
Shorter Oxford English Dictionary

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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dika | dil

- 2 The pronouncing of a judgement. E17.

dika /'dɪkə/ noun. M19.

[ORIGIN Mpongwe *dika* condiment.]
The fruit or seed of the wild mango, *Irvingia gabonensis*, a W. African tree. Also, dika bread.
— **comb.**: **dika bread** a paste prepared from dika seeds, which is a staple of some African peoples; **dika fat**, **dika oil** a fatty substance expressed from dika seeds.

dikaryon /daɪ'kærɪən/ noun. E20.

[ORIGIN from *di-* + Greek *karyon* nut.]
biology. A pair of unfused haploid nuclei of opposite mating type in a cell or spore which divide simultaneously when the cell divides; a dikaryotic cell, mycelium, etc.
■ **dikaryotic** adjective containing a dikaryon; composed of dikaryons: M20.

dik-dik /'dɪkdɪk/ noun. U19.

[ORIGIN E. African name, of imit. origin.]
Any of several very small African antelopes constituting the genus *Madoqua*.

dike noun¹, noun², verb¹ vars. of DYKE noun¹, noun², verb.dike /daɪk/ verb² intrans. US colloq. M19.

[ORIGIN Uncertain; perh. alt. of *deck* verb.]
Dress stylishly or with elegance. Usu. foll. by *out*.

dike-grave noun var. of DYKE-GRAVE.

diketone /dɪ'kɪtəʊn/ noun. U19.

[ORIGIN from *di-* + *ketone*.]
CHEMISTRY. Any compound with two carbonyl groups each attached to two carbon atoms.

dikh /dɪk/ noun. Indian. U19.

[ORIGIN Urdu *dikh* troubled, vexed.]
Trouble, worry, vexation.

dikkap /'dɪkəp/ noun. S. Afr. M19.

[ORIGIN Afrikaans, from *dik* thick + *kop* head.]
1 Any of certain African stone curls, esp. *Burhinus vermiculatus* or *B. capensis*. M19.
2 A form of the disease bluetongue. U19.

diktat /'dɪktət/ noun. M20.

[ORIGIN German, formed as *DICTATE* noun.]
1 A severe settlement, esp. one imposed by a victorious nation on a defeated one. M20.
2 A dictate; a categorical assertion. M20.

dilacerate /dɪ'læsəreɪt/ verb trans. Pa. pple & ppl adjective

-ated, (earlier) **-ate**. LME.
[ORIGIN Orig. pa. pple, from Latin *dilaceratus* pa. pple of *dilacerare*, from *di-* + *lacerare* tear, *lacerare*: see *-ATE*, *-ATE*.]
Tear apart; tear in pieces.
■ **dilacera**tion noun LME.

dilambdodont /daɪ'læmbdədɒnt/ adjective. U19.

[ORIGIN from *di-* + *LAMBDA* + *-ODONT*.]
ZOOLOGY. Having molar teeth with two transverse pointed ridges.

Dilantin /dɪ'læntɪn/ noun. M20.

[ORIGIN from *di-* + *-HYD* + *ANT*(*o*)n noun.]
(US proprietary name for) phenytoin.

dilapidate /dɪ'læpɪdeɪt/ verb. Pa. pple & ppl adjective

-ated, **-ate**. E16.
[ORIGIN Latin *dilapidat*-pa. pple stem of *dilapidare*, from *di-* + *lapid* stone: see *-ATE*.]
1 **verb trans**. Waste, squander, (a) *benefice* or *estate*. E16.
2 **verb trans**. Bring (a building etc.) into a state of decay, disrepair, or partial ruin. Chiefly as **dilapidated** ppl adjective. U16.

J. RUSKIN A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.
J. STEINBECK The sagging dilapidated porch. E. MANNIN Dilapidated taxis. *Practical Householder* You can bring new life to dilapidated and neglected woods

3 **verb intrans**. Become dilapidated; fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair. E18.
S. JOHNSON The church of Elgin... shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference.

■ **dilapidator** noun U16.

dilapidation /dɪ'læpɪdeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun. LME.

[ORIGIN Late Latin *dilapidatio*(n), formed as *DILAPIDATE*: see *-ATION*.]
1 Squandering; wasteful expenditure. LME.

T. R. MALTHEUS The dilapidation of the national resources.

2 The action of pulling down, allowing to decay, or in any way impairing (orig. spec. ecclesiastical) property. LME.
■ **b** In *pl.* A sum charged to an incumbent or tenant against wear and tear during occupation of premises. M16.
3 The process of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or disrepair. LME.

F. WELDON The neighbours complained about the dilapidation and the weeds in the garden.

4 The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency. U18.

dilatan /dɪ'læɪt(ə)n/ noun, *di-* adjective. M19.

[ORIGIN from *DILATE* verb² + *-ANT*.]
Dilating; expansive; esp. exhibiting dilatancy.
■ **dilatancy** noun the property of increasing in volume when subjected to pressure or deformed. U9.

dilatare /dɪ'lætəreɪ/ adjective. rare. LME.

[ORIGIN Latin *dilatatus* pa. pple of *dilatare*: see *DILATE* verb², *-ATE*.]
Dilated.

dilatation /dɪ'lætəʃ(ə)n/ noun, *di-*, *-la-* noun. LME.

[ORIGIN Old French from late Latin *dilatatio*(n), from Latin *dilatat*-pa. pple stem of *dilatare*: see *DILATE* verb², *-ATION*.]
1 Chiefly **SCIENCE**. ■ **a** The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; expansion, enlargement. LME.
■ **b** A dilated form; a dilated part of any structure. M19.

dilatation and curettage **MEDICINE** an operation involving dilatation of the cervix and curettage of the uterus, carried out to arrest irregular menstrual bleeding, to terminate a pregnancy, to diagnose certain uterine diseases, etc.
2 The action or practice of dilating on a subject; expatiation, enlargement. LME.
3 The spreading abroad (of abstract things); dissemination. *arch.* LME.

■ **dilatational** adjective of or pertaining to dilatation U9.

