6. (Law) The producing of an unintended effect by the glancing of an instrument, as when a shot intended for A glances and strikes B.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Insanity; lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; mania; dementia; hallucination; illusion; delusion. See {Insanity}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *digression*

I Ουσ. παρέκλιση, παρέκβαση, παρεκτροπή (σε γράψιμο ή ομιλία)

II Digression \Di*gres"sion\, n. [L. digressio: cf. F. digression.]

1. The act of digressing or deviating, esp. from the main subject of a discourse; hence, a part of a discourse deviating from its main design or subject.

[1913 Webster]

The digressions I can not excuse otherwise, than by the confidence that no man will read them. —Sir W. Temple.

[1913 Webster]

2. A turning aside from the right path; transgression; offense. [R.]

[1913 Webster]

Then my digression is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Anat.) The elongation, or angular distance from the sun; — said chiefly of the inferior planets. [R.]

[1913 Webster]

□ *propensity*

I ροπή, τάση, κλίση, διάθεση

II Propensity \Pro*pen"si*ty\, n.; pl. {Propensities}.

The quality or state of being propense; natural inclination; disposition to do good or evil; bias; bent; tendency. "A propensity to utter blasphemy." —Macaulay.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Disposition; bias; inclination; proclivity; proneness; bent; tendency.

[1913 Webster]

□ *abhorrent*

I Επιθ. αποκρουστικός, μισητός, απεχθής.

II Abhorrent \Ab*hor"rent\, a. [L. abhorens, -rentis, p. pr. of abhorrere.]

1. Abhorring; detesting; having or showing abhorrence; loathing; hence, strongly opposed to; as, abhorrent thoughts.

[1913 Webster]

The persons most abhorrent from blood and treason.

—Burke.

[1913 Webster]

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts

I spurn abhorrent. —Clover.

[1913 Webster]

2. Contrary or repugnant; discordant; inconsistent; — followed by to. "Injudicious profanation, so abhorrent to our stricter principles." —Gibbon.

[1913 Webster]

3. Detestable. "Pride, abhorrent as it is." —I. Taylor.

[1913 Webster]

□ *vernacular*

I Ουσ. δημόδες τοπικό ιδίωμα, τοπική διάλεκτος, τοπική λαλιά

II Vernacular \Ver*nac"u*lar\, a. [L. vernaculus born in one's house, native, fr. verna a slave born in his master's house, a native, probably akin to Skr. vas to dwell, E. was.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenous; — now used chiefly of language; as, English is our vernacular language. "A vernacular disease." —Harvey.

[1913 Webster]

His skill the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue.

—Fuller.

[1913 Webster]

Which in our vernacular idiom may be thus interpreted.

—Pope.

[1913 Webster]

Vernacular \Ver*nac"u*lar\, n.

The vernacular language; one's mother tongue; often, the common forms of expression in a particular locality.

[1913 Webster]

□ *quixotic*

I Επίθ. δονκιχωτικός, που έχει ιδέες που είναι καλές αλλά δύσκολα εφαρμόζονται

II Quixotic \Quix*ot"ic\ (kw[i^]ks*[o^]t"[i^]k), a.

1. Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; prone to pursue unrealizable goals; absurdly chivalric; apt to be deluded. See also {quixotism}. "Feats of quixotic gallantry." —Prescott.

[1913 Webster]

2. Like the deeds of Don Quixote; ridiculously impractical; unachievable; extravagantly romantic; doomed to failure; as, a quixotic quest.

[PJC]

The word "quixotic" . . . has entered the common language, with the meaning "hopelessly naive and

idealistic,” “ridiculously impractical,” “doomed to fail.” That this epithet can be used now in an exclusively pejorative sense not only shows that we have ceased to read Cervantes and to understand his character, but more fundamentally it reveals that our culture has drifted away from its spiritual roots. —Simon Leys

(N. Y. Review of Books, June 11, 1998, p. 35)

[PJC]

□ *indomitable*

I Επιθ. αδάμαστος, αλύγιστος

II Indomitable \In*dom"i*ta*ble\, a. [L. indomitabilis; pref. in— not + domitare, intens. fr. domare to tame. See {Tame}.] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible; as, an indomitable will, courage, animal. [1913 Webster]

□ *immaculate*

I Επιθ. άσπιλος, ακηλίδωτος, άψογος,

II Immaculate \Im*mac"u*late\, a. [L. immaculatus; pref. im— not + maculatus, p. p. of maculare to spot, stane, fr. macula spot. See {Mail} armor.] Without stain or blemish; spotless; undefiled; clear; pure. [1913 Webster]
Were but my soul as pure
From other guilt as that, Heaven did not hold
One more immaculate. —Denham.
[1913 Webster]
Thou sheer, immaculate and silver fountain. —Shak.
[1913 Webster]
{Immaculate conception} (R. C. Ch.), the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin. —
{Im*mac"u*late*ly}, adv. — {Im*mac"u*late*ness}, n. [1913 Webster]

□ *sediment*

I Ουσ. ίζημα, κατακάθι

II Sediment \Sed"i*ment\, n. [F. s[e]diment, L. sedimentum a settling, fr. sedere to sit, to settle. See {Sit}.]
1. The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs. [1913 Webster]
2. (Geol.) The material of which sedimentary rocks are formed. [1913 Webster]

□ *facet*

I Ουσ. εδρα επεξεργασμένου πολύτιμου λίθου.// όψη // πλευρά διαμαντιού. / Ρημ. κόβω πολυεδρικά.

