



pram
A British pram

prac-ti-ca-ble (prāk' tī-kə-bəl) *adj.* [Fr. < *pratiquer*, to practice. —see PRACTICE.] 1. Capable of being done : FEASIBLE. 2. Capable of being used for a specified purpose <a practicable source of power> **usage:** *Practicable* refers to something that can be put into effect. *Practical* refers to something that is also sensible and worthwhile. Thus, it might be *practicable* to transport children to school by balloon, but it would not be *practical*. — **prac' ti-ca-bil' i-ty** *n.* — **prac' ti-ca-bly** *adv.*

prac-ti-cal (prāk' tī-kəl) *adj.* [< LLat. *practicus* < Gk. *praktikos* < *pratein*, to act.] 1. Of, pertaining to, governed by, or gained through practice or action rather than theory, speculation, or ideals. 2. Manifested in or involving practice. 3. Actually engaged in some work or occupation. 4. Capable of being used or put into effect : USEFUL <practical knowledge of auto repair> 5. Designed to serve a useful purpose <practical shoes> 6. Concerned with the production or operation of something useful <Metalworking is a practical art.> 7. Having or displaying good judgment : SENSIBLE. 8. Being actually so in almost every respect : VIRTUAL <a practical catastrophe> — **prac' ti-cal' i-ty** (-kāl' i-tē), **prac' ti-cal-ness** *n.*

★ **syns:** PRACTICAL, FUNCTIONAL, HANDY, SERVICEABLE, USEFUL, UTILITARIAN *adj.* **core meaning:** serving or capable of serving a useful purpose <a practical kitchen device—not a worthless gadget> **ant:** IMPRACTICAL

prac-ti-cal-ly (prāk' tī-kəl-ē) *adv.* 1. In a way that is practical. 2. In every important respect : VIRTUALLY. 3. Almost <Practically everyone contributed.>

practical nurse *n.* A licensed practical nurse.

prac-tice (prāk' tīs) *v.* **-ticed, -tic-ing, -tic-es.** [ME *practisen* < OFr. *practiser* < Med. Lat. *practicare* < LLat. *practicus*, practical.] — *vt.* 1. To do or perform customarily or habitually <practice moderation in eating> 2. To perform or exercise repeatedly in order to acquire or perfect a skill <practice musical scales> 3. To give lessons or repeated instructions to : DRILL 4. To work at, esp. as a profession <practice medicine> 5. To carry out in action : OBSERVE <practice one's faith> 6. *Obs.* To plot (something evil). — *vi.* 1. To do or perform something repeatedly or habitually. 2. To do something repeatedly in order to acquire or perfect a skill. 3. To work at a profession. 4. *Obs.* To intrigue or plot. — *n.* 1. A habitual or customary action or manner of doing something <made a practice of being thrifty> 2. a. Repeated performance of an activity in order to acquire or perfect a skill. b. *Archaic.* The skill so acquired or perfected. c. The condition of being skilled through repeated exercise <keep in practice> 3. The act or process of doing something : PERFORMANCE. 4. The exercise of an occupation or profession <the practice of dentistry> 5. The business of a professional person. 6. *often* **practices.** A habitual act or action <standard business practices> 7. The methods of procedure used in a court of law. 8. *Archaic.* a. The act of trieking. b. A trick. — **prac' tic-er** *n.*

★ **syns:** 1. PRACTICE, DRILL, EXERCISE, REHEARSAL, STUDY, TRAINING *n.* **core meaning:** repetition of an action so as to develop or maintain one's skill <took years of practice to ski well> 2. PRACTICE, PURSUIT *n.* **core meaning:** the exercise of a profession or occupation <began the practice of medicine>

prac-ticed (prāk' tist) *adj.* 1. Skilled : proficient. 2. Acquired or perfected by practice.

practice teaching *n.* Classroom teaching done by a college student under the supervision of an experienced teacher as an internship in teaching methodology prior to certification as a professional.

prac-tic-ing (prāk' tī-sing) *adj.* Actively engaged in a particular occupation or way of life <a practicing psychiatrist>

prac-ti-cum (prāk' tī-kəm) *n.* [G. *Praktikum* < LLat. *practicum*, neuter of *practicus*, practical.] Supervised practical application of a previously studied theory <an advanced practicum for teaching arithmetic to learning-disabled pupils>

prac-tise (prāk' tīs) *v.* & *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* var. of PRACTICE.

prac-ti-tion-er (prāk' tish' ə-nər) *n.* [OFr. *practicien* < *pratiquer*, practice < LLat. *practicus*, practical.] 1. One who practices an occu-

pation, profession, or technique. 2. One engaged in the public ministry of spiritual healing in Christian Science.

prae-di-al also **pre-di-al** (prē' dē-əl) *adj.* [Med. Lat. *praedialis*, of an estate < Lat. *praedium*, estate < *praes*, surety.] 1. Relating to land or its products. 2. Attached to or arising from land or landed property <praedial tenants>

prae-lect (prē' fēkt') *n.* var. of PREFECT.

prae-lect (prē' lēkt') *v.* var. of PRELECT.

prae-mu-ni-re (prē' myōō-nī' rē) *n.* [ME *premunire facias* < Med. Lat. *praemunire facias*, that you cause to warn, words used in the writ.] 1. The offense in English history of appealing to or obeying a foreign court or authority, thus challenging the supremacy of the Crown. 2. a. The writ charging praemunire. b. The penalty for praemunire.

prae-no-men (prē-nō' mən) *n.*, *pl.* **-nom-i-na** (-nōm' ə-nə, -nō' mə-nə) or **-no-mens.** [Lat. : *prae-*, before + *nomen*, name.] A first or given name. — **prae-nom'i-nal** (-nōm' ə-nəl) *adj.*

prae-tor (prē' tər) *n.* [Lat. < *praetor*, to go before : *prae-*, before + *ire*, to go.] A high elected magistrate of the ancient Roman Republic, ranking below a consul and serving as a judge. — **prae' tor-ship** *n.*

prae-to-ri-an (prē-tōr' ē-ən, -tōr' ē-) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a praetor. 2. **Praetorian.** Of, being, or belonging to the elite bodyguard of the Roman emperors. — *n.* 1. A praetor. 2. **Praetorian.** A member of the bodyguard of the Roman emperors.

prag-mat-ic (præg-măt' ik) *adj.* [Lat. *pragmaticus*, skilled in business < Gk. *pragmatikos* < *pragma*, deed < *pratein*, to do.] 1. Concerned with causes and effects or needs and results rather than ideas or theories : PRACTICAL. 2. Of or relating to pragmatism. — *n.* 1. A pragmatic sanction. 2. A busybody : meddler. — **prag-mat' i-cal** *adj.* — **prag-mat' i-cal-ly** *adv.*

prag-mat-ics (præg-măt' iks) *n.* (*sing.* or *pl.* in number). The branch of semiotics concerned with the relations between signs or expressions and their users.

pragmatic sanction *n.* An edict issued by a sovereign that becomes part of the fundamental law of the land.

prag-mat-ism (præg' măt-iz' əm) *n.* 1. *Philos.* The theory, developed by Charles S. Peirce and William James, that the meaning of a proposition or course of action lies in its observable consequences and that the sum of these consequences constitutes its meaning. 2. A practical way of solving problems. — **prag' ma-tist** *n.* — **prag' ma-tis'tic** *adj.*

prai-rie (prār' ē) *n.* [Fr. < OFr. *praerie* < Lat. *pratum*, meadow.] An extensive tract of flat or rolling grassland, esp. the plain of central North America.

prairie breaker *n.* A plow that cuts a wide furrow and turns the earth completely over.

prairie chicken *n.* Either of two birds, *Tympanuchus cupido* or *T. pallidicinctus* of western North America, with deep-chested bodies and mottled brownish plumage.

prairie dog *n.* A burrowing rodent of the genus *Cynomys* of west-central North America, having yellowish fur and a barklike call and living in large communities.

† **prairie oyster** *n.* 1. *Slang.* A raw egg immersed in liquid and swallowed whole, esp. to relieve a hangover. 2. *Chiefly Regional.* The cooked testis of a calf used as food.

prairie schooner *n.* A canvas-covered wagon used by pioneers crossing the North American prairies.

praise (prāz) *n.* [ME *preisen* < OFr. *presier* < LLat. *pretiare*, to prize < Lat. *pretium*, price.] 1. An expression of approval or admiration : COMMENDATION. 2. The extolling of a deity, ruler, or hero. 3. *Archaic.* A reason for praise : MERIT. — *vt.* **praised, prais-ing, prais-es.** 1. To express warm approval of or admiration for : COMMEND. 2. To exalt or extol : WORSHIP. — **prais'er** *n.*

★ **syns:** PRAISE, ACCLAIM, APPLAUD, COMMENT, LAUD *v.* **core meaning:** to express warm approval of <praised the food> TO PRAISE is to express one's esteem or admiration <praised their good sense and learning> ACCLAIM and APPLAUD are often but not always used literally to indicate actual applause or cheering <The audience acclaimed the artist's performance.> <critics applauding a new novel> COMMENT implies speaking well of and is usu. more formal and official <commended the commission for its thorough report> LAUD is also a formal term meaning to give the highest praise to <prisoners of war lauded for their bravery>

praise-wor-thy (prāz' wūr' thē) *adj.* Meriting praise : ADMIRABLE. — **praise' wor' thi-ly** *adv.* — **praise' wor' thi-ness** *n.*