■ **dilatative** adjective (now rare) of the nature of or tending to dilatation E18.

dilator /dɪ'lætəreɪ/ noun. Now rare. E17.

[ORIGIN Late Latin, from Latin *dilatat*-: see *DILATION*, *-OR*.]
= *DILATOR*.

dilate /dɪ'læɪt/ adjective. *arch.* U15.

[ORIGIN Latin *dilatat* pa. pple of *dilatare* DEFER verb¹, but used in sense of *dilatat* DILATATE adjective: see *-ATE*.]
Dilated; widely extended or expanded.

dilate verb¹ trans. LME-M17.

[ORIGIN Old French *dilatator* from late Latin *dilatator* frequentative of Latin *differere* DEFER verb¹. Cf. *DILATORY*.]
Delay, defer; protract, prolong.

— **NOTE** During currency prob. identified with *DILATE* verb².

dilata /dɪ'lætə/ noun, *di-* verb². LME.

[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French *dilatator* from Latin *dilatator* spread out, from *di-* + *latus* wide.]
1 **verb trans**. Make wider or larger; expand, amplify, enlarge. LME.

2 **verb trans**. Spread abroad; extend, disseminate, disperse. LME-E18.

3 **verb trans**. Relate at length; enlarge upon. LME-E19.

4 **verb intrans**. Discourse or write at large (*on*, *upon*). M16.

E. CRISPIN The Major dilated on Sal's unusual competence as a watchdog.

5 **verb intrans**. Become wider or larger; spread out, expand. M17.

E. FIGES Her eyes... dilated with some deep, dark, inward vision.

■ **dilatable** adjective able to be dilated, expandable E17.

dilatability noun the ability to be dilated, expansibility U7.

dilatative adjective [(a) serving to diffuse or disperse food;

(b) having the property of dilating or expanding: E16.

dilator /dɪ'lætə/ noun. Now rare. E17.

[ORIGIN from *DILATE* verb² + *-ER*.]
1 **gen.** A person who or thing which dilates something. E17.

2 **SURGERY**. = *DILATOR* 1. M17.

3 **ANATOMY**. = *DILATOR* 2. U17.

dilatory /dɪ'lætəri/ noun. LME-M17.

[ORIGIN Old French *dilatation* (later *dilatation*) from Latin *dilatatio*(n), from *dilatat*-: see *DILATORY*, *-ION*.]
(A) delay, (a) postponement, procrastination.

dilation /dɪ'lætəʃ(ə)n/ noun². LME.

[ORIGIN Irreg. from *DILATE* verb² as if containing *-ATE*: see *-ATION*.]
= *DILATATION*.

dilatometer /dɪ'lætə'mi:tə/ noun. U19.

[ORIGIN from *DILATE* verb² + *-OMETER*.]
An instrument for measuring the expansion of a liquid.

■ **dilatometric** adjective U9. **dilatometry** noun E20.

dilator /dɪ'lætə/ noun. U17.

[ORIGIN from *DILATE* verb² + *-OR*. Cf. earlier *DILATER*.]
1 **SURGERY**. An instrument for dilating an opening or cavity in the body. U17.

2 **ANATOMY**. A muscle that dilates an organ. M18.

dilatory /dɪ'lætəri/ adjective & noun. LME.

[ORIGIN Late Latin *dilatatorius* delaying, from Latin *dilatator* delayer, from *dilatat*-pa. pple stem of *differere* DEFER verb¹: see *-OR*.]
■ **A** adjective. 1 Tending to cause delay; having the purpose of gaining time. LME.

2 Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy. E17.

J. A. FROUDE His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements. C. C. TRENCH His ruling passion was... the bustle of business, but he was as dilatory in despatching it as he was eager to engage in it.

■ **B** noun. **LAW**. A dilatory plea. LME.

■ **dilatorily** adverb E18. **dilatatoriness** noun U17.

dildo /'dɪldəʊ/ noun. *PL* -*o*(e)s. U16.

[ORIGIN Unknown.]
1 **A** penis; esp. an artificial erect penis used for sexual pleasure. Also (*slang*), a stupid or despicable person. U16.

2 Used in refrains as a meaningless word. E17.

3 More fully **dildo tree**. Any of several W. Indian cacti with tall ribbed cylindrical stems, esp. *Cereus peruvianus* and *Lemaireocereus hystrix*. U17.

dilection noun. LME.

[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French, or ecclesiastical Latin *dilectio*(n) (Christian) love, from Latin *dilect*-pa. pple stem of *diligere* esteem highly, love: cf. *DILIGENT*.]
1 Love, affection; esp. spiritual or Christian love. LME-U17.

2 Choice, esp. (**THEOLOGY**) as exercised by God, election. LME-M17.

3 Beloved (as an honorific title). E18-M19.

dilemma /dɪ'lemə, dɪ'l-/ noun & verb. E16.

[ORIGIN Latin from Greek *dilemma*, formed as *di-* + *lemma* assumption, premiss.]

■ **A** noun. 1 In **RHETORIC**, a form of argument involving an opponent in choice between two (or more) alternatives, both equally unfavourable. In **LOGIC**, a syllogism with two conditional major premisses and a disjunctive minor premiss. E16.

2 A choice between two (or several) alternatives which are equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity; a difficult situation or problem. U16.

B. BANBRIDGE He walked thoughtfully back... pondering on how he would extricate himself from this dilemma in a dignified manner. D. BOGARDE Three corridors... Dilemma Left, right or center?

on the horns of a dilemma: see **HORN** noun, **PRISONER'S dilemma**.

■ **B** verb trans. Place in a dilemma. *rare*. M17.

■ **dilemmatic** adjective M19. **dilemmatical** adjective M-U17

dilemmatically adverb M17

dilettante /dɪ'lɪtənt/ noun & adjective. *PL* -tɪ -tɪs. M18.

[ORIGIN Italian, use as noun of verbal adjective from *dilettare* from Latin *dilectare*: DELIGHT noun.]

■ **A** noun. A lover of the fine arts; a person who cultivates the arts as an amateur; a person who takes an interest in a subject merely as a pastime and without serious study, a dabbler. M18.