- II Facet \Fac"et\, n. [F. *facette*, dim. of *face* *face*. See {Face}.]
 1. A little face; a small, plane surface; as, the facets of a diamond. [Written also {*facette*}.]
 [1913 Webster]
 2. (Anat.) A smooth circumscribed surface; as, the articular facet of a bone.
 [1913 Webster]
 3. (Arch.) The narrow plane surface between flutings of a column.
 [1913 Webster]
 4. (Zo[^o]l.) One of the numerous small eyes which make up the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans.
 [1913 Webster]
 Facet \Fac"et\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Faceted}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Faceting}.]
 To cut facets or small faces upon; as, to facet a diamond.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *reverie*

I ονειροπόληση, ρεμβασμός

- II Reverie \Rev"er*ie\, Revery \Rev"er*y\, n.; pl. {Reveries}. [F. *r[e]verie*, fr. *r[^e]ver* to dream, rave, be light-headed. Cf. {Rave}.]
 1. A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; deep musing; daydream. "Rapt in nameless reveries." —Tennyson.
 [1913 Webster]
 When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *revery*, our language has scarce a name for it. —Locke.
 [1913 Webster]
 2. An extravagant conceit of the fancy; a vision. [R.]
 [1913 Webster]
 There are infinite reveries and numberless extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds]. —Addison.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *doppelganger*

I

- II Doppelganger \Dop"pel*g[^o]a]ng'er\, n. [G.]
 A spiritual or ghostly double or counterpart; esp., an apparitional double of a living person; a cowalker.
 [Webster 1913 Suppl.]

□ *penultimate*

I

- II Penultimate \Pe*nul"ti*mate\, a.
 Last but one; as, the penultimate syllable, the last syllable but one of a word.
 [1913 Webster]
 Penultimate \Pe*nul"ti*mate\, n.
 The penult.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *dilettante*

I Ουσ. κάποιος που ενδιαφέρεται για κάτι χωρίς όμως να το καταλαβαίνει σε βάθος, ερασιτέχνης, επιφανειακός Επίθ. ερασιτεχνικός, όχι σε βάθος

II Dilettante \Dil'et*tan"te\, n.; pl. {Dilettanti}. [It., prop. p. pr. of dillettare to take delight in, fr. L. delectare to delight. See {Delight}, v. t.]
An admirer or lover of the fine arts; popularly, an amateur; especially, one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge, desultorily, or for amusement only.
[1913 Webster]
The true poet is not an eccentric creature, not a mere artist living only for art, not a dreamer or a dilettante, sipping the nectar of existence, while he keeps aloof from its deeper interests. —J. C. Shairp.
[1913 Webster]

□ *wretched*

I Επίθ. ελβεϊνος, αξιολύπητος, τρισάθλιος, // πρόστυχος, πανάθλιος

II Wretched \Wretch"ed\, a.
1. Very miserable; sunk in, or accompanied by, deep affliction or distress, as from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous; woeful; very afflicting. "To what wretched state reserved!" —Milton.
[1913 Webster]
O cruel! Death! to those you are more kind
Than to the wretched mortals left behind. —Waller.
[1913 Webster]
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore . . .
[1913 Webster]
2. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; miserable; as, a wretched poem; a wretched cabin.
[1913 Webster]
3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable; wicked. [Obs.]
"Wretched ungratefulness." —Sir P. Sidney.
[1913 Webster]
Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men
wretchedest, ready to all manner [of] vices.
—Capgrave.
[1913 Webster]

□ *disconsolate*

I απαρηγόρητος, απελπισμένος

II Disconsolate \Dis*con"so*late\, n.
Disconsolateness. [Obs.] —Barrow.
[1913 Webster]
Disconsolate \Dis*con"so*late\, a. [LL. disconsolatus; L. dis- + consolatus, p. p. of consolari to console. See {Console}, v. t.]
1. Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected and dispirited; hopelessly sad; comfortless; filled with grief; as, a bereaved and disconsolate parent.
[1913 Webster]
One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate. —Moore.
[1913 Webster]

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, disconsolate and wan. —Dryden.

[1913 Webster]

2. Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless; as, the
disconsolate darkness of the winter nights. —Ray.

Syn: Forlorn; melancholy; sorrowful; desolate; woeful;
hopeless; gloomy. — {Dis*con"so*late*ly}, adv. —
{Dis*con"so*late*ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

□ *forlorn*

I Επίθ. εγκαταλελειμένος, απελπισμένος, παραμελημένος, // λυπημένος, μελαγχολικός

II Forlorn \For*lornd, a. [OE., p. p. of forlesen to lose utterly,
AS. forle[ʰo]san (p. p. forloren); pref. for- + le[ʰo]san (in
comp.) to lose; cf. D. verliezen to lose, G. verlieren, Sw.
f[ʰo]rlora, Dan. forloren, Goth. fraliusan to lose. See
{For-}, and {Lorn}, a., {Lose}, v. t.]

1. Deserted; abandoned; lost.

[1913 Webster]

Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn. —Spenser.

[1913 Webster]

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children.

—Shak.

[1913 Webster]

2. Destitute; helpless; in pitiful plight; wretched;
miserable; almost hopeless; desperate.

[1913 Webster]

For here forlorn and lost I tread. —Goldsmith.

[1913 Webster]

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was
forlorn in the extreme. —Prescott.

[1913 Webster]

She cherished the forlorn hope that he was still
living. —Thomson.

[1913 Webster]

{A forlorn hope} [D. verloren hoop, prop., a lost band or
troop; verloren, p. p. of verliezen to lose + hoop band;
akin to E. heap. See {For-}, and {Heap}.] (Mil.), a body
of men (called in F. {enfants perdus}, in G. {verloren
posten}) selected, usually from volunteers, to attempt a
breach, scale the wall of a fortress, or perform other
extraordinarily perilous service; also, a desperate case
or enterprise.

Syn: Destitute, lost; abandoned; forsaken; solitary;
helpless; friendless; hopeless; abject; wretched;
miserable; pitiable.

[1913 Webster]

Forlese \For*lesend, v. t. [p. p. {Forlore}, {Forlorn}.] [OE.
forlesen. See {Forlorn}.]

To lose utterly. [Obs.] —haucer.

[1913 Webster]

Forlorn \For*lornd, n.

