

heck Heimlich maneuver



hector Hector being dragged around the walls of Troy by Achilles

a sacrifice to the gods consisting originally of 100 oxen. 2. A large-scale sacrifice or slaughter. [Lat. hecatombe < Gk. hekatombē: hekatōn, hundred + bous, ox.]

heck (hĕk) interj. & n. Heil. heck-le (hĕk'əl) tr.v. -led, -ling, -les. 1. To try to embarrass and annoy by questions, gibes, or objections; badger. 2. To comb (flax or hemp) with a hatchel. [ME hekelen, to comb with a hatchel < hekel, hatchel < MDu.] —heck'er n.

hect- pref. Variant of hecto-. hect-ate (hĕk'tār) n. A metric unit of area equal to 100 ares or 2.471 acres.

hectic (hĕk'tik) adj. 1. Characterized by feverish activity, confusion, or haste. 2. Of, relating to, or having an undulating fever, as in diseases such as tuberculosis or septicemia. 3. Consumptive; feverish. 4. Flushed. [ME etik, recurring, consumptive < OFr. étique < LLat. hecticus < Gk. hektikos < hexis, habit.]

hecto- or hect- pref. One hundred (10²): hectare. [Fr. < Gk. hekatōn, hundred.]

hec-to-cot-y-lus (hĕk'tō-kōt'ī-ləs) n., pl. -cot-y-li (-kōt'ī-lī). A modified arm of the male of certain cephalopods, such as the octopus, containing sperm and functioning as a reproductive organ. [NLat.: HECTO- + Gk. kotylē, small cup.]

hec-to-gram also hec-to-gramme (hĕk'tō-grām) n. A metric unit of mass equal to 100 grams or 3.527 avoirdupois ounces.

hec-to-graph (hĕk'tō-grāf) n. A machine using a glycerin-coated layer of gelatin to make copies of typed or written material. —tr.v. -graphed, -graph-ing, -graphs. To copy by means of a hectograph. [G. Hektograph: hekto-, hecto- + -graph, -graph.] —hec-to-graph'ic adj. —hec-to-graph'ical-ly adv.

hec-to-liter also hec-to-li-tre (hĕk'tō-lī'tar) n. 1. A metric unit of capacity or volume, used in liquid measure, equal to 100 liters or 1.056 liquid quarts. 2. A metric unit of capacity or volume, used in dry measure, equal to 100 liters or 0.908 dry quart.

hec-to-me-ter also hec-to-me-tre (hĕk'tō-mē'tar, hĕk'tōm'ī-tar) n. A metric unit of length equal to 100 meters or 328 feet.

hec-tor (hĕk'tər) n. 1. Hector. Gk. Myth. A Trojan prince killed by Achilles in Homer's Iliad. 2. A bully. —v. -tored, -tor-ing, -tors. —tr. To intimidate or dominate in a blustering way. —intr. To behave like a bully; swagger. [Gk. Hek-tōr.]

hec-u-ba (hĕk'yə-bə) n. The wife of Priam in Homer's Iliad. [Lat. < Gk. Hekūbē.]

he'd (hĕd) 1. He had. 2. He would. hed-dle (hĕd'l) n. One of a set of parallel cords or wires in a loom used to separate and guide the warp threads and make a path for the shuttle. [Prob. alteration of ME heide < OE hefeld.]

hedg-e (hĕj) n. 1. A row of closely planted shrubs or low-growing trees forming a fence or boundary. 2. A means of protection or defense, esp. against financial loss. 3. An intentionally noncommittal or ambiguous statement. —v. hedged, hedg-ing, hedg-es. —tr. 1. To enclose or bound with or as if with hedges. 2. To hem in or hinder with or as if with a hedge. 3. To minimize or protect against the loss of by counterbalancing one transaction, such as a bet, against another. —intr. 1. To plant or cultivate hedges. 2. To take compensatory measures so as to counterbalance possible loss. 3. To avoid making a clear, direct response or statement. [ME < OE hecg.] —hedg'er n. —hedg'y adj.

hedg-e fund n. A limited-partnership fund that invests private capital speculatively to maximize capital appreciation. hedg-e-hog (hĕj'hog, -hog) n. 1. Any of several small Old World mammals of the family Erinaceidae, and esp. of the genus Erinaceus, having the back covered with dense, erectile spines and characteristically rolling into a ball for protection. 2. Any of several spiny animals similar to the hedgehog. [ME hedge hogge.]

hedg-e-hop (hĕj'hɒp) intr.v. -hopped, -hop-ping, -hops. To fly an airplane close to the ground, rising above objects as they appear, as in spraying crops. —hedg-e-hop'per n.

hedg-e hyssop n. Any of various plants of the genus Gratiola, growing in damp places and having small yellow or whitish flowers.

hedg-e-row (hĕj'tō) n. A row of bushes, shrubs, or trees forming a hedge.

he-dō-nic (hī-dōn'ik) adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or marked by pleasure. 2. Of or relating to hedonism or hedonists. [Gk. hēdonikos < hēdonē, pleasure.] —he-dōn'i-cal-ly adv.

he-dō-nics (hī-dōn'iks) n. (used with a sing. verb). 1. Psychol. A study of pleasant and unpleasant sensations. 2. Philos. A branch of ethics that deals with the relation of pleasure to duty.

he-dō-nism (hī-dōn'iz-əm) n. 1. Pursuit of or devotion to pleasure. 2. The ethical doctrine that only that which is pleasant or has pleasant consequences is intrinsically good. 3. Psychol. The doctrine that the behavior is motivated by the desire for pleasure and the avoidance of pain. [Gk. hēdonē, pleasure + -ism.]

he-dō-nist (hī-dōn'ist) n. One who holds that pleasure is the chief good. —he-dō-nis'tic adj. —he-dō-nis'ti-cal-ly adv.