T. BALOGH Mr. Churchill... refused to trust the dilettantes at the Treasury.

■ **B** adjective. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante; amateur. M18.

■ **dilettant** /dɪ'lɪtənt/ adjective & noun = **DILETTANTE** M19.

dilettantish adjective U9. **dilettantism** noun the practice or action of a dilettante, amateur dabbling; the character of dilettantism: E19. **dilettantist** adjective characterized by dilettantism M19.

■ **dilettante** /dɪ'lɪtənt/ noun². ME.

[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French from Latin *diligentia*, from *diligent*: see *DILIGENT*, *-ENCE*.]
1 Careful attention; heedfulness, caution. ME-U18.

2 The quality of being diligent; industry, assiduity. LME.

■ **b** An act of diligence; in *pl.*, labours, exertions. LME-M17. ■ **c** A diligent person. *rare* (Shakes.). Only in E17.

3 Speed, dispatch, haste. U15-U18.

4 **SCOTS LAW**. The legal process by which payments are enforced, debts recovered, etc. Also, a warrant issued by a court to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents. M16.

5 **LAW**. The attention and care required in a given situation. E17.

due diligence: see **DUE** adjective 2.

diligence /dɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)ns/ noun². E17.

[ORIGIN French, abbreviation of *carrasse de diligence* 'coach of speed'.]
hist. A public stagecoach, esp. in France.

diligent /dɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)n/ adjective & adverb. ME.

[ORIGIN Old French & mod. French from Latin *diligent*-, *-ens* assiduous, attentive, pres. pple of *diligere* esteem highly, love, choose, take delight in, formed as *di-* + *legere* choose: see *-ENT*.]
■ **A** adjective. 1 Of a person: steady in application; assiduous, industrious; attentive to one's duties. ME.

F. TUOHY Although he complains of his courses he is a very diligent boy.

2 Of an action: steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance. LME.

3 Attentive; heedful, careful. LME-M18.

■ **b** adverb. Diligently. U15-U16.

■ **diligently** adverb ME.

dillithium /dɪ'lɪθiəm/ noun. M20.

[ORIGIN Invented word.]
A fictitious crystalline substance used as a source of power for spacecraft in the US science-fiction television programme *Star Trek*.

dill /dɪl/ noun².

[ORIGIN Old English *dille* & *dyle*, respectively = Old Saxon *dilli* (Dutch *dille*), Old High German *dill*, *dilli* (German *Dill* from Low German), & Middle Dutch *dille*, Middle High German *dille*, Old Norse *dýlla*: ult. origin unknown.]

An umbelliferous annual plant. *Anethum graveolens*, with scented seeds and leaves and small yellow flowers; the seeds or leaves of this plant used as a flavouring.

— **comb.**: **dill pickle** a pickled cucumber, gherkin, etc., flavoured with dill; **dill water** an extract distilled from dill and used to relieve flatulence.

gite /ʒi:t/, foreign *ʒi* *noun*. Pl. pronounced same. L18.
[ORIGIN French: see *GIST* noun 1.]

- 1 A stopping place, a lodging. Now rare. L18.
- 2 In France and French-speaking countries: a furnished holiday home usu. in a rural district. M20.

gith /giθ/ *noun*. Now rare or obsolete. LME.
[ORIGIN Latin *gith*, *git*, *gicti*, from Semitic.]
Any of various plants of the genus *Nigella*, of the buttercup family; esp. the fennel flower. N. sativa.

gittern /ˈɡɪtərn/ *noun*. LME.
[ORIGIN Old French *guiterne* (perh. through Middle Dutch *giterne*), obscurely rel. to *GITTERN* and *GUITAR*.]
An early plucked gut-stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind.
■ **gitterner** *noun* (long rare) a player on the gittern LME.

Giunta /ˈdʒɒntə/ *noun*. L17.
[ORIGIN Italian (= Spanish, Portuguese *JUNTA*), from *giungere* join.]
hist. In the Venetian republic: a number of patricians chosen to act as advisers in special emergencies; later, the co-opted members of the council which ran the affairs of the state.

Giucco Piano /dʒʊ ˈpʌno/ *noun* *phr.* E19.
[ORIGIN Italian = quiet game.]
chess. An initially quiet opening, formerly popular esp. among Italian players; spec. = *Italian opening* s.v. *ITALIAN* adjective.

†**giust** *noun* see *JOUST* *noun*.

give /ɡɪv/ *noun*. M19.
[ORIGIN from the verb.]
Giving; spec. the quality of yielding to pressure, elasticity, flexibility.

Times If the weather stays fine we should have a fair surface with some give in it. P. ANGABI It was a one-way thing, this concern for one's children; all give and no take. New Yorker He's terribly conservative in things that matter. He has absolutely no give about them at all.

give /ɡɪv/ *verb*. Pa. 1. **gave** /geɪv/; pa. pple **given** /ˈɡɪv(ə)n/.
[ORIGIN Old English *giefan*, *gefan* = Old Frisian *jeva*, Old Saxon *gean* (Dutch *geven*), Old High German *geban* (German *geben*), Old Norse *gefa*, Gothic *giban*, from Germanic, with no certain Indo-European cognates. Initial /g/ from Scandinavian in Middle English. See also *GIMME*.]
(As *verb trans.* where appropriate foll. by indirect obj. or *to*, (arch.) *unto* a recipient.)

▶ **I 1 verb trans.** Hand over as a present; transfer the possession of gratuitously; confer ownership on with or without actual delivery. OE. ▶ **verb intrans.** Bestow alms or donations (to). *give presents*. ME. ▶ **verb trans.** LAW. Bequeath, devise. Chiefly in *give and bequeath*, *give and devise*. LME. ▶ **verb trans.** Render (a benefit or service) without payment. E18.

J. STEINBECK The little brown pennies he gave sparingly for alms. B. C. M. YONGE She gave largely to hospitals. D. OED He has charged only for the material; he has given his labour.

2 **verb trans.** Confer, grant, bestow, (favour, honour, etc., of a higher power; esp. God) a physical or mental quality, a blessing, an advantage, etc.; grant to *do*; be *to*; accord to another (one's affection, confidence, etc.). OE. ▶ **verb trans.** (imper.). I prefer or admire. I am in favour of. U6.