1. A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

[1913 Webster]

Forced to live in Scotland a forlorn. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

2. A forlorn hope; a vanguard. [Obs.]

[1913 Webster]

Our forlorn of horse marched within a mile of the
enemy. —Oliver

Cromvell.

[1913 Webster]

□ *ignoble*

I Επίθ. ποταπός, χυδαίος, πρόστιχος, αχρείος, μικροπρεπής

II Ignoble \Ig*no"ble\, v. t.

To make ignoble. [Obs.] —Bacon.

[1913 Webster]

Ignoble \Ig*no"ble\, a. [L. ignobilis; pref. in- not + nobilis noble: cf. F. ignoble. See {In-} not, and {Noble}, a.]

1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; plebeian; common; humble.

[1913 Webster]

I was not ignoble of descent. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

2. Not honorable, elevated, or generous; base.

[1913 Webster]

'T is but a base, ignoble mind,

That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. —Gray.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Zo[ology].) Not a true or noble falcon; — said of certain hawks, as the goshawk.

Syn: Degenerate; degraded; mean; base; dishonorable; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

[1913 Webster]

□ *odious*

I Επιθ. μισητός, απεχθής, αποκρουστικός

II Odious \O"di*ous\, a. [L. odiosus, from odium hatred: cf. F. odieux. See {Odium}.]

1. Hateful; deserving or receiving hatred; as, an odious name, system, vice. "All wickedness will be most odious." —Sprat.

[1913 Webster]

He rendered himself odious to the Parliament.

—Clarendon.

[1913 Webster]

2. Causing or provoking hatred, repugnance, or disgust; offensive; disagreeable; repulsive; as, an odious sight; an odious smell. —Milton.

[1913 Webster]

The odious side of that polity. —Macaulay.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

[1913 Webster] — {O"di*ous'ly}. adv. —

{O"di*ous*ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

□ *culminate*

I Πημ. μεσουρανών// φθάνω στο αποκορύφωμα, μεσουρανών (μτφ.)// καταλήγω, φθάνω ως κατάληξη

II Culminate \Cul"mi*nate\ (k[u^]l"m[i^]*n[=a]t), v. i. [imp. & p.

p. {Culminated} (-n[=a]'t[e^]d); p. pr. & vb. n.

{Culminating} (-n[=a]'t[i^]ng.) [L. cuimen top or ridge. See

{Column}.]

1. To reach its highest point of altitude; to come to the meridian; to be vertical or directly overhead.

[1913 Webster]

As when his beams at noon

Culminate from the equator. --Milton.

[1913 Webster]

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, size, power, numbers, etc.

[1913 Webster]

The reptile race culminated in the secondary era.

--Dana.

[1913 Webster]

The house of Burgundy was rapidly culminating.

--Motley.

[1913 Webster]

Culminate \Cul"mi*nate\ (k[u^]l"m[i^]*n[asl]t), a.

Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth; -- applied to the growth of corals. --Dana.

[1913 Webster]

□ *osmosis*

I Ουσ. όσμωση (φυσιολ.)

II osmosis \os"mo"sis\ ([o^]z*m[=o]"s[i^]s), n. [NL., fr. Gr.

'wsmo's, equiv. to 'w^sis impulse, fr. 'wqeî^n to push.]

(Chemical Physics)

- (a) The tendency in fluids to mix, or become equably diffused, when in contact. It was first observed between fluids of differing densities, and as taking place through a membrane or an intervening porous structure. An older term for the phenomenon was {Osmose}.

Note: The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called {endosmosis} (formerly {endosmose}), and the opposite, slower current, {exosmosis} (formerly {exosmose}). Both are, however, results of the same force. Osmosis may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion. See also {osmotic pressure}.

- (b) The action produced by this tendency.

[1913 Webster]

□ *catamite*

I

II Catamite \Cat"a*mite\ (k[a^]t"[.a]*m[imac]t), n. [L. Catamitus, an old form of Ganymedes Ganymede, Gr. Ganymh'dhs.]

A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

[1913 Webster]

□ *agronomy*

I

II Agronomy \A*gron"o*my\, n. [Gr. ? rural; as a noun, an overseer of the public lands; ? field + ? usage, ? to deal out, manage: cf. F. agronomie.]

The management of land; rural economy; agriculture.

[1913 Webster]

□ *crofter*

I Ουσ. μικροκαλιεργητής, καλιεργητής κήπου// κάποιος που ζει και εργάζεται σε μικρό υποστατικό

II Crofter \Croft"er\ (-?r), n.
One who rents and tills a small farm or holding; as, the
crofters of Scotland.
[1913 Webster]

□ *harken*

I
II Harken \Hark"en\ (h[aum]rk"n), v. t. & i.
To hearken. --Tennyson.
[1913 Webster]

□ *terrene*

I Επίθ. γήινος, επίγειος, έδαφος.

II Terrene \Ter*rene"\, n.
A tureen. [Obs.] --Walpole.
[1913 Webster]
Terrene \Ter*rene"\, a. [L. terrenus, fr. terra the earth. See
{Terrace}.]
1. Of or pertaining to the earth; earthy; as, terrene
substance. --Holland.
[1913 Webster]
2. Earthy; terrestrial.
[1913 Webster]
God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a
nature celestial and terrene. --Sir W.
Raleigh.
[1913 Webster]
Be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and
truth and faith to bear of life and limb, and
terrene honor. --O. Eng. Oath
of Allegiance,
quoted by
Blackstone.
[1913 Webster]
Common conceptions of the matters which lie at the
basis of our terrene experience. --Hickok.
[1913 Webster]
Terrene \Ter*rene"\, n. [L. terrenum land, ground: cf. F.
terrain.]
1. The earth's surface; the earth. [Poetic]
[1913 Webster]
Tenfold the length of this terrene. --Milton.
[1913 Webster]
2. (Surv.) The surface of the ground.
[1913 Webster]

□ *recidivist*

I Ουσ. κάποιος που υποτροπιάζει (συν. νομ.)