Heimlich maneuver 1. Stand behind victim and wrap arms around waist 2. Grasp hands as shown, with thumb of fist against victim's abdomen above navel but below ribs 3. Press your fists into victim's abdomen with quick upper thrust

-hedral suff. Having a specified kind or number of dihedra. [*<* -HEDRON.]

-hedron suff. A crystal or geometric figure having a fixed kind or number of surfaces: heptahedron. [Gk. hedra, base.]

hee-bie-jee-bies (hē'bē-jē'bēz) pl. n. Slang. A feeling of easiness or nervousness; jitters. [Coinied by Billie Holiday (1890-1942), American cartoonist, in his comic strip Google.]

heed (hēd) v. heed-ed, heed-ing, heeds. —tr. To pay attention to. —intr. To pay attention. —n. Close attention. [ME heedn < OE hēdan.]

heed-ful (hēd'fəl) adj. Paying close attention; attentive. —heed'ful-ly adv. —heed'ful-ness n.

heed-less (hēd'lis) adj. Paying little heed; heedless. —heed'less-ly adv. —heed'less-ness n.

hee-haw (hē'həw) n. 1. The braying sound made by a key. 2. A noisy laugh; guffaw. —intr.v. -hawed, -haws. 1. To bray. 2. To guffaw. [Imit.]

heel (hēl) n. 1. a. The rounded posterior portion of the human foot under and behind the ankle. b. The corresponding part of the hind foot of other vertebrates. c. An anatomical part, such as the fleshy rounded base of the human palm or the hind toe of a bird. 2. a. The part of a sock, shoe, or stocking, that covers the heel. b. The portion of a shoe or boot, supporting the heel. c. The crusty ends of a loaf of bread. 4. Naut. a. The lower end of a mast. b. The after end of a ship's keel. 5. The part of a plant cutting or tuber used in propagation. d. A dishonorable man; cad. —v. heeled, heel-ing, heels. 1. To furnish with a heel or heels. 2. Slang. To deal with money. —intr. To follow at one's heels. 3. To follow (upon) the heels of. 7. Directly behind. 2. In the following, take to (one's) heels. To run away. 1. Close behind. 2. Under discipline or control. —heel'less adj.

heel² (hēl²) v. heeled, heel-ing, heels. —intr. To turn side; list. —tr. To cause (a ship) to list. —tr. To turn or tilt, as of a boat, to one side; list. [Alteration of heiden < OE heidan.]

heel-and-toe (hēl'ən-tō) adj. Characterized by the heel of one foot touching ground before the other foot is lifted.

heel-bone n. The calcaneus.

heel-er (hē'lər) n. 1. One who heels shoes. 2. One who heels a horse.

heel-piece (hēl'pēs) n. A piece made for or used to protect the heel of a shoe or stocking.

heel-post (hēl'pōst) n. The post to which a shoe is hinged.

heel-tap (hēl'tāp) n. A small amount of liquor from a container or drinking vessel.

heft (hĕft) n. Weight; heaviness. —v. hefted, heft-ing, hefts. —tr. 1. To lift in order to judge the weight of. —tr. To weigh. —intr. To weigh. [Alteration of heft² < heft¹.]

heft-y (hĕft'ī) adj. -ier, -iest. 1. Weighty; heavy. 2. Powerful. 3. Of considerable size. —heft'y-ness n.

He-gel-i-an-ism (hā-gē'lē-ə-niz'əm) n. The idealism of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel in which the dialectic is used as an analytic tool in order to approach unity. —Heg-el'i-an adj. & n.

he-gem-o-n-y (hī-jēm'ō-nē, hēj'ə-mō-nē) n. The predominant influence of one state over others. —hegemon, leader < hēgēmōn, to lead —hegemon'ic (hēj'ə-mōn'ik) adj.

he-gi-ra (hī-jī'rā, hēj'ir-ə) n. 1. Hegira. The flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622. 2. A danger; peril. [Med. Lat. < Ar. al-hijrah, migration.]

Hei-del-berg man (hī'dēl'bērg) n. An extinct member of the human species, a form of Homo erectus, known mainly from a fossil jawbone found near Heidelberg, Germany, in 1907.

heif-er (hē'fər) n. A young cow, esp. one that has just given birth to a calf. [ME < OE heahfore.]

heigh-ho (hī'hō, hā'ə) interj. Used to express surprise, boredom, or disappointment.

height (hī) n. 1. The highest or uppermost part. 2. a. The highest or most advanced degree. b. The height of her career. c. The point of highest elevation. d. The height of a storm. 3. a. The distance from the top of something. b. The elevation above a given level; altitude. 4. a. The condition or state of being high or tall. b. Stature. c. The body. 5. a. An eminence, as a hill or mountain. b. point, position, or degree. 6. Obs. High rank. —height'less adj. —height'less-ness n.

height-en (hī'tn) tr. & intr.v. -ened, -en-ing, -en-es, -ens. To raise or cause to increase in quantity or degree. —height-en-er n.

height-to-paper (hī'tō-pā'pər) n. Printing. The type from foot to face, standardized at 0.916 inches.

Heimlich maneuver (hīm'līk'h, -līk) n. A maneuver designed to dislodge an object, as food, from a person's windpipe and in which the victim is clapped on the back.

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