F. W. ROBERTSON It was given to the Apostle Paul to discern that this was the ground of unity. B. BRET Under such a charter the monks began peace and opportunity to do unimpeded some thing. TENNYSON Sweet is true love tho' given in vain. B. S. J. PERELMAN Give me home cooking every time.

3 **verb trans.** Sanction the marriage of (a daughter or female ward). Now chiefly in *give in marriage*. OE.

V. WOOLF True Ramsay, leaning on her father's arm, was given in marriage.

4 **verb trans.** Deliver, hand over, (with no reference to ownership); put (food, drink) for a person to consume (also with ellipsis of obj. (now literary) *give to eat*, *give to drink*); administer as a medicine or drug. OE. ▶ **verb trans.** Communicate or impart (a message, one's love, compliments, etc.) to a person. E17. ▶ **verb trans.** Connect telephonically with (a specified person or place). Ustu. in *imper.* U19.

H. T. LANE Often a child is simply given a rubber ring to bite. E. J. HOWARD He gave her the water, and stood beside her while she drank.

give the boot, *give the sack*, etc.

5 **verb trans.** Commit, consign, entrust, (usu. into the care, custody, hands, etc., of); hand over as a pledge, assign as a guarantee. OE.

6 Make over in exchange or payment; exchange, buy, or sell for a price; pay (a price); (now rare exc. in biblical allusions) pay as due or demanded. ME. ▶ **verb intrans.** In neg. contexts: care a curse, a damn, etc. *colloq.* U17.

J. LOCKE He would give his Nuts for a piece of Metal. W. GOLDING It was just my size and I should have it for no more than he had given for it. B. A. LUNE In his present mood he doesn't give a shit.

7 **verb trans.** Sacrifice, submit to the loss of for some object; dedicate, devote; apply or devote (oneself) exclusively to. *to do*; *refl.* (esp. of a woman) yield (to) in sexual intercourse. ME.

E. A. FREEMAN The Abbots... had given their lives in the cause of England. M. J. GUEST He made a resolution to give to God the half of his services. R. MACAULAY Barbara... gives herself to a young fisherman. O. MANNING She tried to give her attention to the menu.

8 **verb trans.** Perform (an action), exert (an effort), esp. to affect another person or as a reaction or response; emit (a cry etc.). ME. ▶ **verb intrans.** Deal a blow, make an attack or charge (at, on, upon). obsolete exc. *BOXING*. LME. ▶ **verb trans.** Punish a person for (esp. an idea just expressed or words just uttered). *colloq.* E20. ▶ **verb intrans.** jazz. Play music excitingly or enthusiastically. Also *coll.*, by *out*. M20.

E. WAUGH Lady Circumference gave a resounding snort of disapproval. A. SULTON He gave her a vicious clout across the face. E. WAUGH He gave another imploring look. H. BASCOM The first mate... gives a blast on the steamer's siren. New Yorker A novel I would need to give a final reading to. C. M. ALUNGHAM 'The bear, perhaps,' he suggested... 'I'll give you bear.' the woman said.

9 **verb trans.** Address (words) to; issue (a command etc.); pronounce (a blessing etc.); provide (information, evidence, etc.); verbally; [prob. from ellipsis of *God* etc. in complimentary wishes] wish good day etc.; *colloq.* tell, offer, (esp. something unacceptable). ME. ▶ **verb intrans.** Tell what one knows. *colloq.* M20.

DICKENS He heard them give each other Merry Christmas. R. TRAVERS He enlisted as a private... giving his name as John McKnight. Daily Telegraph The Ulster Defence Association gave warning yesterday that it will take 'appropriate' action against police officers. S. BELLOW He gave his okay. B. P. LLEVELY Come on then, give! Where did you find him?

10 **verb trans.** Deliver (a judgement etc.) authoritatively; decide (a case, it) for or against a litigant; (of an umpire in cricket) declare a batsman etc. *out* or *not out*. ME.

11 **verb trans.** As *given* pa. pple: (of a document) dated. LME.

12 **verb trans.** Provide (a party, meal, etc.) as a host or benefactor or for the gratification of others; provide or conduct (a tour etc.) as a guide or helper. E16.

GOLDSMITH Intended that night giving the young ladies a ball. J. GALSWORDY No Forsyte has given a dinner without providing a saddle of mutton.

▶ **II 13 verb trans.** Present, offer; hold out to be taken; expose to view or observation; show, indicate; state to be at; mention, include in a list. OE. ▶ **verb trans.** Display as an armorial bearing, bear. M16-M17. ▶ **verb trans.** Represent, describe, report to be. Now rare. E17. ▶ **verb trans.** Propose as a sentiment or toast. E18.

DRYDEN All... Give to the wanton Winds their flowing Hair. N. HAWTHORNE He holds out his hand; she gives her own. OED Such words ought not to be given in a dictionary. Times The conclusions, details of which are given today. E. CRISPIN Radio Three gave rain. C. TENNYSON What practice howsoever expert... Hath power to give thee as thou wert? D. R. DAVIES 'I give you the Devil!' He raised his glass.

14 **verb trans.** Of one's mind, conscience, etc.: suggest to one that; misgive; prompt one to *do*. ME-E19.

15 **verb trans.** Read, recite, sing, or act in the presence of auditors or spectators; perform, produce, (a play etc.); deliver (a lecture etc.). LME.

THACKERAY Who will give us a song? A. S. NEILL I have a lecture in the hall. J. G. BAKER My uncle thought me a paragon of a man. J. G. BAKER My uncle thought me a paragon of a man.

▶ **III 16 verb trans.** Allot, apportion, cause to have as one's share; assign, impose. OE. ▶ **verb trans.** Appoint to an office or function. M16-E17. ▶ **verb trans.** Allow or predict (a period of time) for completion or accomplishment. M19.

H. JAMES The amount of thought they give to their clothing. E. WAUGH She gave us the best room. C. OBSERVER The wiseacres... gave Charles Chaplin and Oona O'Neill's marriage six months. It's lasted decades. A. F. LOEWENSTEIN She'll last a month... I give her till Thanksgiving.