- II Recidivist \Re*cid"i*vist\ (r[-e]*s[i^]d"[i^]*v[i^]st), n.
 One who is recidivous or is characterized by recidivism; an incorrigible criminal. -- {Re*cid'i*vis"tic}
 (r[-e]*s[i^]d'[i^]*v[i^]s"t[i^]k), a.
 [Webster 1913 Suppl.]
 The criminal by passion never becomes a recidivist, it is the social, not the antisocial, instincts that are strong within him, his crime is a solitary event in his life. --Havelock
 Ellis.
 [Webster 1913 Suppl.]

□ *malignant*

I Επιθ. κακοήθης, κακόβουλος, κακεντρεχής

- II Invasive \In*va"sive\, a. [LL. invasivus: cf. F. invasif. See {Invade}.]
 1. Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive.
 "Invasive war." --Hoole.
 [1913 Webster]
 2. (Med.) tending to spread, especially tending to intrude into healthy tissue; -- used mostly of tumors. [Narrower terms: {malignant}] PJC
 malignant \ma*lig"nant\, a. [L. malignans, -antis, p. pr. of malignare, malignari, to do or make maliciously. See {Malign}, and cf. {Benignant}.]
 1. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; actuated by extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; bent on evil; malicious.
 [1913 Webster]
 A malignant and a turbaned Turk. --Shak.
 [1913 Webster]
 2. Characterized or caused by evil intentions; pernicious.
 "Malignant care." --Macaulay.
 [1913 Webster]
 Some malignant power upon my life. --Shak.
 [1913 Webster]
 Something deleterious and malignant as his touch.
 --Hawthorne.
 [1913 Webster]
 3. (Med.) Tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue; virulent; as, malignant diphtheria.
 [1913 Webster]
 {Malignant pustule} (Med.), a very contagious disease produced by infection of subcutaneous tissues with the bacterium {Bacillus anthracis}. It is transmitted to man from animals and is characterized by the formation, at the point of reception of the infection, of a vesicle or pustule which first enlarges and then breaks down into an unhealthy ulcer. It is marked by profound exhaustion and often fatal. The disease in animals is called {charbon}; in man it is called {cutaneous anthrax}, and formerly was sometimes called simply {anthrax}.
 [1913 Webster +PJC]

□ *simmer*

I Ουσ. σιγοβράσιμο Πημ. σιγοβράζω

- II Simmer \Sim"mer\, v. i. [imp. & p. p. {Simmered}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Simmering}.] [Prov. E. also simper; -- an onomatopoetic word.]

To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil.

[1913 Webster]

I simmer as liquor doth on the fire before it beginneth to boil. —Palsgrave.

[1913 Webster]

Simmer \Sim"mer\, v. t.

To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

[1913 Webster]

□ *pyroclastic*

I

II Proplastic \Pro*plas"tic\, a.

Forming a mold.

[1913 Webster]

□ *tertiary*

I

II Tertiary \Ter"ti*a*ry\, a. [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third: cf. F. *tertiaire*. See {Tierce}.]

1. Being of the third formation, order, or rank; third; as, a tertiary use of a word. —Trench.

[1913 Webster]

2. (Chem.) Possessing some quality in the third degree; having been subjected to the substitution of three atoms or radicals; as, a tertiary alcohol, amine, or salt. Cf. {Primary}, and {Secondary}.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Geol.) Later than, or subsequent to, the Secondary.

[1913 Webster]

4. (Zo["o]l.) Growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing; tertial; — said of quills.

[1913 Webster]

{Tertiary age}. (Geol.) See under {Age}, 8.

{Tertiary color}, a color produced by the mixture of two secondaries. "The so-called tertiary colors are citrine, russet, and olive." —Fairholt.

{Tertiary period}. (Geol.)

(a) The first period of the age of mammals, or of the Cenozoic era.

(b) The rock formation of that period; — called also {Tertiary formation}. See the Chart of {Geology}.

{Tertiary syphilis} (Med.), the third and last stage of syphilis, in which it invades the bones and internal organs.

[1913 Webster]

Tertiary \Ter"ti*a*ry\, n.; pl. {Tertiaries}.

1. (R. C. Ch.) A member of the Third Order in any monastic system; as, the Franciscan tertiaries; the Dominican tertiaries; the Carmelite tertiaries. See {Third Order}, under {Third}. —Addis & Arnold.

[1913 Webster]

2. (Geol.) The Tertiary era, period, or formation.

[1913 Webster]

3. (Zo["o]l.) One of the quill feathers which are borne upon the basal joint of the wing of a bird. See Illust. of {Bird}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *tractate*

I Ουσ. διατριβή.

II Tractate \Tract"ate\, n. [L. tractatus a touching, handling, treatise. See Tractable, and {Tract} a treatise, {Treaty}.] A treatise; a tract; an essay.

[1913 Webster]

Agreeing in substance with Augustin's, from whose fourteenth Tractate on St. John the words are translated. —Hare.

[1913 Webster]

□ *irremediably*

I ανεπανόρθωτα// αθεράπευτα, ανίατα

II Irremediably \Ir're*me"di*a*bly\, adv.

In a manner, or to a degree, that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

[1913 Webster]

□ *trenchant*

I Επίθ. δηκτικός, δριμύς// έξυπνος, διεισδυτικός// απερίφραστος

II Trenchant \Trench"ant\, a. [OF. trenchant, F. tranchant, p. pr. See {Trench}, v. t.]

1. Fitted to trench or cut; gutting; sharp. "Trenchant was the blade." —Chaucer.

[1913 Webster]

2. Fig.: Keen; biting; severe; as, trenchant wit.

[1913 Webster]

□ *acerbic*

I Επίθ. καυστικός, δριμύς (για τρόπο γραφής ή έκφρασης)

II Acerbic \A*cerb"ic\, a.

Sour or severe.