Prak-rit (prāk' kṛit) *n.* [Skt. *prākṛtam* < *prākṛta-*, natural, vulgar, vernacular.] Any of the ancient or modern vernacular Indic languages as opposed to the literary language Sanskrit. — **Prak-rit' ic** *adj.*

pra-line (prā' lēn', -prō' ē-) *n.* [Fr. after César de Choiseul, Count du Plessis-Praslin (1598–1675).] A crisp confection made of nut kernels, esp. pecans, stirred in boiling sugar syrup until brown.

prall-tril-ler (prāl' trīl' ər) *n.* [G. : *prallen*, to rebound + *Trille*; *trill* < Ital. *trillo* < *trillare*, to trill.] *Mus.* A mordent using the auxiliary note above the principal note.

pram (prām) *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* A perambulator.

pram (prām) *n.* var. of PRAAM.

prance (prāns) *v.* **pranced, pranc-ing, pranc-es.** [ME *prauuncen*.] — *vi.* 1. a. To spring forward on the hind legs. — Used of a horse.

oo boot · ou out · th thin · th this · ü cut · ür urge · y young
yoo abuse · zh vision · ə about · item, edible, gallop, circus

re-gur \ˈrɛɡər, ˈrɑː-ŋ\ *n* sometimes *cap* [Hindi *regar*]: a rich black loam in India similar to the Russian *chernozem*
re-gurge \rəˈɡɜːrj, ˈrɛ-, -gɜːrj\ *vb* [by shortening & alter.]: REBURGE
re-gur-gi-tant \-jə-dənt, -stənt also -ˈtənt\ *adj* [ML *regurgitanti*, *regurgitans*, pres. part. of *regurgitare*]: throwing or flowing back REBURGATING
re-gur-gi-tate \-tənt\ *usu* *adj* + *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ML *regurgitatus*, past part. of *regurgitare*, fr. *L. re- + LL. gurgitare* to engulf — more at GURGITATION] *vi*: to become thrown or poured back; gush, rush, or surge back ~ *vt*: to throw, cast, or pour back or out again (as from a cavity)
re-gur-gi-tation \(\)rɛˈɡɜːrjətʃən, -gɜːrj-, rɛˈɡɜːrjətʃən\ *n* [ML *regurgitatio*, *regurgitatio*, fr. *regurgitatus* (past part. of *regurgitare*) + *L. -ion-, -io- -ion*]: an act of flowing, pouring, or gushing back or out again; *specif*: reversal of the natural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body (as in the casting up of incompletely digested food by some birds feeding their young or the backward flow of blood through a defective heart valve) (mitral ~)
re-gur-gi-tation-al \-shən-l\ *adj*
reh \rɛˈh\ *n* -s [Hindi *reh*]: a mixture of soluble sodium salts appearing as an efflorescence on the ground in arid or semiarid regions in India
re-ha-bil-i-tant \rɛˈh(ə)ˈbɪlənt sometimes ˈrɛhəˈb-ə\ *n* -s [rehabilitation + -ant]: a disabled person undergoing rehabilitation
re-ha-bil-i-tate \-tənt\ *usu* *adj* + *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ML *rehabilitare*, past part. of *rehabilitare*, fr. *L. re- + LL. habitare* to habitate more at HABILITATE] *1 a*: to restore (as a delinquent) by a formal act or declaration to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; restore to a former capacity; qualify again; REINSTATE (the judges ... were rehabilitated by the payment of a fine —William Stubbs) *b*: to restore to good repute by vindicating; clear of unjust or unfounded charges; reestablish the good name of (a campaign to ~ the memory of ... England's wickedest king —N.Y. Times) (wish ~ to this country in the eyes of those nations whose good opinion we value —Edith Summerskill) *2 a*: to put on a proper basis or into a previous good state; restore (as something damaged or decayed) to a state of efficiency and good management (~ ... forests that once supplied a large share of the country's timber —Amer. Guide Series: Minn.) (~ wastelands) (~ slum areas) *b*: to restore to a condition of health or normal activity by a process of medical rehabilitation (~ a person after he has lost his sight —Current Biography) *c*: to restore to a useful and constructive place in the society through social rehabilitation (nuns who attempt to ~ a prostitute —Curtis Harrington) *d*: to restore to a state of solvency or efficiency (~ a company financially) (~ equipment)
re-ha-bil-i-tation \-təʃən\ *n* -s often *attr* [ML *rehabilitatio*, *rehabilitatio*, fr. *rehabilitare* (past part. of *rehabilitare*) + *L. -ion-, -io- -ion*]: *1*: the action or process of rehabilitating or of being rehabilitated; *as a*: the reestablishment of the reputation or standing of a person; the vindication of one's character; *b*: the physical restoration of a sick or disabled person by therapeutic means and reduction to participation in the activities of a normal life within the limitations of his physical disability (the ~ of patients with a lower extremity amputation —Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.) (~ after coronary occlusion) *c*: the process of restoring an individual (as a convict, mental patient, or disaster victim) to a useful and constructive place in society through some form of vocational, correctional, or therapeutic retraining or through relief, financial aid, or other reconstructive measure; *d*: the restoration of something damaged or deteriorated to a prior good condition; improvement to a higher level or greater use (the ~ of devastated libraries —Mer. Library Assoc. Bull.) (the ~ of the power of Britain —R.H. Gabriel) (~ of buildings in a slum area) *2*: the result of rehabilitating; the state of being rehabilitated (the ultimate aim of any antituberculosis program is the ~ of the patient —Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.) (this inmate's ... struggle toward ~ —Saturday Rev.)
re-ha-bil-i-ta-tive \-tə-tɪv, -tə-tɪv, -tə-tɪv\ *adj* [rehabilitate + -ive]: of relating to, or designed to accomplish rehabilitation (from a penal to a philosophy —J.B. Costello) (~ treatment)
re-ha-bi-lit-ate \-tə-tɪv\ *n* -s [rehabilitate + -ee]: one who is in the process of being rehabilitated (this form of therapy fitted ~ our ~ needs —M.C. Bettis)
re-hair \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + hair]: to attach new hair to (a bow of a musical instrument)
re-hallow \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + hallow]: to hallow again (though it is sullied ... your august coldness shall ~ it —Gordon Bottomley)
re-hammer \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + hammer]: to hammer again (~ tobacco before using); *esp*: to give a new and different treatment to (as a subject or theme) (re-hallowed the legend)
re-hang \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + hang]: to hang again esp. in a new and different way (~ the portraits in the gallery) (take off the dust covers and ~ the curtains)
re-harmonize \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + harmonize]: to harmonize again or anew; *specif*: to provide (as a melody or musical passage) with a different harmony
re-hash \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + hash]: to hash over again; present or use again in another form without real change or improvement in substance; restate (as old arguments) in new language (~ed the previous night by the *Lit. Digest*) (does more than ~ an old tale —T.H. Williams) (~ed all their old propaganda charges —N.Y. Times)
re-hashes \(\)rɛ+ \ *n* *1*: a product of rehashing; something presented in a new form without change of substance (the text ... is simply a dull ~ of the operatic plots —John Haverstick) (popular ~es of history and legend are many —J.F. Reddaway) (a ~ of stale ideas hurriedly dashed off —J.F. McComas) *2*: the action or process of rehashing (in the course of the long ~ of old arguments —A.H. Vandenberg [1951])
rehave *vt* [ME *rehaven*, fr. *re- + haven* to have] *obs*: to have or get again; REGAIN
re-hear \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [back-formation fr. *rehearing*]: to hear judicially again or anew (the Interstate Commerce Commission ... proceeded to ~ the matters appertaining to that application —McLean v. Keith)
re-hearing \(\)rɛ+ \ *n* [re- + hearing]: a second or new hearing (as of a trial or an argument on appeal) by the same tribunal and upon the pleadings and depositions already in the case
re-headers \rɛˈhɛdəs, ˈrɛh-, -hɛs-, -hɛis-\ *n* -s [ME *reheaders*, fr. *reherse* to rehearse + *-aille -aille*] *1*: the action of rehearsing (a series of blackout ~s —Winifred Brambrick) (require a ~ of the whole of American history —H.S. Commager) (seemed like a ~ of her own life, terrible in its vividness —Sherwood Anderson) *2*: a private recital, performance, or practice session held in preparation for a public appearance (much confusion at the ~)
re-hearse \(\)rɛ+ \ *vb* -ED/-ING/-ES [ME *reherse*, *rehercen*, fr. MF *rehercer* to repeat, to harrow over again, fr. *re- + hercer* to harrow, fr. *herce* harrow — more at HEARSE] *vt* *1 a*: to repeat or say again (as something already said or heard) (the term is duly rehearsed in most of the history books —S.L. Faison) (no need to ~ here in detail the familiar story —L.L. Allen) *b*: to recite or repeat aloud in a formal manner; say or tell over *usu*, from beginning to end (as if she had been in the dock she rehearsed her poor tale —Maurice Hewlett) *2 archaic*: to present an account of; describe at length; NARRATE, RECOUNT, RELATE, TELL (~ to a youth ... the checked story of her life —J.L. Lewis) *3*: to recount in order or mention by one or one after another; ENUMERATE (an address which rehearsed the wrongs suffered by the army —H.E. Scudder) (~ the multitude of things produced by savages and peasants —John Dewey) *4 a*: to practice or go through (as a play, scene, or part) in private in preparation for a more formal and public presentation; recite or repeat (as lines) in such a practice (rehearsed the shooting of a rural story —Andrew Buchanan) (while his grandfather rehearsed