17 **verb trans.** Cause to have or receive; induce (a state etc.); impart, communicate, be the source or origin of. ME. ▶ **verb trans.** Cause to *do*. M16.

M. PATTON The Loire, its banks still clad with the broom which gives their title to the Plantagenets. W. S. MAUGHAM He gave her life an interest and excitement. J. FOWLES It gave... the lovely illusion that one was... first man that had ever stood on it. Daily Telegraph He had accused her of... having given him VD.

18 **verb trans.** Supply, yield, provide as a product; yield as the result of calculation or measurement. ME. ▶ **verb trans.** Yield the conclusion that; signify. LME-U17. ▶ **verb trans.** Be worth, fetch (a price). U16-U18.

D. CARNEGIE A cow has to give milk. J. BARNES Orange on red gives dark brown. 19 **verb trans.** Ascribe, attribute. U15. ▶ **verb trans.** Consider to be, account as. Also *give for*. E17-M18.

M. J. GUEST Henry... gave all the glory to God. 20 **verb trans.** Allow to have or take; concede. M16.

DRYDEN They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. J. PUDDNEY He was a trier/I'll give him that. the Hun. New Yorker Winning... by slightly more than a length from Sharp Gary, to whom he gave five pounds.

21 **verb trans.** As *given* pa. pple: assigned or posited as a basis for calculation or reasoning; assuming as a fact. U16.
H. CARPENTER Childlike resilience was a distinct asset, given her domestic situation.

▶ **IV 22 verb intrans.** Be affected, esp. detrimentally, by physical conditions; fade; deteriorate; become damp; shrink. M16.

23 **verb intrans.** Yield to pressure or strain; collapse, lose firmness (lit & fig.); become relaxed; accommodate oneself or itself to; make concessions. U16. ▶ **verb trans.** Of weather: relax in severity, become milder, thaw. U17.

V. WOOLF It was her odious, weak, vacillating character again, always giving at the critical moment. I. MURDOCH Some stretched cord seemed to twang far away, something gave and broke. Time Out Thames have given and given over this but received no concessions from the other side. M. AMIS The heavy door at the top didn't give until the fifth push.

24 **verb intrans.** Afford a view or passage; look, lead, into, on to, (up)on, etc. M19.

C. JACKSON The windows that gave on Seneca Street, six floors below. D. ADAMS Other corridors gave off it to the left and right.

25 **verb intrans.** Be happening. Chiefly in *what gives?* *colloq.* M20.

— PHRASES: (A selection of cross-refs. only is included; see esp. other nouns.) *give a back*: see *BACK* *noun*. *give a free hand*: see *FREE* adjective. *give a good account of*: see *ACCOUNT* *noun*. *give a hand*: see *HAND* *noun*. *give (a horse)*: see *HAND* *noun*. *give a miss*: see *MISS* *noun*. *give and take*: see *EXCHANGE* *words*, *blows*, or *concessions*. *give a person a hand*: see *HAND* *noun*. *give a person beans*: see *BEAN* *noun*. *give a person fits*: see *FIT* *noun*. *give a person furiously to think* [translating French *donner furieusement à penser*] set a person thinking hard; give a person cause for thought, puzzle. *give a person his or her colours*: see *COLOUR* *noun*. *give a person his or her due*: see *DUE* *noun*. *give a person ideas*: see *IDEA* *noun*. *give a person the air*: see *AIR* *noun*. *give a person the gate*: see *GATE* *noun*. *give a person the hump*: see *HUMP* *noun*. *give a person the push*: see *PUSH* *noun*. *give a person the slip*: see *SLIP* *noun*. *give a person the wall*: see *WALL* *noun*. *give a piece of one's mind*: see *MIND* *noun*. *give as good as one gets*: see *REPAY* *verb*. *give as wide berth to*: see *BERTH* *noun*. *give battle*: see *BATTLE* *noun*. *give best*: see *BEST* adjective etc. *give birth to*: see *BIRTH* *noun*. *give chase (to)*: see *CHASE* *noun*. *give colour to*: see *COLOUR* *noun*. *give credence to*: see *CREDENCE* *noun*. *give ground*: see *GROUND* *noun*. *give guard to*: see *GUARD* *noun*. *give hell*: see *HELL* *noun*. *give in charge*: see *CHARGE* *noun*. *give into*: see *INTO* *preposition*. *give it to*: see *IT* *pronoun*. *give it hot and strong* to administer punishment to. *give mouth*: see *MOUTH* *noun*. *give occasion to*: see *OCCASION* *noun*. *give of oneself* act unselfishly, devote oneself to a specified person or thing. *give oneself airs*: see *AIR* *noun*. *give one's hand*: see *HAND* *noun*. *give one's heart to*: see *HEART* *noun*. *give one's love to*: see *LOVE* *noun*. *give one's mind to*: see *MIND* *noun*. *give one's word*: see *WORD* *noun*. *give or take* *colloq.* add or subtract (a quantity etc.) in estimating. *give pause to*: see *PAUSE* *noun*. *give place to*: see *PLACE* *noun*. *give rain (to)*: see *RAIN* *noun*. *give rise to*: see *RISE* *noun*. *give something to cry about*. *give something to cry for* chastise (esp. a child) for causeless crying. *give the devil his due*: see *DUE* *noun*. *give the finger to*: see *FINGER* *noun*. *give the gun*: see *GUN* *noun*. *give the guy to*: see *GUY* *noun*. *give the lie to*: see *LIE* *noun*. *give the long handle*: see *HANDLE* *noun*. *give thought to*: see *THOUGHT* *noun*. *give to know* inform, assure. *give tongue*: see *TONGUE* *noun*. *give to understand* inform, assure. *give vent to*: see *VENT* *noun*. *give way*: see *WAY* *noun*. *give what for* slang punish or scold (a person) severely. *not give a hang*: see *HANG* *verb*. *would give anything*. *would give one's ears* would give one's eyes. *would give one's eye teeth* would give the world. *see* *WORLD* *noun*.