[1913 Webster]

□ *vehemence*

I Ουσ. σφοδρότητα, βιασότητα// ορμητικότητα

II Vehemence \Ve"he*mence\, n. [L. vehementia: cf. F.

v[e]h[e]mence.]

[1913 Webster]

1. The quality pr state of being vehement; impetuous force; impetuosity; violence; fury; as, the vehemence.

[1913 Webster]

2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor; as, the vehemence of love, anger, or other passions.

[1913 Webster]

I . . . tremble at his vehemence of temper.

—Addison.

[1913 Webster]

□ *allusory*

I

- II Allusory \Al*lu"so*ry\, a.
Allusive. [R.] —Warburton.
[1913 Webster]

□ *peregrine*

- I ξένος, αλλοδαπός, μέτοιχος// πετρίτης, είδος γερακιού.

- II Peregrine \Per"e*grine\, n.
The peregrine falcon.
[1913 Webster]
Peregrine \Per"e*grine\, a. [L. peregrinus. See {Pilgrim}.]
Foreign; not native; extrinsic or from without; exotic.
[Spelt also {pelegrine}.] "Peregrine and preternatural
heat." —Bacon.
[1913 Webster]
{Peregrine falcon} (Zo[o]l.), a courageous and swift falcon
({Falco peregrinus}), remarkable for its wide distribution
over all the continents. The adult plumage is dark bluish
ash on the back, nearly black on the head and cheeks,
white beneath, barred with black below the throat. Called
also {peregrine hawk}, {duck hawk}, {game hawk}, and
{great-footed hawk}.
[1913 Webster]

□ *tract*

- I Ουσ. έκταση, περιοχή// φυλλάδιο, τεύχος // χρονικό διαστημα, περίοδος

- II Tract \Tract\, n. [Abbrev.fr. tractate.]
A written discourse or dissertation, generally of short
extent; a short treatise, especially on practical religion.
[1913 Webster]
The church clergy at that time writ the best collection
of tracts against popery that ever appeared. —Swift.
[1913 Webster]
{Tracts for the Times}. See {Tractarian}.
[1913 Webster]
Tract \Tract\, n. [L. tractus a drawing, train, track, course,
tract of land, from trahere tractum, to draw. Senses 4 and 5
are perhaps due to confusion with track. See {Trace}, v., and
cf. {Tratt}.]
1. Something drawn out or extended; expanse. "The deep tract
of hell." —Milton.
[1913 Webster]
2. A region or quantity of land or water, of indefinite
extent; an area; as, an unexplored tract of sea.
[1913 Webster]
A very high mountain joined to the mainland by a
narrow tract of earth. —Addison.
[1913 Webster]
3. Traits; features; lineaments. [Obs.]
[1913 Webster]
The discovery of a man's self by the tracts of his
countenance is a great weakness. —Bacon.
[1913 Webster]
4. The footprint of a wild beast. [Obs.] —Dryden.
[1913 Webster]
5. Track; trace. [Obs.]
[1913 Webster]

Efface all tract of its traduction. —Sir T.
Browne.

[1913 Webster]

But flies an eagle flight, bold, and forthon,
Leaving no tract behind. —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

6. Treatment; exposition. [Obs.] —Shak.

[1913 Webster]

7. Continuity or extension of anything; as, the tract of
speech. [Obs.] —Older.

[1913 Webster]

8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent.
“Improved by tract of time.” —Milton.

[1913 Webster]

9. (R. C. Ch.) Verses of Scripture sung at Mass, instead of
the Alleluia, from Septuagesima Sunday till the Saturday
befor Easter; — so called because sung tractim, or
without a break, by one voice, instead of by many as in
the antiphons.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Region; district; quarter; essay; treatise;
dissertation.

[1913 Webster]

Tract \Tract\, v. t.

To trace out; to track; also, to draw out; to protact. [Obs.]
—Spenser. —B. Jonson.

[1913 Webster]

□ *sedentary*

I Επίθ. καθιστικός, που δεν ασκείται

II Sedentary \Sed"en*ta*ry\, a. [L. sedentarius, fr. sedere to sit:
cf. F. se[e]dentaire. See {Sedent}.]

1. Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a sedentary man.

“Sedentary, scholastic sophists.” —Bp. Warburton.

[1913 Webster]

2. Characterized by, or requiring, much sitting; as, a
sedentary employment; a sedentary life.

[1913 Webster]

Any education that confined itself to sedentary
pursuits was essentially imperfect. —Beaconsfield.

[1913 Webster]

3. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; hence, calm; tranquil.

[R.] “The sedentary earth.” —Milton.

[1913 Webster]

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions,
is of a remiss, sedentary nature. —Spectator.

[1913 Webster]

4. Caused by long sitting. [Obs.] “Sedentary numbness.”
—Milton.

[1913 Webster]

5. (Zo[“]o[l.]) Remaining in one place, especially when firmly
attached to some object; as, the oyster is a sedentary
mollusk; the barnacles are sedentary crustaceans.

[1913 Webster]

{Sedentary spider} (Zo[“]o[l.]), one of a tribe of spiders
which rest motionless until their prey is caught in their
web.

[1913 Webster]

□ *putrid*

I Επίθ. σάπιος, χαλασμένος

- II Putrid \Pu"trid\, a. [L. putridus, fr. putrere to be rotten, fr. puter, or putris, rotten, fr. putere to stink, to be rotten: cf. F. putride. See {Pus}, {Foul}, a.]
1. Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten; -- said of animal or vegetable matter; as, putrid flesh. See {Putrefaction}.
[1913 Webster]
 2. Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a putrid smell.
[1913 Webster]
- {Putrid fever} (Med.), typhus fever; -- so called from the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased textures of the body.
- {Putrid sore throat} (Med.), a gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.
[1913 Webster]