campaign speeches —Current Biog.) (familiar symphonies ... rarely get rehearsed —Virgil Thomson) *b*: to train, instruct, or make proficient by rehearsal (staff members have been rehearsed for the gala opening —Springfield (Mass.) Union) (~ the orchestra three times for each of his programs —Virgil Thomson) *5*: to perform or practice as if in a rehearsal (the kitten ~ed the kind of actions the cat employs in capturing its prey —John Dewey) (the Pacific Fleet will ... a mission they might be called to perform —N.Y. Times) ~ *vi*: to recite something esp. for practice; engage in a rehearsal (dominant actors who rehearsed in submissive roles —Helen H. Nowlis) SYN see RELATE
re-hears-er \-sɛ(r)\ *n* -s: one that rehearses; *specif*: a person who conducts rehearsals of an orchestra
re-heat \(\)rɛ+ \ *vt* [re- + heat]: to heat again
re-heat \(\)rɛ+ \ *n* *1*: a device (as an afterburner) used to recover heat for improved efficiency of a jet engine *2*: AFTERBURNING
re-heater \(\)rɛ+ \ *n* [re- + heater]: one that reheats; *as a*: a furnaceman who reheats metal; *b*: a receiver furnished with means for heating the steam in a compound engine or turbine; *c*: an apparatus for reheating compressed air before use to prevent excessively low temperatures due to expansion
reheating furnace *n*: a furnace used in steel making in which bars are reheated before being rolled
re-hiss \(\)rɛ+ \ *n*, *usu* *cap R* [after Martin E. Rehfuss b1887 Am. physician]: a flexible tube fitted with a slotted endpiece at the end that passes into the stomach and a syringe at the other end and used esp. for withdrawing gastric juice for gastric analyses
re-ho-bo-am \rɛˈhɒbɒəm sometimes ˈrɛhə-ə\ *n* -s *usu* *cap* [after Rehoboam fl ab 925 B.C. son of King Solomon and first king of the southern kingdom of Judah, fr. Heb *Rəhobām*, lit., the nation is enlarged]: an oversize wine bottle holding about five quarts (a Rehoboam of champagne)
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to come to know, Gk *gignōskein* vt (bef. 12c) 1 a (1): to perceive directly; have direct cognition of (2): to have understanding of (importance of ~ing oneself) (3): to recognize the nature of: DISCERN b (1): to recognize as being the same as something previously known (2): to be acquainted or familiar with (3): to have experience of 2 a: to be aware of the truth or factuality of: to be convinced of certain of b: to have a practical understanding of (~: how to write) 3 *archaic*: to have sexual intercourse with ~ vi 1: to have knowledge 2: to be or become cognizant — sometimes used interjectionally with you esp. as a filler in informal speech — **know-able** \ˈnɔ-ə-bəl/ adj — **know-er** \ˈnɔ-ə-r/ n — **know from**: to have knowledge of (didn't know from sibling rivalry — Penny Marshall)

know n (1592): KNOWLEDGE — **in the know**: in possession of exclusive knowledge or information; **broadly**: WELL-INFORMED

know-all \ˈnɔ-əl/ n (ca. 1864) chiefly Brit: KNOW-IT-ALL

know-how \ˈnɔ-ˈhəʊ/ n (1838): knowledge of how to do something smoothly and efficiently: EXPERTISE

knowing \ˈnɔ-ɪŋ/ n (14c): ACQUAINTANCE, COGNIZANCE

knowing adj (14c) 1: having or reflecting knowledge, information, or intelligence 2 a: shrewdly and keenly alert: ASTUTE b: indicating possession of exclusive inside knowledge or information (a ~ smile) 3: COGNITIVE 4: DELIBERATE (~ interference in the affairs of another) — **know-ing-ly** adv — **know-ing-ness** n

know-it-all \ˈnɔ-ət-əl/ n (1895): one who claims to know everything; also: one who disdains advice — **know-it-all** adj

know-ledge \ˈnɔ-lɪdʒ/ n [ME *knowlege*, fr. *knowlechen* to acknowledge, irreg. fr. *knowen*] (14c) 1 obs: COGNIZANCE 2 a (1): the fact or condition of knowing something with familiarity gained through experience or association (2): acquaintance with or understanding of a science, art, or technique b (1): the fact or condition of being aware of something (2): the range of one's information or understanding (answered to the best of my ~) c: the circumstance or condition of apprehending truth or fact through reasoning: COGNITION d: the fact or condition of having information or of being learned (a man of unusual ~) 3 *archaic*: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 4 a: the sum of what is known: the body of truth, information, and principles acquired by mankind b *archaic*: a branch of learning

syn KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, ERUDITION, SCHOLARSHIP mean what is or can be known by an individual or by mankind. KNOWLEDGE applies to facts or ideas acquired by study, investigation, observation, or experience (rich in the knowledge of human nature). LEARNING applies to knowledge acquired esp. through formal, often advanced, schooling (a book that demonstrates vast learning). ERUDITION strongly implies the acquiring of profound, recondite, or bookish learning (an erudition unusual even in a scholar). SCHOLARSHIP implies the possession of learning characteristic of the advanced scholar in a specialized field of study or investigation (a work of first-rate literary scholarship).

know-ledge-able \ˈnɔ-lɪ-dʒ-ə-bəl/ adj (1829): having or exhibiting knowledge or intelligence — **know-ledge-abil-i-ty** \ˈnɔ-lɪ-dʒ-ə-bi-lə-ti/ n — **know-ledge-able-ness** n — **know-ledge-ably** \-blɪ/ adv

knowledge engineering n (1980): a branch of artificial intelligence that emphasizes the development and use of expert systems — **knowledge engineer n**

known \ˈnɔn/ adj (13c): familiar: generally recognized (a ~ authority on art)

know-noth-ing \ˈnɔ-ˌnɔ-θɪŋ/ n (1827) 1 a: IGNORAMUS b: AGNOSTIC 2 cap K&N: a member of a 19th century secret American political organization hostile to the political influence of recent immigrants and Roman Catholics

know-noth-ing-ism \-θɪŋ-i-zəm/ n (1854) 1 cap K&N: the principles and policies of the Know-Nothings 2: the condition of knowing nothing or desiring to know nothing or the conviction that nothing can be known with certainty esp. in religion or morality 3 often cap K&N: a mid-twentieth century political attitude characterized by anti-intellectualism, exaggerated patriotism, and fear of foreign subversive influences

knub-by var of **NUBBY**

knuck-le \ˈnɔ-kəl/ n [ME *knokel*; akin to MHG *knöchel* knuckle] (14c) 1 a: the rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint — used esp. of those at the joints of the fingers b: the joint of a knuckle 2: a cut of meat consisting of the tarsal or carpal joint with the adjoining flesh 3: something resembling a knuckle: as a (1): one of the joining parts of a hinge through which a pin or rivet passes (2): KNUCKLE JOINT b: the meeting of two surfaces at a sharp angle (as in a roof) c: a pivotal point 4 pl: a set of metal finger rings or guards attached to a transverse piece and worn over the front of the doubled fist for use as a weapon — called also **brass knuckles** — **knuck-led** adj

knuckle vb **knuck-led**; **knuck-ling** \ˈnɔ-k(ə-)lɪŋ/ vi (1740): to place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble ~ vt: to press or rub with the knuckles

knuck-le-ball \ˈnɔ-kəl-ˌbɔl/ n (1910): a baseball pitch in which the ball is gripped with the knuckles or the tips of the fingers pressed against the top and thrown with little speed or spin — **knuck-le-ball-er** \-bɔl-ɪər/ n

knuck-le-bone \ˈnɔk-əl-ˌbɔn/ n (1577) 1: a bone (as a metatarsus or metacarpus of a sheep) used in games and formerly in divination 2 pl but sing in constr: a game played with knucklebones or jacks

knuckle down vi (ca. 1864): to apply oneself earnestly

knuck-le-dust-er \ˈnɔk-əl-ˌdʌs-tər/ n (1858): KNUCKLE 4

knuck-le-head \-hed/ n (1942): DUMBBELL 2 — **knuck-le-head-ed** \-hed-əd/ adj

knuck-le joint n (ca. 1864): a hinge joint in which a projection with an eye on one piece enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes on another piece and is retained by a pin or rivet

knuck-ler \ˈnɔk(ə-)lɪər/ n (1928): KNUCKLEBALL

knuck-le under vi (1869): GIVE IN, SUBMIT

knur \ˈnɔr/ n [ME *knorre*; akin to MHG *knorre* bur] (14c): a hard excrescence (as on a tree trunk): GNARL

knurl \ˈnɔr(-ə)/ n [prob. blend of *knur* and *gnarl*] (1608) 1: a small protuberance, excrescence, or knob 2: one of a series of small ridges



knuckle joint

or beads on a metal surface to aid in gripping — **knurled** \ˈnɔr(-ə)ld/ adj — **knurly** \ˈnɔr-lɪ/ adj