— WITH ADVERBS IN SPECIALIZED SENSES: *give about* arch. circulate (writings etc.), spread (a rumour etc.). *give again* (obsolete exc. dial.) soften, yield. *give away* (a) transfer by gift, dispose of as a present; hand over (a bride) ceremonially to a bridegroom; *give away with a pound of tea*, *give away with a packet of tea*, part with cheaply, regard as worthless; (b) sacrifice (another's interest or rights); (c) betray or expose to ridicule or detection, let slip inadvertently; *give the game away*: see *GAME* *noun*. *give the show away*, *give the whole show away*: see *SHOW* *noun*. (d) distribute, present, (prizes etc.); (e) Austral. & NZ slang abandon, give up, stop, (chiefly in *give it away*); (f) (now US) give way. *give back* (a) return (a thing) to a previous owner or in exchange, return, restore; reflect, echo; (b) retreat, fall back. *give down* (of a cow) let flow (milk); give milk. *give forth* (a) emit; (b) publish, report. *give in* (a) yield (to), concede defeat (to); stop fighting or arguing; (b) hand in (a document etc.) to a proper official. *give off* (a) relinquish, leave off (something); cease, quit the field; (b) emit (a smell, vapour, etc., light, noise); (c) send out as a branch or other outgrowth. *give out* (a) announce, proclaim, profess, (that, to be); publish; (b) emit; (c) issue, distribute; (d) desist, now esp. through exhaustion or lack of patience; break down; run short, come to an end. *give over* (a) cease from (an action, doing); abandon (a habit etc.); cease, desist; (b) devote, surrender, hand over, (to); arch. = *give up* (b) below. *give up* (a) hand over, part with, resign, surrender; deliver (a fugitive etc.) into the hands of pursuers; abandon (oneself) to a feeling or influence; (b) relinquish the prospect of, cease to have to do with, cease from (an action, doing); (c) cease from effort, stop trying; succumb; (d) devote entirely to (chiefly *refl.* or in *pass.*); (e) deliver (an account etc.); present (a petition etc.); (f) emit, breathe forth. (now only in *give up the ghost* s.v. *GHOST* *noun*); (g) divulge, reveal; (h) pronounce incurable or insoluble, abandon hope for

or of, (foll. by *for*) abandon hope for as (dead, lost, etc.); (foll. by *on*) lose one's belief or trust in, forsake, abandon.

■ **giveable** *adjective* (rare) capable of giving or yielding **U9**.

give and take /gɪv(ə)n(d) 'teɪk/ *adjective & noun*. Also (esp. as *adjective*) **give-and-take**. **M18**.
[ORIGIN from *give and take* s.v. *GIVE* verb.]

- ▶ **A** *adjective* (usu. *attrib.*).
- 1 *hist.* Designating a horse race in which horses above a standard height carried more weight and those below the standard carried less. **M18**.
- 2 Involving give and take. **E19**.
- ▶ **B** *noun*. 1 Mutual yielding, compromise. **U8**.
- 2 Exchange of words, repartee. **M19**.

giveaway /gɪvəweɪ/ *noun & adjective, colloq.* Also **give-away**. **U19**.
[ORIGIN from *give away* s.v. *GIVE* verb.]

- ▶ **A** *noun*. 1 The action or an act of giving a present etc. away; a free gift; a low price; a game in which the object is to make an opponent lose points, (in chess etc.) capture pieces, etc. **U19**.

▶ *Listener* A host of special offers and giveaways. *Bird Watching* The land giveaway may continue.

- 2 The action or an act of giving a secret etc. away; an inadvertent betrayal; a person who or thing which betrays inadvertently. **U8**.

▶ *J. DIDION* It was the giveaway, the proof of how she felt.

dead giveaway something that makes an inadvertent revelation.

- ▶ **B** *attrib.* or as *adjective*. 1 Involving giving something away; given away, distributed free. **U19**.

▶ *Times* Given away newspapers and free local TV. *Country* ... *Country* ... *Country* ...

- 2 That betrays someone or something inadvertently; revealing. **M20**.

▶ *G. SWIFT* It is impossible to climb those ... steps without a giveaway medley of creaks.

giveback /gɪvbæk/ *noun*. Chiefly **US**. **L20**.

[ORIGIN from *give back* s.v. *GIVE* verb.]
A refund; a concession; *spec.* a giving up by workers in industry of benefits and conditions previously agreed or accepted.

given /gɪv(ə)n/ *pple adjective & noun*. **LME**.

- [ORIGIN *pa.* pple of *GIVE* verb.]
- ▶ **A** *pple adjective*. 1 *Usu. attrib.* That has been given; handed over, conferred, or bestowed as a gift; assigned or posited as a basis for calculation or reasoning, fixed, specified. Also foll. by *adverb*. **LME**. ▶ **b** Of a personal name: chosen for the particular individual and conferred at birth, baptism, etc. **E19**.

▶ *DICKENS* The second hand took the risk out of the given-out work. *Daily News* Given goods never prosper. *B. MOORE* How many there were on any given weekend. *B. P. ROTH* One of the few remaining professors who address students ... as 'Mr.' and 'Miss', rather than by their given names.

- 2 *pred.* Inclined, disposed, prone, to (or *absol.*). **LME**.

▶ *E. WHARTON* He ... was given to telling anecdotes about his children. *J. RAHBONE* Something of a blue-stocking, given to books. *A. BROOKNER* A type of emotional gangster, given to hijackings and other acts of terrorism.

- ▶ **B** *noun*. What is given; a known fact or situation. **U19**.

▶ *J. CARROLL* He had no need to establish his standing ... His standing was a given. *E. JONG* I feel ... as if I've been set adrift, as if all the givens of my life have suddenly changed.

- **givenness** /-n-ɪ- / *noun* **M19**.

giver /gɪvə/ *noun*. **ME**.

[ORIGIN from *GIVE* verb + *-ER*']
A person who gives. *Freq.* as 2nd elem. of comb. Also foll. by *adverb*.
Indian giver: see *INDIAN* *adjective*.

give-up /gɪvəp/ *noun*. **US**. **U19**.