□ *carcinoma*

I Ουσ. καρκίνωμα, όγκος

- II Cancer \Can"cer\, n. [L. cancer, cancri, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac; akin to Gr. karki'nos, Skr. karka[t]a crab, and prob. Skr. karkara hard, the crab being named from its hard shell. Cf. {Canner}, {Chancre}.]
1. (Zo["o]l.) A genus of decapod Crustacea, including some of the most common shore crabs of Europe and North America, as the rock crab, Jonah crab, etc. See {Crab}.
[1913 Webster]
 2. (Astron.)
 - (a) The fourth of the twelve signs of the zodiac. The first point is the northern limit of the sun's course in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice. See {Tropic}.
 - (b) A northern constellation between Gemini and Leo.
[1913 Webster]
 3. (Med.) Formerly, any malignant growth, esp. one attended with great pain and ulceration, with cachexia and progressive emaciation. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. The term is now restricted to such a growth made up of aggregations of epithelial cells, either without support or embedded in the meshes of a trabecular framework.
[1913 Webster]
- Note: Four kinds of cancers are recognized: (1) {Epithelial cancer, or Epithelioma}, in which there is no trabecular framework. See {Epithelioma}. (2) {Scirrhus cancer, or Hard cancer}, in which the framework predominates, and the tumor is of hard consistence and slow growth. (3) {Encephaloid cancer}, {Medullary cancer}, or {Soft cancer}, in which the cellular element predominates, and the tumor is soft, grows rapidly, and often ulcerates. (4) {Colloid cancer}, in which the cancerous structure becomes gelatinous. The last three varieties are also called {carcinoma}.
[1913 Webster]
- {Cancer cells}, cells once believed to be peculiar to cancers, but now know to be epithelial cells differing in no respect from those found elsewhere in the body, and distinguished only by peculiarity of location and

grouping.

{Cancer root} (Bot.), the name of several low plants, mostly parasitic on roots, as the beech drops, the squawroot, etc.

{Tropic of Cancer}. See {Tropic}.

[1913 Webster]

carcinoma \car'ci*no"ma\ (k[au]m[r's[i^]*n[=o]"m[a]), n. [L., fr. Gr. karki'nwma, fr. karki'nos crab, cancer. See {-oma}.] (Med.)

A form of malignant cancer arising from epithelial tissue.

The term was earlier applied to all forms of cancer, or to certain non-malignant forms. It is contrasted with {sarcoma}, a malignant form of cancer arising from connective tissue.

See {Cancer}. --Dunglison. --Stedman.

[1913 Webster +PJC]

□ *obscene*

I Επίθ. πρόστυχος, αισχρός, ανάρμοστος, χυδαίος

II Obscene \Ob*scene"\, a. [L. obscenus, obscaenus, obscoenus, ill looking, filthy, obscene: cf. F. obsc[è]ne.]

[1913 Webster]

1. Offensive to chastity or modesty; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; impure; as, obscene language; obscene pictures.

[1913 Webster]

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grew obscene and uncleanly. --I. Watts.

[1913 Webster]

2. Foul; filthy; disgusting.

[1913 Webster]

A girdle foul with grease binds his obscene attire.

--Dryden

(Aeneid, vi.

417).

[1913 Webster]

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. [R.] [A Latinism]

[1913 Webster]

At the cheerful light,

The groaning ghosts and birds obscene take flight.

--Dryden.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Impure; immodest; indecent; unchaste; lewd.

[1913 Webster] -- {Ob*scene"ly}, adv. --

{Ob*scene"ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

□ *recant*

I Ουσ. ανακαλώ (κάτι που έχω πεί πριν), αναιρώ, παίρνω πίσω, // αποκηρύσσω

II Recant \Re*cant"\, v. i.

To revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; to retract; as, convince me that I am wrong, and I will recant. --Dryden.

[1913 Webster]

Recant \Re*cant"\ (r[-e]*k[a^]nt"), v. t. [imp. & p. p.

{Recanted}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Recanting}.] [L. recantare, recantatum, to recall, recant; pref. re- re- + cantare to sing, to sound. See 3d {Cant}, {Chant}.]

To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions

formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration;
to take back openly; to retract; to recall.

[1913 Webster]

How soon . . . ease would recant

Vows made in pain, as violent and void! —Milton.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow. See
{Renounce}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *mnemonic*

I Επίθ. μνημονικός , // σχεδιασμένος ώστε να βοηθά την μνήμη Ουσ. οτιδήποτε βοηθά την μνήμη
(πχ. λέξη κτλ)// μνημονική

II mnemonic \mnemonic\ n.

1. Something used to assist the memory, as an easily
remembered acronym or verse.

[WordNet 1.5]

2. An abbreviated word that resembles the full word, used so
as to be easily recognized; as, the CIDE uses ... tags as
mnemonics for an italicised word or field.

[PJC]

Note: In basic organic chemistry class, one may learn the
mnemonic “Oh my, such good apple pie” to help
remember the names of the dicarboxylic acids in
increasing order of length, namely: oxalic, malonic,
succinic, glutaric, adipic, and pimelic acids. (From L.
Fieser’s Organic Chemistry text).

□ *morose*

I Επίθ. δύσθυμος, σκυθρωπός, κακότροπος

II Morose \Mo*rose\ (m[-o]*r[=o]s”), a. [L. morosus, prop.,
excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, fr. mos,
moris, manner, habit, way of life: cf. F. morose.]

1. Of a sour temper; sullen and austere; ill-humored; severe.
“A morose and affected taciturnity.” —I. Watts.

[1913 Webster]

2. Lascivious; brooding over evil thoughts. [Obs.]

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; crabbed; crusty;
churlish; surly; ill-humored.

[1913 Webster]

□ *lugubrious*

I Επίθ. πένθιμος, μελαγχολικός

II Lugubrious \Lu*gu”bri*ous\, a. [L. lugubris, fr. lugere to
mourn; cf. Gr. lygro’s sad, Skr. ruj to break.]

Mournful; indicating sorrow, often ridiculously or feignedly;
doleful; woful; pitiable; as, a whining tone and a lugubrious
look.