knock \ˈkɔk/ n (1) (knock out) (1911): KNOCKOUT

knock vt **knock** \ˈkɔk/ n (1) (knock out) (1911): KNOCKOUT

knock-out \ˈkɔk-əʊt/ n (1) (knock out) (1911): KNOCKOUT

koa \ˈkɔ-ə/ n [Hawaiian] (1850) 1: a Hawaiian timber tree (*Acacia koa*) with crescent-shaped leaves and white flowers borne in small round heads 2: the fine-grained red wood of the koa used esp. for furniture

ko-ala \kə-ˈwə-lə, kə-ˈzə/ n [Dharuk (Australian aboriginal language of the Port Jackson area) *gulawarj*] (1803): an Australian arboreal marsupial (*Phascogaleos cinereus*) that has a broad head, large hairy ears, dense gray fur, and sharp claws and feeds on eucalyptus leaves — called also **koala bear**

ko-an \ˈkɔ-ən/ n [Jp *kōan*, fr. *kō* public + *an* proposition] (1945): a paradox to be meditated upon that is used to train Zen Buddhist monks to abandon ultimate dependence on reason and to force them into gaining sudden intuitive enlightenment

ko-bo \ˈkɔ-ˌbɔ/ n, pl **kobo** [alter. of *copper*] (1972) — see **naira** at MONEY table

ko-bold \ˈkɔ-ˌbɔld/ n [G — more at COBALT] (1830) 1: a gnome that in German folklore inhabits underground places 2: an often mischievous domestic spirit of German folklore

Ko-di-ak bear \ˈkɔ-dɪ-ˌæk/ n [Kodiak Island, Alaska] (1899): a large brown bear of the southern coast of Alaska and adjacent islands

kohl \ˈkɔl/ n [Ar *kuhl*] (1799): a preparation used esp. in Arabia and Egypt to darken the edges of the eyelids

kohl-ra-bi \kɔl-ˈrə-bi/ n, pl **-bies** [G, fr. It *cavolo rapa*, fr. *cavolo oleracea gongyloides*] (1807): any of a race of cabbages (*Brassica oleracea gongyloides*) having a greatly enlarged, fleshy, turnip-shaped edible stem

ko-i \ˈkɔi/ n, pl **koi** [Jp] (1727): a carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) bred esp. in Japan for large size and a variety of colors and often stocked in ornamental ponds

koi-ne also **koi-né** \kɔi-ˈnə, ˈkɔi-, kə-ˈnɛ/ n [Gk *koinē*, fr. fem. of *koinos* common] (1909) 1 cap: the Greek language commonly spoken and written in eastern Mediterranean countries in the Hellenistic and Roman periods 2: a dialect or language of a region that has become the common or standard language of a larger area

ko-kan-ee \kɔ-ˈkə-nɛ/ n [perh. fr. Shuswap (Salishan language of British Columbia) *kəknēxw*] (1875): a small landlocked sockeye salmon — called also **kakanee salmon**

kok-sa-ghyz or **kok-sa-gyz** \kɔk-sə-ˈgɪz, ˈkæk-, ˈgɪz/ n [Russ *kok-sagyz*] (1932): a perennial Asian dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-sagyz*) cultivated for its fleshy roots that have a high rubber content

ko-la var of **COLA**

ko-la nut \ˈkɔ-lə-ˌnʌt/ n [*kola*, perh. modif. of Malinke *kolo kola nut*] (1868): the bitter caffeine-containing chestnut-sized seed of a kola tree used esp. as a masticatory and in beverages

kola tree n (1937): an African tree (genus *Cola*, esp. *C. nitida* and *C. acuminata* of the family Sterculiaceae) cultivated in various tropical areas for its kola nuts

ko-lin-sky \kɔ-ˈlɪn(-t)-skɛ/ n, pl **-skies** [origin unknown] (1851) 1: any of several Asian minks (esp. *Mustela siberica*) 2: the fur or pelt of a kolinsky

kol-khoz \kɔl-ˈkɔz, ˈkɔs/ n, pl **kol-kho-zy** \-kɔ-zɛ/ or **kol-khoz-es** \-kɔ-zɛ/ [Russ, fr. *kollektivnoe khoziaistvo* collective farm] (1921): a collective farm of the U.S.S.R.

kol-khoz-nik \kɔl-ˈkɔz-nɪk/ n, pl **-ni-ki** \-ni-kɛ/ or **-niks** [Russ, fr. *kolkhoz* + *-nik*, agent suffix] (1944): a member of a kolhoz

Kol Ni-dre \kɔl-ˈni-ˌdrɛ, kɔl-, -drɛ; -ni-ˌdrɛ/ n [Aram *kol nidhrē* all the vows; fr. the opening phrase of the prayer] (1881): a formula for the annulment of private vows chanted in the synagogue on the eve of Yom Kippur

ko-lo \ˈkɔ-ˌlɔ/ n, pl **kolos** [Serbo-Croatian, lit., circle, wheel; akin to Gk *kyklos* circle — more at WHEEL] (1910): a central European folk dance in which dancers form a circle and progress slowly to right or left while one or more dancers perform elaborate steps in the center

ko-mat-ik \kɔ-ˈmɑ-tɪk/ n [Inuit *qamutik*] (ca. 1824): an Eskimo sledge with wooden runners and crossbars lashed with rawhide

Ko-mo-do dragon \kə-ˈmɔ-ˌdɔ-ˌn/ n [Komodo Island, Indonesia] (1927): an Indonesian monitor lizard (*Varanus komodoensis*) that is the largest of all known lizards and may attain a length of 10 feet (3 meters)

ko-mon-dor \kə-ˈmɔn-ˌdɔr, ˈkɔ-ˌn/ n, pl **-dors** or **-dor-ok** \-dɔr-ək/ [Hung] (1931): any of a breed of large powerful shaggy-coated white dogs of Hungarian origin that are used to guard sheep

Kom-so-mol \ˈkɔm-sə-ˌmɔl, -mɔl/ n [Russ, fr. *Kommunisticheskiĭ Soyuz Molodezhi* Communist Union of Youth] (1925): a Russian Communist youth organization

Kon-go \ˈkɔŋ-ˌgɔ/ n, pl **Kongo** or **Kongos** (ca. 1902) 1: a member of a Bantu people of the lower Congo river 2: the Bantu language of the Kongo people

Kon-ka-ni \ˈkɔŋ-kə-ˌnɛ/ n [Marathi *Koṅkaṇi*] (1873): an Indo-Aryan language of the west coast of India

koo-doo var of **KUDU**

kook \ˈkʊk/ n [by shortening & alter. fr. *cuckoo*] (1960): one whose ideas or actions are eccentric, fantastic, or insane: SCREWBALL

kook-a-bur-ra \ˈkʊ-ˌkə-ˌbɜr-ə, -bɜ-rə/ n [Wiradhuri (Australian aboriginal language of central New South Wales) *gugubarra*] (1834): a brownish kingfisher (*Dacelo novaeguineae* syn. *D. gigas*) of Australia that is about the size of a crow and has a call resembling loud laughter — called also **laughing jackass**

kooky also **kook-ie** \ˈkʊ-kɛ/ adj **kook-i-er**; **-est** (1959): having the characteristics of a kook: CRAZY, OFFBEAT — **kook-i-ness** n

ko-peck or **ko-pek** \ˈkɔ-ˌpek/ n [Russ *kopeika*] (1698) — see **ruble** at MONEY table

koph var of **QOPH**

la \əʊ/ abut \əʊ/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \əʃ/ ash \ā/ ace \ä/ mop, mar \aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \e/ bet \e/ easy \g/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \j/ job \j/ sing \ɔ/ go \ɔ/ law \ɔi/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ü/ loot \u/ foot \y/ yet \zh/ vision \ä, k, ˚, œ, œ, ʊ, ʊ, ʊ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