[ORIGIN from *give up* s.v. *GIVE* verb.]
1 The action or an act of giving up; relinquishment; a concession. **U19**.

- 2 **STOCK EXCHANGE**. A broker's revealing of the name of the principal in a transaction, who is obliged to complete the transaction. **M20**.

givey /gɪvi/ *adjective*. *dialect & colloq.* Also **givy**. **E19**.

[ORIGIN from *GIVE* verb + *-y*']
Inclined to give or yield; pliable, springy, soft.

giving /gɪvɪŋ/ *verbal noun*. **LME**.

[ORIGIN from *GIVE* verb + *-ING*']
1 The action of *GIVE* verb; an instance of this. Also foll. by *adverb*. **LME**.

▶ *ADOLSON* Upon the first Giving of the Weather. *W. ROBERTSON* When the spirit of giving was substituted for the spirit of mere rivalry. *Daily News* The cruiser ... having broken down through the giving out of her cylinders.

- 2 A thing given, a gift. **LME**.

– **COMB.**: **giving set** an apparatus for giving blood transfusions, drips, etc.

givy *adjective* var. of *GIVEY*.

gizmo /'gɪzməʊ/ *noun, colloq.* (orig. **US**). Also **gismo**. **Pl.** -os. **M20**.

[ORIGIN Unknown.]

A gadget, a gimmick.

▶ *Listener* Electronic gismos for demagnetizing the heads of an audio tape-recorder.

gizz /dʒɪz/ *noun*. **Scot.** Now rare or obsolete. Also (earlier) **tjzezy**. **U17**.

[ORIGIN Unknown.]

A wig. Also, the face.

gizzard /'gɪzəd/ *noun*. **LME**.

[ORIGIN Old French *giser, gésier, juisier* (mod. *gésier*) from Proto-Romance alt. of Latin *gigeria* noun the cooked entrails of a fowl.]

- 1 The thick-walled second region of a bird's stomach, in which food is ground, often together with small stones or grit. **LME**. ▶ **b** The muscular grinding stomach of some fishes, insects, molluscs, etc. **U18**.

2 *gen.* The stomach, the entrails; the throat. *Freq. joc.* **M17**.

▶ *K. S. MACQUOID* Pick a quarrel and ... run him through the gizzard.

stick in one's gizzard be distasteful, remain as something distasteful.

– **COMB.**: **gizzard trout** = **GILLAROO**.

gjetost /'dʒetɒst/ *noun*. **E20**.

[ORIGIN Norwegian, from *gjet*, *gjet* goat + *ost* cheese.]

A Norwegian cheese made from goat's milk.

GLA *abbreviation*.

- 1 Gamma-linolenic acid.
- 2 Greater London Authority

glabella /glə'bi:lə/ *noun*. **Pl.** -lae. **U19**.

[ORIGIN mod. Latin use as noun of Latin *adjective*, dim. of *glaber*: see **GLABROUS**.]

- 1 **ANATOMY**. The smooth area of the forehead between the eyebrows; the underlying smooth projection of the frontal bone (used as a reference point in skull measurements). **E19**.

2 **ZOOLOGY**. The smooth median portion of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. **M19**.

■ **glabellar** *adjective* of or pertaining to the glabella **E19**.

glabrate /glə'breɪt/ *adjective*. **M19**.

[ORIGIN Latin *glabratum* *pa.* pple of *glabrare* make bald, from *glaber*: see **GLABROUS**, *-ATE*']

BOTANY & ZOOLOGY. *Glabrous*; *glabrescent*.

glabrescent /glə'breɪs(ə)nt/ *adjective*. **M19**.

[ORIGIN from Latin *glabrescere* become smooth, formed as **GLABROUS**: see *-ESCENT*.]

BOTANY. Of a surface: hairy when young but smooth when mature.

glabrous /glə'brʊs/ *adjective*. **M17**.

[ORIGIN from Latin *glaber, glaber* hairless, smooth + *-OUS*.]

Esp. of the skin or a leaf: free from hair or down, smooth.

▶ *D. OLIVER* Foliage-leaves ... may be hairy, or nearly glabrous, that is, destitute of hair. *J. BARNES* He was in his early forties, balding with a pinky glabrous complexion.

† **glace** *verb* see **CLEAVE**.

glacé /'glæs/ *adjective & noun*. **M19**.

[ORIGIN French, *pa.* pple of *glacer* ice, give a gloss to, from *glace* ice.]

- ▶ **A** *adjective*. 1 Of cloth, leather, etc.: smooth, highly polished, glossy. **M19**.
- 2 Of fruit: covered with icing or sugar. Of icing: made with icing sugar and water. **U19**.
- ▶ **B** *noun*. *Glacé* silk, *glacé* leather. **M19**.

glacial /'gleɪʃ(ə)l/ *adjective & noun*. **M17**.

[ORIGIN French, or Latin *glacialis* icy, from *glacies* ice: see *-AL*']

- ▶ **A** *adjective*. 1 Of the nature of ice; (partly) consisting of ice; cold, icy, freezing (*lit. & fig.*). **M17**.

▶ *W. GOLDING* We were too angry ... for anything but the stiffest and most glacial farewell. *C. THURSON* Central Siberia, bounded by the glacial waters of the Arctic Ocean.

- 2 **CHEMISTRY**. Crystalline (*arch.*); (*esp.* of pure acids) tending to form crystals resembling ice. Now chiefly in **glacial acetic acid**. **M17**.

- 3 **GEOLOGY**. Characterized or produced by the presence or agency of ice in the form of glaciers; pertaining to glaciers. **M19**.

▶ *J. MONTAGUE* The only beauty nearby is a small glacial lake sheltering between drumlin moons of mountains.

glacial epoch, glacial period: during which glaciers covered a large part of the earth's surface, *esp.* the Pleistocene epoch.

- 4 Of movement, progress: resembling that of a glacier, very slow. **E20**.

▶ *D. ACHESON* Negotiations with the Swiss moved at their glacial rate.

- ▶ **B** *noun*. A glacial epoch or period. **M20**.