[1913 Webster]

Crossbones, scythes, hourglasses, and other lugubrious
emblems of mortality. —Hawthorne.

— {Lu*gu”bri*ous*ly}, adv. — {Lu*gu”bri*ous*ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

□ *despondent*

I Επίθ. απελπισμένος, αποθαρρυσμένος, δυστυχισμένος

II Despondent \De*spond"ent\, a. [L. despondens, -entis, p. pr. of despond[=e]re.]
Marked by despondence; given to despondence; low-spirited; as, a despondent manner; a despondent prisoner. --
{De*spond"ent*ly}, adv.
[1913 Webster]

□ *woebegone*

I Επίθ. δυστυχής, αξιοθρήνητος, περίλυπος, θλιμμένος

II Woe-begone \Woe"-be*gone\, a. [OE. wo begon. See {Woe}, and {Begone}, p. p.]
Beset or overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; woeful. --Chaucer.
[1913 Webster]
So woe-begone was he with pains of love. --Fairfax.
[1913 Webster]

□ *curtail*

I Πημ. περικόπτω, περιορίζω, περιστέλλω, μειώνω

II Curtail \Cur"tail\ (k?r"t?l), n.
The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step, etc.
[1913 Webster]
Curtail \Cur*tail"\ (k[u^]r*t[=a]l"), v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Curtailed} (-t[=a]ld"); p. pr. & vb. n. {Curtailing}.] [See {Curtal}.]
To cut off the end or tail, or any part, of; to shorten; to abridge; to diminish; to reduce.
[1913 Webster]
I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion. --Shak.
[1913 Webster]
Our incomes have been curtailed; his salary has been doubled. --Macaulay.
[1913 Webster]

□ *conglomerate*

I Πημ. συμπακνώνω, // συμπιέζομαι, συσσωρεύομαι, συσσωρεύω Ουσ. σύμφυρμα, συσσωρευση-συμπύκνωση πολλών διαφορετικών υλικών

II Conglomerate \Con*glom"er*ate\, a. [L. conglomeratus, p. p. of conglomerare to roll together; con- + glomerare to wind into a ball. See {Glomerate}.]
1. Gathered into a ball or a mass; collected together; concentrated; as, conglomerate rays of light.
[1913 Webster]
Beams of light when they are multiplied and conglomerate. --Bacon.
[1913 Webster]
Fluids are separated in the liver and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. --Cheyne.
[1913 Webster]
2. (Bot.) Closely crowded together; densely clustered; as, conglomerate flowers. --Gray.
[1913 Webster]
3. (Geol.) Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of

[1913 Webster]

1. That which is heaped together in a mass or compacted from various sources; a mass formed of fragments; collection; accumulation.

A conglomerate of marvelous anecdotes, marvelously heaped together. --Trench.

2. (Geol.) A rock, composed of rounded fragments of stone cemented together by another mineral substance, either calcareous, siliceous, or argillaceous; pudding stone; — opposed to agglomerate. See {Breccia}.

A conglomerate, therefore, is simply gravel bound together by a cement. --Lyell.

{Conglomerated}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Conglomerating}.

[1913 Webster]

Ι Επίθ. ερμηνευτικός (για τα άγια κείμενα)

Unfolding the signification; of or pertaining to interpretation; exegetical; explanatory; as, hermeneutic theology, or the art of expounding the Scriptures; a hermeneutic phrase.

[1913 Webster]

I Επίθ. ξαπλωμένος, ύπτιος// αδρανής, ράθυμος, άτονος

1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; -- opposed to prone.

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun; sloping; inclined.

On rising ground be placed, or hills supine.

3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; listless.

He became pusillanimous and supine, and openly exposed to any temptation. —Woodward.

Syn: Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

Supine \Su"pine\, n. [L. supinum (sc. verbum), from supinus bent or thrown backward, perhaps so called because, although

furnished with substantive case endings, it rests or falls back, as it were, on the verb: cf. F. supin.] (Lat. Gram.)
 A verbal noun; or (according to C.F.Becker), a case of the infinitive mood ending in *-um* and *-u*, that in *-um* being sometimes called the former supine, and that in *-u* the latter supine.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *curvaceous*

I

- II *curvaceous* \ˈkʊrˌvæːʃəs\ adj.
 having a pronounced womanly shape; having a slender waist with prominent breasts and hips. [chiefly dialect]
 Syn: bosomy, buxom, full—bosomed, sonsie, sonsy, voluptuous.
 [WordNet 1.5 +PJC]

□ *vicarious*

I

- II *Vicarious* \Vi*ca"ri*ous\, a. [L. vicarius, from vicis change, alternation, turn, the position, place, or office of one person as assumed by another; akin to Gr. ? to yield, give way, G. wechsel a change, and probably also to E. weak. See {Weak}, and cf. {Vice}, prep.]
1. Of or pertaining to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputed; delegated; as, vicarious power or authority.
 [1913 Webster]
 2. Acting of suffering for another; as, a vicarious agent or officer.
 [1913 Webster]
 The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and vicarious . . . in the hands of the Almighty.
 —Sir M. Hale.
 [1913 Webster]
 3. Performed of suffered in the place of another; substituted; as, a vicarious sacrifice; vicarious punishment.
 [1913 Webster]
 The vicarious work of the Great Deliverer. —I. Taylor.
 [1913 Webster]
 4. (Med.) Acting as a substitute; — said of abnormal action which replaces a suppressed normal function; as, vicarious hemorrhage replacing menstruation.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *furlough*

I άδεια απουσίας (στρατιώτη, εργάτη κτλ)// δίνω άδεια απουσίας

- II *Furlough* \Fur"lough\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Furloughed}; p. pr. & vb. n. {Furloughing}.] (Mil.)
 To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to, as to an officer or soldier.
Furlough \Fur"lough\, n. [Prob. fr. D. verlof, fr. a prefix akin to E. for + the root of E. lief, and akin to Dan. forlov, Sw. f["o]rlof, G. verlaub permission. See {Life}, a.] (Mil.)
 Leave of absence; especially, leave given to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time; also, the document granting leave of absence.
 [1913 Webster]

□ *nulliparity*

I

□ *inchoate*

I Επιθ. που μόλις άρχισε να διαμορφώνεται, // ατελής, ανοργάνωτος

II Inchoate \In"cho*ate\, a. [L. inchoatus, better incohatus, p. p. of incohare to begin.]