deka-gram \ˈde-kə-gram\ *n* (ca. 1879) — see METRIC SYSTEM table
deka-li-ter \ˈde-lī-tər\ *n* (ca. 1879) — see METRIC SYSTEM table
deka-me-ter \ˈde-kə-mē-tər\ *n* (ca. 1879) — see METRIC SYSTEM table
deka-met-ric \ˈde-kə-mē-trīk\ *adj* (1968): DECAMETRIC
de-lam-i-na-tion \ˌdē-ˈlā-mə-ˈnā-shən\ *n* (1877) 1: gastrula formation in which the endoderm is split off as a layer from the inner surface of the blastoderm and the archenteron is represented by the space between this endoderm and the yolk mass 2: separation into constituent layers — **de-lam-i-nate** \ˌdē-ˈlā-mə-ˈnāt\ *vi*
de-late \di-ˈlāt, dē-ˈlāt\ *vt de-late-d; de-lat-ing* [L *delatus* (pp. of *deferre* to bring down, report, accuse), fr. *de-* + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to bear — more at TOLERATE] (15c) 1: ACCUSE, DENOUNCE 2: REPORT, RELATE — **de-la-tion** \-ˈlā-shən\ *n* — **de-la-tor** \-ˈlā-tər\ *n*
Del-a-ware \ˈde-lə-ˈwar, -ˈwer, -ˈwɔr\ *n, pl Delaware or Delawares* [Delaware River] (1721) 1: a member of an American Indian people orig. of the Delaware valley 2: the Algonquian language of the Delaware
de-lay \di-ˈlā, dē-ˈlā\ *n* (13c) 1 a: the act of delaying: the state of being delayed b: an instance of being delayed 2: the time during which something is delayed
de-lay *vb* [ME, fr. OF *delater*, fr. *de-* + *laier* to leave, perh. alter. of *laisser*, fr. L *laxare* to slacken, fr. *laxus* loose — more at SLACK] *vt* (14c) 1: PUT OFF, POSTPONE 2: to stop, detain, or hinder for a time ~ *vi*: to move or act slowly; also: to cause delay — **de-lay-er** *n*
syn DELAY, RETARD, SLOW, SLACKEN, DETAIN mean to cause to be late or behind in movement or progress. DELAY implies a holding back, usu. by interference, from completion or arrival (bad weather *delayed* our arrival). RETARD suggests reduction of speed without actual stopping (language barriers *retarded* their progress). SLOW and SLACKEN also imply a reduction of speed, SLOW often suggesting deliberate intention (medication *slowed* the patient's heart rate), SLACKEN an easing up or relaxing of power or effort (on hot days runners *slacken* their pace). DETAIN implies a holding back beyond a reasonable or appointed time (unexpected business had *detained* her).
syn DELAY, PROCRASTINATE, LAG, LOITER, DAWDLE, DALLY mean to move or act slowly so as to fall behind. DELAY usu. implies a putting off (as a beginning or departure) (we cannot *delay* any longer). PROCRASTINATE implies blameworthy delay esp. through laziness or apathy (*procrastinates* about making decisions). LAG implies failure to maintain a speed set by others (lagging behind in technology). LOITER and DAWDLE imply delay while in progress, esp. in walking, but DAWDLE more clearly suggests an aimless wasting of time (loitered at several store windows) (children *dawdling* on their way home from school). DALLY suggests delay through trifling or vacillation when promptness is necessary (stop *dallying* and get to work).
de-le \dē-ˈ(ə)lē\ *vt de-led; de-le-ing* [L, imper. sing. of *delere*] (1705) 1: to delete esp. from typeset matter
de-le *n* (ca. 1751): a mark indicating that something is to be deleted
de-lect-a-ble \di-ˈlek-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight — more at DELIGHT] (15c) 1: highly pleasing 2: DELIGHTFUL 2: DELICIOUS — **de-lect-a-bil-i-ty** \-ˈlek-tə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — **de-lect-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*
de-lect-a-ble *n* (1921): something that is delectable
de-lect-a-tion \dē-ˈlek-ˈtā-shən, di-ˈ, dē-ˈlɛk-ˈ\ *n* (14c): DELIGHT, ENJOYMENT
de-le-g-a-ble \ˈde-li-gə-bəl\ *adj* (1660): capable of being delegated
de-le-g-a-cy \-gə-sē\ *n, pl -cies* (15c) 1: a body of delegates: BOARD 2 a: the act of delegating b: appointment as delegate
de-le-gate \ˈde-li-gət, -ˈgāt\ *n* [ME *delegat*, fr. ML *delegatus*, fr. L, pp. of *delegare* to delegate, fr. *de-* + *legare* to send — more at LEGATE] (15c) 1: a person acting for another: as a: a representative to a convention or conference b: a representative of a U.S. territory in the House of Representatives c: a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland, Virginia, or West Virginia
de-le-gate \-ˈgāt\ *vb -gat-ed; -gat-ing* *vt* (1530) 1: to entrust to another (~ authority) 2: to appoint as one's representative ~ *vi*: to assign responsibility or authority — **de-le-ga-tee** \ˈde-li-gə-tē\ *n* — **de-le-ga-tor** \ˈde-li-gə-tər\ *n*
de-le-ga-tion \ˈde-li-ˈgā-shən\ *n* (1612) 1: the act of empowering to act for another 2: a group of persons chosen to represent others
de-le-git-i-ma-tion \ˈdē-lə-ji-tə-ˈmā-shən\ *n* (1968): a decline in or loss of prestige or authority
de-lete \di-ˈlēt, dē-ˈ\ *vt de-let-ed; de-let-ing* [L *deletus*, pp. of *delere* to wipe out, destroy] (ca. 1605): to eliminate esp. by blotting out, cutting out, or erasing
de-le-te-ri-ous \ˈde-lə-ˈtī-rē-əs\ *adj* [Gk *dēlēterios*, fr. *dēleisthai* to hurt] (1643): harmful often in a subtle or unexpected way (~ effects) (~ to health) **syn** see PERNICIOUS — **de-le-te-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-le-te-ri-ous-ness** *n*
de-le-tion \di-ˈlē-shən, dē-ˈ\ *n* [L *deletio*, *deletio* destruction, fr. *delere*] (1590) 1: the act of deleting 2 a: something deleted b (1): the absence of a section of genetic material from a chromosome (2): the mutational process that results in a deletion
delft \ˈdelft\ *n* [Delft, Netherlands] (1723) 1: tin-glazed Dutch earthenware with blue and white or polychrome decoration 2: a ceramic ware resembling or imitative of Dutch delft
delft-ware \ˈdelft-ˈwar, -ˈwer\ *n* (1714): DELFT
deli \ˈde-lē\ *n, pl del-is* (ca. 1954): DELICATESSEN
de-lib-er-ate \di-ˈli-bə-ˈrāt\ *vb -at-ed; -at-ing* *vi* (14c): to think about or discuss issues and decisions carefully ~ *vi*: to think about deliberately and often with formal discussion before reaching a decision **syn** see THINK
de-lib-er-ate \di-ˈli-bə-ˈrāt, -ˈlīb-rāt\ *adj* [L *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* to consider carefully, perh. alter. of (assumed) *delibrare*, fr. *de-* + *libra* scale, pound] (15c) 1: characterized by or resulting from careful and thorough consideration (~ decision) 2: characterized by awareness of the consequences (~ falsehood) 3: slow, unhurried, and steady as though allowing time for decision on each individual action involved (~ pace) **syn** see VOLUNTARY — **de-lib-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **de-lib-er-ate-ness** *n*
de-lib-er-a-tion \di-ˈli-bə-ˈrā-shən\ *n* (14c) 1 a: the act of deliberating b: a discussion and consideration by a group of persons of the reasons for and against a measure 2: the quality or state of being