■ **glacialist** *noun* a person who studies ice and *esp.* its action as a cause of certain geological phenomena **M19**. **glacially** *adverb* **M19**.

glaciarium /'gleɪʃ(ə)'ri:əm/ *noun*. *rare exc. hist.* **M19**.

[ORIGIN from Latin *glacies* ice + *-ARIUM*.]

A skating rink with artificially produced ice.

glaciate /'gleɪʃiət/ *verb*. **E17**.

[ORIGIN Latin *glaciāt-* *pa.* pple stem of *glaciare* freeze, from *glacies* ice: see *-ATE*']

- 1 *verb trans. & intrans.* Freeze. Long rare or obsolete (chiefly in *Dicts.*) **E17**.

- 2 *verb trans.* **GEOLOGY**. Mark or polish by the action of ice; cover with glaciers or ice sheets. Chiefly as **glaciated** *pple adjective*. **M19**.

▶ *F. HOWE* Ice ages are not all-or-nothing affairs that glaciate the entire earth.

■ **glaciation** *noun* /t/ (a result of) the process of freezing; (b) *geology* the action, condition, or result of being covered by glaciers or ice sheets. **M17**.

glacier /'glæʃiə/ *noun*. **M18**.

[ORIGIN French (earlier *glacière*), from *glace* ice, from Proto-Romance alt. of Latin *glacies* ice: see *-IER*.]

A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by accumulation and compaction of snow on higher ground.

hanging glacier: see **HANGING** *adjective*.

– **COMB.**: **glacier burst** the sudden release of water impounded by a glacier; **glacier mill** = **MOULIN**; **glacier snow**: at the upper end of a glacier, not yet compacted into ice.

■ **glaciated** *adjective* covered with glaciers **E19**. **glaciate** *ret* *noun* a small alpine glacier **U9**. **glaciation** *noun* (a) rare conversion into a glacier; (b) the covering of land by an ice sheet; the state of being so covered. **M19**.

glacio- /'gleɪʃiəʊ/ *combining form* of **GLACIER**: see *-O-*.

■ **glacio-eustasy** *noun* = **GLACIO-EUSTATISM** **M20**. **glacio-eustatic** *adjective* of or pertaining to glacio-eustatism **M20**. **glacio-eustatism** *noun* changes in sea level caused by the waxing and waning of ice sheets **M20**. **glacio fluvial** *adjective* = **FLUVIOGLACIAL** **E20**. **glaciola** *adjective* of or pertaining to a small ice mass, with water from the melting of it. **E20**

glaciology /'gleɪʃiə'lɒdʒi/ *noun*. **U19**.

[ORIGIN from **GLACIO-** + *-LOGY*.]

The science of the geological action of ice.

■ **glaciological** *adjective* **U19**. **glaciologist** *noun*. **U19**.

glacis /'glæɪs/ *noun*. **Pl.** same /-sɪz, -sɪz/. **U17**.

[ORIGIN French, from Old French *glacier* to slip, slide, from *glace*: see **GLACIER**.]

- 1 A gently sloping bank; *spec.* in **FORTIFICATION**, a natural or artificial bank sloping down from the covered way of a fort so as to expose attackers to the defenders' missiles etc. **U17**. ▶ **b** *fig.* A zone or area, *esp.* a small country, acting as a protective barrier or buffer between two (potentially) enemy countries. **M20**.
- 2 In full **glacis plate**. A sloping section of armour plate protecting an opening in a ship. **U19**.

glad /glæd/ *noun*. **OE**.

[ORIGIN from the *adjective*.]

†1 Gladness, joy (surviving as a first element in **gladful, gladless**, etc.). **OE-E17**.

2 = the glad eye *s.v.* **GLAD** *adjective*. **E20**.

glad /glæd/ *noun*. **colloq.** **E20**.

[ORIGIN *Abbreviation*.]

= **GLADIOLUS**.

glad /glæd/ *adjective & adverb*.

[ORIGIN Old English *glæd* = Old Saxon *glad* (only in *gladmōt*). Old Norse *gladr* bright, joyous, Old High German *glaz* (German *glatt*) smooth, from Germanic base rel. to Latin *glaber* smooth, **GLABROUS**.]

▶ **A** *adjective*. *Compar.* & *superl.* **-dd-**.

†1 Bright, shining, beautiful. (Cf. sense 6 below.) **OE-U15**.

2 Of a person: having a naturally cheerful or happy disposition; joyful, happy. *arch.* **OE**.

▶ *WORDSWORTH* Often, glad no more. We wear a face of joy, because We have been glad of yore.

3 *Orig.*, delighted, filled with joy by something particular. Now only (*pred.*) in weakened sense, made happy or pleased. (Foll. by *about*, [*arch.*] *at, for, of, that, to do.*) **OE**.

▶ *H. JAMES* It was a happy chance—he was uncommonly glad to see him. *E. WAUGH* Come in, come in. I'm very glad you've come. *S. HULL* I don't need them yet but when the weather gets colder ... I shall be pretty glad of them. *R. CARVER* He turned off the radio and was glad for the privacy. *A. MUNRO* He stopped saying such things and she was glad.

- 4 (Of a feeling, a look, an action, etc.) filled with, marked by, or expressing joy; (of news) causing joy. **OE**.
- ▶ **†b** Welcome, acceptable. **U16-U17**.

▶ *AV* Luke 8:1 He went throughout every citie and village preaching, and shewing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God. *R. KIPLING* He bought sweetmeats ... from a Hindu trader, and ate them with glad rapture.

- 5 Of a door, bolt, etc.: working smoothly and easily. *dialect*. **M16**.

6 *Esp.* of a natural object: full of brightness or beauty; cheering. **M17**.

▶ *LYTTON* The glad sun rising gorgeously from the hills revived his wearied spirit. *C. BRONTE* What a living spring! What a warm, glad summer!

– **PHRASES** ETC.: **glad-hand** *verb trans. & intrans.* greet or welcome (someone) cordially (*freq. iron.*); **glad rags** *colloq.* best clothes, evening dress. **the glad eye** *colloq.* an amorous glance. **the glad hand** (*freq. iron.*) a cordial handshake, greeting, or welcome (*freq. in give the glad hand*).