Recently, or just, begun; beginning; partially but not fully in existence or operation; existing in its elements; incomplete. — {In"cho*ate*ly}, adv.

[1913 Webster]

Neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchoate.

—Raleigh.

[1913 Webster]

Inchoate \In"cho*ate\, v. t.

To begin. [Obs.] —Dr. H. More.

[1913 Webster]

□ *consortium*

I Ουσ. κοινοπραξία, κονσόρτσιο, συνεταιρισμός

II Your choice[—1 to abort]: 1

Consortion \Con*sor"tion\ (k[o^]n*s[˘]o[r]sh[u^]n), n. [L. consortio.]

Fellowship; association; companionship. [Obs.] —Sir T. Browne.

[1913 Webster]

□ *magnanimity*

I Ουσ. μεγαλοψυχία

II Magnanimity \Mag'na*nim"i*ty\, n. [F. magnanimit[e], L. magnanimitas.]

The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul; that quality or combination of qualities, in character, which enables one to encounter danger and trouble with tranquility and firmness, to disdain injustice, meanness and revenge, and to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

[1913 Webster]

□ *impudence*

I αναίδεια , θράσος

II Impudence \Im"pu*dence\ ([i^]m"p[—u]*dens), n. [L. impudentia: cf. F. impudence. See {Impudent}.]

The quality of being impudent; assurance, accompanied with a disregard of the presence or opinions of others; shamelessness; forwardness; lack of modesty.

[1913 Webster]

Clear truths that their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it impudence to deny.

—Locke.

[1913 Webster]

Where pride and impudence (in fashion knit)

Usurp the chair of wit. —B. Jonson.

Syn: Shamelessness; audacity; insolence; effrontery; sauciness; impertinence; pertness; rudeness.

Usage: {Impudence}, {Effrontery}, {Sauciness}. Impudence refers more especially to the feelings as manifested in action. Effrontery applies to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness. Sauciness refers to a sudden pert outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior. Impudence is an unblushing kind of impertinence, and may be manifested in words, tones, gestures, looks, etc. Effrontery rises still higher, and shows a total or shameless disregard of duty or decorum under the circumstances of the case. Sauciness discovers itself toward particular individuals, in certain relations; as in the case of servants who are saucy to their masters, or children who are saucy to their teachers. See {Impertinent}, and {Insolent}.
[1913 Webster]

□ *frivolous*

I Επιθ. επιπόλαιος, ελαφρός, τραλαλά

II Frivolous \Friv"o*lous\, a. [L. frivolus; prob. akin to friare to rub, crumble, E. friable: cf. F. frivole.]

[1913 Webster]

1. Of little weight or importance; not worth notice; slight; as, a frivolous argument. —Swift.

[1913 Webster]

2. Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity; silly; interested especially in trifling matters.

[1913 Webster]

His personal tastes were low and frivolous.

—Macaulay.

Syn: Trifling; trivial; slight; petty; worthless. —

{Friv"o*lous*ly}, adv. — {Friv"o*lous*ness}, n.

[1913 Webster]

□ *affluence*

I Ουσ. αφθονία, πλούτος

II Affluence \AF'flu*ence\, n. [F. affluence, L. affluentia, fr. affluens, p. pr. of affluere to flow to; ad + fluere to flow. See {Flux}.]

1. A flowing to or towards; a concourse; an influx.

[1913 Webster]

The affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain.

—Wotton.

[1913 Webster]

There is an unusual affluence of strangers this year. —Carlyle.

[1913 Webster]

2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, feelings, etc.; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth.

[1913 Webster]

And old age of elegance, affluence, and ease.

—Coldsmith.

[1913 Webster]

Syn: Abundance; riches; profusion; exuberance; plenty; wealth; opulence.

[1913 Webster]

□ *implore*

I ικετεύω, εκλιπαρώ

II Implore \Im*plɔre"\, v. i.

To entreat; to beg; to prey.

[1913 Webster]

Implore \Im*plɔre"\, n.

Imploration. [Obs.] —Spencer.

[1913 Webster]

Implore \Im*plɔre"\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. {Implored}; p. pr. &

vb. n. {Imploring}.] [L. implorare; pref. im- in + plorare to cry aloud. See {Deplore}.]

To call upon, or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray

to, or for, earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat;

to beg; — followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought, or the person from whom it is sought.

[1913 Webster]

Imploring all the gods that reign above. —Pope.

[1913 Webster]

I kneel, and then implore her blessing. —Shak.

Syn: To beseech; supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit;

petition; prey; request; adjure. See {Beseech}.

[1913 Webster]

□ *cauldron*

I Ουσ. καζάνι, μεγάλο δοχείο που χρησιμοποιείται είτε για μαγειρική είτε για βράσιμο υγρών

II Caldron \Cal"drɒn\ (k[add]l"dr[u^]n), n. [OE. caldron, caudron, caudroun, OF. caudron, chauderon, F. chaudron, an aug. of F. chaudi[^he]re, LL. caldaria, fr. L. caldarius suitable for warming, fr. caldus, calidus, warm, fr. calere to be warm; cf. Skr. [c]r[=a] to boil. Cf. {Chaldron}, {Calaric}, {Caudle}.]

A large kettle or boiler of copper, brass, or iron. [Written also {cauldron}.] "Caldrons of boiling oil." —Prescott.

[1913 Webster] ||

cauldron \caul"drɒn\ (k[add]l"dr[u^]n), n.

1. a very large pot.

Syn: caldron.

[WordNet 1.5]

□ *cauldron*

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