deliberate — **de-lib-er-a-tive** \-ˈli-bə-ˈrāt-iv, -ˈli-b(ə)-ˈrāt-\ *adj* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ness** *n*
del-i-ca-cy \ˈde-li-kə-sē\ *n, pl -cies* (14c) 1 *obs* a: the quality or state of being luxurious b: INDULGENCE 2: something pleasing to eat that is considered rare or LUXURIOUS (considered caviar a ~) 3 a: the quality or state of being dainty: FINENESS (lace of great ~) b: FRAILTY 1 4: fineness or subtle expressiveness of touch (as in painting or music) 5 a: precise and refined perception and discrimination b: extreme sensitivity: PRECISION (an electronic instrument of great ~) 6 a: refined sensibility in feeling or conduct b: the quality or state of being squeamish 7: the quality or state of requiring delicate handling
del-i-cate \ˈde-li-kət\ *adj* [ME *delicat*, fr. L *delicatus* delicate, addicted to pleasure; akin to L *delicere* to allure] (14c) 1: pleasing to the senses: a: generally pleasant (the climate's ~, the air most sweet — Shak.) b: pleasing to the sense of taste or smell esp. in a mild or subtle way (a ~ aroma) (a robust wine will dominate ~ dishes) c: marked by daintiness or charm of color, lines, or proportions (a ~ floral print) (an ample tear trilled down her ~ cheek — Shak.) d: marked by fineness of structure, workmanship, or texture (a ~ tracery) (a ~ lace) 2 a: marked by keen sensitivity or fine discrimination (~ insights) (a more ~ syntactic analysis — R. H. Robins) b: FASTIDIOUS, SQUEAMISH (a person of ~ tastes) 3 a: not robust in health or constitution: WEAK, SICKLY (had been considered a ~ child) b: easily torn or damaged: FRAGILE (the ~ chain of life) 4 a: requiring careful handling: (1): easily unsettled or upset (a ~ balance) (the ~ relationships defined by the Constitution — *New Yorker*) (2): requiring skill or tact (in a ~ position) (~ negotiations) (a ~ operation) (3): involving matters of a deeply personal nature: SENSITIVE (this is a ~ matter. Could I possibly speak to you alone — Daphne Du Maurier) b: marked by care, skill, or tact (~ handling of a difficult situation) 5: marked by great precision or sensitivity (a ~ instrument) **syn** see CHOICE — **del-i-cate-ly** *adv*
del-i-cate *n* (15c): something delicate
del-i-ca-tes-sen \ˈde-li-kə-ˈtes-sən\ *n, pl [obs. G (now Delikatessen), pl. of Delicatessen delicacy, fr. F *délicatesse*, prob. fr. OIt *delicatelyzza*, fr. *delicatus* delicate, fr. L *delicatus*] (1889) 1: ready-to-eat food products (as cooked meats and prepared salads) 2 *sing, pl delicatessens* [*delicatessen* (store)]: a store where delicatessen are sold
de-li-cious \di-ˈli-shəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *deliciosus*, fr. L *deliciae* delights, fr. *delicere* to allure] (14c) 1: affording great pleasure: DELIGHTFUL (~ anecdotes) 2: appealing to one of the bodily senses esp. of taste or smell — **de-li-cious-ly** *adv* — **de-li-cious-ness** *n*
Delicious *n, pl De-li-cious-es or Delicious* (ca. 1903): an important red or yellow market apple of American origin that has a crown of five rounded prominences on the end opposite the stem
de-lict \di-ˈlikt, dē-ˈ\ *n* [L *delictum* fault, fr. neut. of *delictus*, pp. of *delinquere*] (1523): an offense against the law
de-light \di-ˈlīt, dē-ˈ\ *n* (13c) 1: a high degree of gratification: JOY; also: extreme satisfaction 2: something that gives great pleasure 3 *archaic*: the power of affording pleasure
de-light *vb* [ME *deliten*, fr. OF *delitier*, fr. L *delectare*, freq. of *delicere* to allure, fr. *de-* + *lacere* to allure] *vi* (13c) 1: to take great pleasure (~ed in playing the guitar) 2: to give keen enjoyment (a book certain to ~) ~ *vt*: to give joy or satisfaction to — **de-light-er** *n*
de-light-ed *adj* (1603) 1 *obs*: DELIGHTFUL 2: highly pleased — **de-light-ed-ly** *adv* — **de-light-ed-ness** *n*
de-light-ful \di-ˈlīt-fəl, dē-ˈ\ *adj* (ca. 1530): highly pleasing — **de-light-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **de-light-ful-ness** *n*
de-light-some \-ˈlīt-səm\ *adj* (1520): very pleasing: DELIGHTFUL
De-li-lah \di-ˈli-lə\ *n* [Heb *Dēlīlāh*]: the mistress and betrayer of Samson in the book of Judges
de-lim-it \di-ˈli-mət\ *vt* [F *délimiter*, fr. L *delimitare*, fr. *de-* + *limitare* to limit, fr. *limit*, *limes* boundary, limit] (1852): to fix or define the limits of — **de-lim-i-ta-tion** \di-ˈli-mə-ˈtā-shən, dē-ˈ\ *n*
de-lim-it-er \di-ˈli-mə-tər\ *n* (1960): a character that marks the beginning or end of a unit of data
de-lin-eate \di-ˈli-nē-āt\ *vt -eat-ed; -eat-ing* [L *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, fr. *de-* + *linea* line] (1559) 1 a: to indicate or represent by drawn or painted lines b: to mark the outline of (lights *delineating* the narrow streets) 2: to describe, portray, or set forth with accuracy or in detail (~ a character in the story) (~ the steps to be taken by the government) — **de-lin-ea-tor** \-ē-ā-tər\ *n*
de-lin-ea-tion \di-ˈli-nē-ā-shən\ *n* (1570) 1: the act of delineating 2: something made by delineating — **de-lin-ea-tive** \-li-nē-ā-tiv\ *adj*
de-lin-quent-cy \di-ˈlīn-kwən-sē, -ˈlīn-*n, pl -cies* (1636) 1 a: a delinquent act b: conduct that is out of accord with accepted behavior or the law; esp.: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY 2: a debt on which payment is overdue
de-lin-quent \-kwənt\ *n* (15c): a delinquent person
de-lin-quent *adj* [L *delinquent*, *delinquens*, prp. of *delinquere* to fail, offend, fr. *de-* + *linquere* to leave — more at LOAN] (1603) 1: offending by neglect or violation of duty or of law 2: being overdue in payment (a ~ charge account) 3: of, relating to, or characteristic of delinquents: marked by delinquency — **de-lin-quent-ly** *adv*
de-li-quesce \ˈde-li-ˈkwes\ *vi -quesced; -ques-cing* [L *deliquescere*, fr. *de-* + *liquescere*, incho. of *liquere* to be fluid — more at LIQUID] (1756) 1: to dissolve or melt away 2: to become soft or liquid with age — used of plant structures (as mushrooms)
de-li-ques-cent \-ˈkwes-sənt\ *adj* [L *deliquescens*, *deliquescens*, prp. of *deliquescere*] (1791) 1: tending to melt or dissolve; esp.: tending to undergo gradual dissolution and liquefaction by the attraction and absorption of moisture from the air 2: having repeated division into branches (elms are ~ trees) — compare EXCURRENT 2a — **de-li-ques-cence** \-sən(t)s\ *n**

\ə\ abut \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar
 \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
 \j\ sing \ō\ go \ò\ law \ó\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ù\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \á, k, ˆ, œ, œ, ū, ū, ˆ\ see Guide to Pronunciation



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transitive verb \ik-•nä-lij, ak-\

ac·knowl·edgedac·knowl·edg·ing

Definition of ACKNOWLEDGE

- 1 : to recognize the rights, authority, or status of
- 2 : to disclose knowledge of or agreement with
- 3 **a** : to express gratitude or obligation for <acknowledge a gift>
- b** : to take notice of <failed to acknowledge my greeting>
- c** : to make known the receipt of <acknowledge a letter>
- 4 : to recognize as genuine or valid <acknowledge a debt>

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Examples of ACKNOWLEDGE

1. They *acknowledged* that the decision was a mistake.
2. Do you *acknowledge* that you caused this mess?
3. They readily *acknowledged* their mistake.
4. She won't *acknowledge* responsibility for her actions.
5. He quickly *acknowledges* all of my e-mails when he receives them.
6. Please *acknowledge* receipt of this letter.
7. She *acknowledged* the gift with a card.
8. She *acknowledged* his greeting with a smile.

Origin of ACKNOWLEDGE

ac- (as in *accord*) + *knowledge*

First Known Use: 15th century

Related to ACKNOWLEDGE

Synonyms: [admit](#), [agree](#), [allow](#), [concede](#), [confess](#), [fess \(up\)](#), [grant](#), [own \(up to\)](#)

Antonyms: [deny](#)

[\[+\]more](#)

Synonym Discussion of ACKNOWLEDGE

[acknowledge](#), [admit](#), [own](#), [avow](#), [confess](#) mean to disclose against one's will or inclination. [acknowledge](#) implies the disclosing of something that has been or might be concealed < *acknowledged* an earlier peccadillo >. [admit](#) implies reluctance to disclose, grant, or concede and refers usually to facts rather



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than their implications <*admitted* the project was over budget>. [own](#) implies acknowledging something in close relation to oneself <must *own* I know little about computers>. [avow](#) implies boldly declaring, often in the face of hostility, what one might be expected to be silent about <*avowed* that he was a revolutionary>. [confess](#) may apply to an admission of a weakness, failure, omission, or guilt <*confessed* a weakness for sweets>.

Rhymes with ACKNOWLEDGE

[foreknowledge](#), [misknowledge](#), [self-knowledge](#)

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"By far the greater part of England is held of the king by knight's service (*per servitium militare*): it is comparatively rare for the king's tenants in chief to hold by any of the other tenures. In order to understand this tenure we must form the conception of a unit of military service. That unit seems to be the service of one knight or fully armed horseman (*servitium unius militis*) to be done to the king in his army for forty days in the year, if it be called for." 1 Frederick Pollock & Frederic W. Maitland, *The History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I* 254 (2d ed. 1898).

knight's fee. *Hist.* The amount of land that gave rise to the obligation of knight-service. • The amount varied from less than a hide to more than six hides. See **HIDE**.

knight's service. See **KNIGHT-SERVICE**.

knock-and-announce rule. (1969) *Criminal procedure.* The requirement that the police knock at the door and announce their identity, authority, and purpose before entering a residence to execute an arrest or search warrant. — Also termed *knock-and-notice rule*. Cf. *no-knock search warrant* under **SEARCH WARRANT**; *no-knock search* under **SEARCH**. [Cases: Searches and Seizures ↻54, 143.1.]

knock-for-knock agreement. (1949) An arrangement between insurers whereby each will pay the claim of its insured without claiming against the other party's insurance.

knock in, vb. To rap on the courtroom door to announce the entry of (one or more judges) <the law clerk, acting as bailiff, knocked in the judges>.

knock off, vb. (1879) **1.** To make an unauthorized copy of (another's product), usu. for sale at a substantially lower price than the original <the infringer knocked off popular dress designs>. **2. Slang.** To murder <the gang leader was knocked off by one of his lieutenants>. **3. Slang.** To rob or burglarize <the thieves knocked off the jewelry store in broad daylight>.

knockoff, n. (1966) *Intellectual property.* An unauthorized counterfeit and usu. inferior copy of another's product, esp. one protected by patent, trademark, trade dress, or copyright, usu. passed off at a substantially lower price than the original.

knock-out auction. See **AUCTION**.

know all men by these presents. (16c) Take note. • This archaic form of address — a loan translation of the Latin *noverint universi per praesentes* — was traditionally used to begin certain legal documents such as bonds and powers of attorney, but in modern drafting style the phrase is generally considered deadwood. See *NOVERINT UNIVERSI PER PRAESENTES*. Cf. *PATEAT UNIVERSIS PER PRAESENTES*.

know-how. (1838) The information, practical knowledge, techniques, and skill required to achieve some practical end, esp. in industry or technology. • Know-how is considered intangible property in which rights may be bought and sold. See **TRADE SECRET**.

knowing, adj. (14c) **1.** Having or showing awareness or understanding; well-informed <a knowing waiver of the right to counsel>. **2.** Deliberate; conscious <a

knowing attempt to commit fraud>. — **knowingly, adv.**

knowing consent. See *informed consent* under **CONSENT** (1).

knowledge. (14c) **1.** An awareness or understanding of a fact or circumstance; a state of mind in which a person has no substantial doubt about the existence of a fact. Cf. **INTENT** (1); **NOTICE** (1), (2); **SCIENTER**.

"It is necessary . . . to distinguish between producing a result intentionally and producing it knowingly. Intention and knowledge commonly go together, for he who intends a result usually knows that it will follow, and he who knows the consequences of his act usually intends them. But there may be intention without knowledge, the consequence being desired but not foreknown as certain or even probable. Conversely, there may be knowledge without intention, the consequence being foreknown as the inevitable concomitant of that which is desired, but being itself an object of repugnance rather than desire, and therefore not intended. When King David ordered Uriah the Hittite to be set in the forefront of the hottest battle, he intended the death of Uriah only, yet he knew for a certainty that many others of his men would fall at the same time and place." John Salmond, *Jurisprudence* 380-81 (Glanville L. Williams ed., 10th ed. 1947).

"'Knowingly' or 'knowledge' has a broad sweep when used in connection with the element of a crime, and an untrue representation has been 'knowingly' made if by one who knows it is untrue, believes it is untrue or is quite aware that he has not the slightest notion whether it is true or not." Rollin M. Perkins & Ronald N. Boyce, *Criminal Law* 379 (3d ed. 1982).

"[B]ecause there are several areas of the criminal law in which there may be good reason for distinguishing between one's objectives and [one's] knowledge, the modern approach is to define separately the mental states of knowledge and intent . . . This is the approach taken in the Model Penal Code [§ 2.02(2)(a) & (b)]." Wayne R. LaFare & Austin W. Scott Jr., *Criminal Law* 218 (2d ed. 1986).

actual knowledge. (16c) **1.** Direct and clear knowledge, as distinguished from constructive knowledge <the employer, having witnessed the accident, had actual knowledge of the worker's injury>. — Also termed *express actual knowledge*. **2.** Knowledge of information that would lead a reasonable person to inquire further <under the discovery rule, the limitations period begins to run once the plaintiff has actual knowledge of the injury>. — Also termed (in sense 2) *implied actual knowledge*.

"The third issue in section 523(a)(3) is the meaning of 'notice or actual knowledge.' Under the Uniform Commercial Code knowledge means actually knowing something; notice means having received information from which one could infer the existence of the relevant fact. What the adjective 'actual' adds to the idea of 'knowledge' is unclear." David G. Epstein et al., *Bankruptcy* § 7-27, at 516 (1993).

common knowledge. See **COMMON KNOWLEDGE**.

constructive knowledge. (18c) Knowledge that one using reasonable care or diligence should have, and therefore that is attributed by law to a given person <the court held that the partners had constructive knowledge of the partnership agreement even though none of them had read it>.

express actual knowledge. See *actual knowledge* (1).

good faith, n. (18c) A state of mind consisting in (1) honesty in belief or purpose, (2) faithfulness to one's duty or obligation, (3) observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in a given trade or business, or (4) absence of intent to defraud or to seek unconscionable advantage. — Also termed *bona fides*.

Cf. **BAD FAITH**. — **good-faith, adj.**

"The phrase 'good faith' is used in a variety of contexts, and its meaning varies somewhat with the context. Good faith performance or enforcement of a contract emphasizes faithfulness to an agreed common purpose and consistency with the justified expectations of the other party; it excludes a variety of types of conduct characterized as involving 'bad faith' because they violate community standards of decency, fairness or reasonableness. The appropriate remedy for a breach of the duty of good faith also varies with the circumstances." Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 205 cmt. a (1979).

"[G]ood faith is an elusive idea, taking on different meanings and emphases as we move from one context to another — whether the particular context is supplied by the type of legal system (e.g., common law, civilian, or hybrid), the type of contract (e.g., commercial or consumer), or the nature of the subject matter of the contract (e.g., insurance, employment, sale of goods, financial services, and so on)." Roger Brownsword et al., "Good Faith in Contract," in *Good Faith in Contract: Concept and Context* 1, 3 (Roger Brownsword ed., 1999).

good-faith bargaining. *Labor law.* Negotiations between an employer and a representative of employees, usu. a union, in which both parties meet and confer at reasonable times with open minds and with a view to reaching an agreement. • The National Labor Relations Act requires good-faith bargaining, and failure to bargain in good faith is considered an unfair labor practice. 29 USCA §§ 151–169. See **UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE**. [Cases: Labor and Employment ⇨ 1114.]

good-faith exception. (1980) *Criminal procedure.* An exception to the exclusionary rule whereby evidence obtained under a warrant later found to be invalid (esp. because it is not supported by probable cause) is nonetheless admissible if the police reasonably relied on the notion that the warrant was valid. • The Supreme Court adopted the good-faith exception in *United States v. Leon*, 468 U.S. 897, 104 S.Ct. 3405 (1984). [Cases: Criminal Law ⇨ 394.4(6).]

good-faith improver. A person who makes improvements to real property while actually and reasonably believing himself or herself to be the owner or lawful occupant. • The improver may be entitled to recover the value of the improvements from the true owner or to remove them. See **IMPROVEMENT**. [Cases: Improvements ⇨ 4(2).]

good-faith margin. See **MARGIN**.

good-faith purchaser. See *bona fide purchaser* under **PURCHASER** (1).

good-guy clause. See *good-guy guaranty* under **GUARANTY**.

good-guy guaranty. See **GUARANTY**.

good health. *Insurance.* A state of reasonable healthiness; a state of health free from serious disease. • Good

health, a phrase often appearing in life-insurance policies, does not mean perfect health. — Also termed *sound health*. [Cases: Insurance ⇨ 1758, 3003(8).]

"As used in policies of insurance, there is no material difference between the terms 'sound health' and 'good health,' and generally it appears that the two terms are considered to be synonymous. Such expressions are comparative terms, and the rule followed generally is that the term 'good health' or 'sound health,' when used in an insurance contract, means that the applicant has no grave, important, or serious disease, and is free from any ailment that seriously affects the general soundness or healthfulness of his system." 43 Am. Jur. 2d *Insurance* § 1061 at 1069 (1982).

good jury. See *special jury* under **JURY**.

good moral character, n. (18c) 1. A pattern of behavior that is consistent with the community's current ethical standards and that shows an absence of deceit or morally reprehensible conduct. • An alien seeking to be naturalized must show good moral character in the five years preceding the petition for naturalization. [Cases: Aliens, Immigration, and Citizenship ⇨ 703.] 2. A pattern of behavior conforming to a profession's ethical standards and showing an absence of moral turpitude. • Good moral character is usu. a requirement of persons applying to practice a profession such as law or medicine. [Cases: Licenses ⇨ 20.]

good offices. *Int'l law.* The involvement of one or more countries or an international organization in a dispute between other countries with the aim of contributing to its settlement or at least easing relations between the disputing countries.

good of the order. *Parliamentary law.* A time scheduled, usu. late in a meeting, for informal announcements, comments, and suggestions that do not seek the meeting's immediate action. — Also termed *general good and welfare*; *open forum*; *open microphone*.

Goodright. *Hist.* A name sometimes used as a fictitious plaintiff in an ejectment action. • "John Doe" was used more frequently. — Also termed *Goodtitle*. Cf. **JOHN DOE**.

goods. (bef. 12c) 1. Tangible or movable personal property other than money; esp., articles of trade or items of merchandise <goods and services>. • The sale of goods is governed by Article 2 of the UCC. [Cases: Sales ⇨ 10.] 2. Things that have value, whether tangible or not <the importance of social goods varies from society to society>.

"Goods' means all things (including specially manufactured goods) which are movable at the time of identification to the contract for sale other than the money in which the price is to be paid, investment securities, (Article 8), and things in action. 'Goods' also includes the unborn young of animals and growing crops and other identified things attached to realty as described in the section on goods to be severed from realty (Section 2-107)." UCC § 2-105(1).

bulky goods. Goods that are obviously difficult to move because of their nature, their number, or their location.

capital goods. Goods (such as equipment and machinery) used for the production of other goods or services. — Also termed *industrial goods*.

impulse, *n.* A sudden urge or inclination that prompts an unplanned action.

uncontrollable impulse. An impulse so overwhelming that it cannot be resisted. • In some jurisdictions, an uncontrollable impulse serves as a defense to criminal conduct committed while in the grip of the impulse. See IRRESISTIBLE-IMPULSE TEST. [Cases: Criminal Law ⇨50.]

impunity (im-pyoo-nə-tee). An exemption or protection from punishment <because she was a foreign diplomat, she was able to disregard the parking tickets with impunity>. See IMMUNITY.

imputation, *n.* The act or an instance of imputing something, esp. fault or crime, to a person; an accusation or charge <an imputation of negligence>.

imputation of payment. *Civil law.* The act of applying or directing payment to principal or interest. La. Civ. Code arts. 1864, 1866.

impute (im-pyoot), *vb.* To ascribe or attribute; to regard (usu. something undesirable) as being done, caused, or possessed by <the court imputed malice to the defamatory statement>. — **imputation**, *n.* — **imputable**, *adj.*

"The word 'impute' comes from im (in) and putare (reckon). It means to bring into the reckoning, to attribute or to ascribe. It is sometimes used to attribute vicariously, — to ascribe as derived from another. This is included properly within the general import of the term but it is not its primary meaning. It may be used in many senses. Thus we may impute (ascribe) intent, knowledge, guilt, and so forth. Here it is used in the basic sense of imputing (ascribing) the fact itself. Harm has been done. Did the defendant do it? Usually such an inquiry is purely factual. What really happened? At times, however, when all the facts are known we have to ask: Will the law impute (attribute or ascribe) what happened to the defendant? That is what is meant here by 'imputability.'" Rollin M. Perkins & Ronald N. Boyce, *Criminal Law* 605 (3d ed. 1982).

imputed disqualification. See *vicarious disqualification* under DISQUALIFICATION.

imputed income. See INCOME.

imputed interest. See INTEREST (3).

imputed knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE.

imputed negligence. See NEGLIGENCE.

imputed notice. See NOTICE.

in, *prep.* Under or based on the law of <to bring an action in contract>.

in absentia (in ab-sen-shee-ə or ab-sen-shə). [Latin] In the absence of (someone); in (someone's) absence <tried in absentia>.

inaccuracy rejection. See REJECTION.

in acquirenda possessione (in ak-wə-ren-də pə-zes[h]-ee-oh-nee). [Latin] *Hist.* In the course of acquiring possession.

in action. (Of property) attainable or recoverable through litigation. See CHOSE IN ACTION.

inactive case. See CASE.

inactive stock. See STOCK.

inadequate consideration. See CONSIDERATION (1).

inadequate damages. See DAMAGES.

inadequate remedy at law. A remedy (such as money damages) that does not sufficiently correct the wrong, as a result of which an injunction may be available to the disadvantaged party. See IRREPARABLE-INJURY RULE. [Cases: Injunction ⇨17, 138.9. C.J.S. *Injunctions* §§ 30–31.]

inadmissible, *adj.* 1. (Of a thing) not allowable or worthy of being admitted. 2. (Of evidence) excludable by some rule of evidence. [Cases: Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2011; Trial ⇨43. C.J.S. *Trial* § 162.]

in adversum (in ad-vər-səm). [Law Latin] Against an adverse party.

"Where a decree is obtained against one who resists, it is termed 'a decree not by consent but *in adversum*.'" 1 John Bouvier, *Bouvier's Law Dictionary* 1518 (8th ed. 1914).

inadvertence, *n.* An accidental oversight; a result of carelessness.

inadvertent discovery. *Criminal procedure.* A law-enforcement officer's unexpected finding of incriminating evidence in plain view. • Even though this type of evidence is obtained without a warrant, it can be used against the accused under the plain-view exception to the warrant requirement. [Cases: Searches and Seizures ⇨48. C.J.S. *Searches and Seizures* § 68.]

inadvertent negligence. See NEGLIGENCE.

inaedificatio (in-ee-di-fi-kay-shee-oh), *n.* [Latin] *Roman law.* The act of building on another's land with one's own materials, or on one's own land with another's materials. • This was a form of *accessio*. Regardless of the source of the materials, the building became the landowner's property. See ACCESSIO.

in aemulationem (in ee-myə-lay-shee-oh-nəm). [Latin] *Hist.* With a desire to injure; with an intent to annoy.

in aemulationem vicini (in ee-myə-lay-shee-oh-nəm vi-si-ni). [Latin] *Hist.* To the annoyance of a neighbor.

in aequali jure (in ee-kway-li joor-ee). [Law Latin] In equal right.

in aequali manu (in ee-kway-li man-yoo). [Law Latin] In equal hand. • This phrase refers to property held indifferently between two parties, as when the parties to an instrument deposit it in the hands of a neutral third person. — Also termed *in aequa manu*.

in aequo (in ee-kwoh). [Law Latin] *Hist.* In equity. Cf. EX AEQUO ET BONO.

inalienable, *adj.* Not transferable or assignable <inalienable property interests>. — Also termed *unalienable*.

inalienable interest. See INTEREST (2).

inalienable right. See RIGHT.

in alieno solo (in ay-lee- or al-ee-ee-noh soh-loh). [fr. Law French *en auter soile*] In another's land.

in alio loco (in al-ee-oh loh-koh). [Latin] In another's place. See CEPIT IN ALIO LOCO.

in ambiguo (in am-big-yoo-oh). [Law Latin] In doubt.

in apicibus juris (in ə-pis-ə-bəs joor-is). [Latin] Among the extremes (or most subtle doctrines) of the law.

in arbitrable, *adj.* 1. (Of a dispute) not capable of being arbitrated; not subject to arbitration. [Cases: Arbitra-

Accumulation trust. A trust in which the trustee is directed to accumulate income for a period of time before distribution.

Accumulative. That which accumulates, or is heaped up; additional. Said of several things heaped together, or of one thing added to another.

Accumulative dividends. Same as cumulative dividends; characteristic of preferred stockholders' agreement by which they receive their agreed dividends before common stockholders. Dividends which accumulate from year to year when not paid. See **Dividend** (*Cumulative*).

Accumulative judgment. Where a person has already been convicted and sentenced, and a second or additional judgment is passed against him, the execution of which is postponed until the completion of the first sentence, such second judgment is said to be *accumulative*. See also **Accumulative sentence**.

Accumulative legacy. A second, double or additional legacy; a legacy given in addition to another given by the same instrument, or by another instrument. See also **Legacy**.

Accumulative sentence. A sentence, additional to others, imposed on a defendant who has been convicted upon an indictment containing several counts, each of such counts charging a distinct offense, or who is under conviction at the same time for several distinct offenses; one of such sentences to begin at the expiration of another. Consecutive sentences. See **Sentence**.

Accusation /ækuzéyshan/. A formal charge against a person, to the effect that he is guilty of a punishable offense, laid before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into the alleged crime. See **Accuse**; **Indictment**; **Information**.

Accusatory body. Body such as grand jury whose duty is to hear evidence to determine whether a person should be accused (charged) of a crime; to be distinguished from a traverse or petit jury which is charged with duty of determining guilt or innocence.

Accusatory instrument. A document in which an accusation of crime is set forth like an indictment, information or complaint.

Accusatory part. The "accusatory part" of an indictment is that part where the offense is named.

Accusatory pleading. An indictment or complaint in which a person is accused of crime and on which the government tries such person. Fed.R.Crim.P. 3.

Accusatory procedure. System of American jurisprudence in which the government accuses and bears the burden of proving the guilt of a person for a crime; to be distinguished from inquisitorial system. *Rogers v. Richmond*, 365 U.S. 534, 81 S.Ct. 735, 5 L.Ed.2d 760.

Accuse. To bring a formal charge against a person, to the effect that he is guilty of a crime or punishable offense, before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into the alleged crime. See also **Indictment**; **Information**.

Accused. The generic name for the defendant in a criminal case. Person becomes "accused" within meaning of guarantee of speedy trial only at point at which either formal indictment or information has been returned against him, or when he becomes subject to actual restraints on his liberty imposed by arrest, whichever first occurs. *State v. Almeida*, 54 Haw. 443, 509 P.2d 549, 551.

Accuser. The person by whom an accusation is made.

Accustomed. Habitual; often used; synonymous with usual or customary.

A ce. For this purpose.

A cel jour /ə sél zhúr/. At this day.

Acequia /əsíykwíyá/. A ditch, channel, or canal, through which water, diverted from its natural course, is conducted, for use in irrigation or other purposes; public ditches.

Ac etiam /æk éshiyəm/. (Lat. And also.) The introduction of the statement of the real cause of action, used formerly in those cases where it was necessary to allege a fictitious cause of action to give the court jurisdiction, and also the real cause in compliance with the statutes. It is sometimes written *acetiam*. See **Bill of Middlesex** under **Bill**, definition 2.

Achieve subject matter. The English equivalent for patentability. *Mesta Mach. Co. v. Federal Machine & Welder Co.*, C.C.A.Pa., 110 F.2d 479, 480.

Acid test. Method of financial analysis; ratio of cash and receivables to current liabilities. Sum of cash, marketable securities, and receivables divided by current liabilities. Also called the "quick ratio."

Acknowledge. To own, avow, or admit; to confess; to recognize one's acts, and assume the responsibility therefor.

Acknowledgment. To "acknowledge" is to admit, affirm, declare, testify, avow, confess, or own as genuine. *Favello v. Bank of America Nat. Trust & Savings Ass'n*, 24 Cal.App.2d 342, 74 P.2d 1057, 1058. Implying obligation or incurring responsibility. *Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. v. Marshall*, C.C.A.Wash., 102 F.2d 78, 81. Most states have adopted the Uniform Acknowledgment Act. See also **Receipt**.

Debt. Part payment of obligation which tolls statute of limitations is a form of "acknowledgment of debt". In *re Badger's Estate*, 156 Kan. 734, 137 P.2d 198, 205.

Instruments. Formal declaration before authorized official, by person who executed instrument, that it is his free act and deed. The certificate of the officer on such instrument that it has been so acknowledged. See also **Attestation clause**; **Jurat**; **Notary public**; **Verification**.

Paternity. An avowal or admission that the child is one's own. Recognition of a parental relation, either by a written agreement, verbal declarations or statements, by the life, acts, and conduct of the parties, or any other satisfactory evidence that the relation was recognized and admitted.

A.C.L.U. American Civil Liberties Union.