

Introduction

The book in your hands is a thesaurus. Historically, a thesaurus was a storehouse and this book can be a real storehouse of useful words waiting to give precision and sparkle to the vocabulary of those who are willing to use it. Anyone who has been in a large storehouse or warehouse knows how elaborately cataloged the contents are and how hard it is to find things without understanding the catalog. This Introduction and the following Explanatory Notes are in a very real way a catalog of what your thesaurus contains, planned to make it perfectly understandable and easy to use. Let us now consider the elements that make up our catalog.

The Synonym

As all of you know, English is a very complex language. With its intricate interweaving of strands of Celtic, earlier Roman and later churchly Latin, northern and western Germanic tongues, and, through Norman-French, the whole body of Romance languages, it is not surprising that it is a language peculiarly rich in synonyms.

Synonyms lend character and flexibility to writing and speech. They relieve monotony and enhance expressiveness. But just what are synonyms? To the earlier writers the meaning was clear; they viewed synonyms as words meaning the same thing. Unfortunately, during the last century or so this simple, clearcut meaning has become blurred. To many synonymists the term has come to mean little more than words that are somewhat similar in meaning. We feel this loose definition to be unsuitable for the selection of terms for a thesaurus since it deprives you of the guidance you have a right to expect.

As a result we looked for a new approach and were soon convinced that to identify synonyms we had to isolate a segment of denotation that two or more words had in common. In order to analyze each word carefully, then, we had to think of synonymy not just as a relationship between words, nor even between dictionary senses of words. We had to look for separate objective denotations not marked by such peripheral aspects of meaning as connotations, implications, or quirks of idiomatic usage. Only by taking apart senses could we reach the word's ultimate meaning, which for the sake of simplicity we call an *elementary meaning*. Perhaps if we explain this approach by using an example, it will be clearer to you. In Webster's Third New International Dictionary, a sense of the noun *input* reads:

: power or energy put into a machine or system for storage (as into a storage battery) or for conversion in kind (as into a mechanically driven electric generator or a radio receiver) or conversion of characteristics (as into a transformer or electric amplifier) usu. with the intent of sizable recovery in the form of output

Much of this definition contains peripheral matter, and from the dictionary point of view it is necessary to include it because it helps guide and orient you in knowing how and when to use the word. However, the fundamental meaning of this sense, its denotation, may be restated as

power or energy put into a machine or system for storage
or for conversion in kind
or conversion of characteristics

When we express this graphically

power	machine	storage
put into a	for	conversion in kind
energy	system	conversion of characteristics

you can see that there are twelve simple statements of denotation or individual elementary meanings associated in this single sense of *input*. Of these twelve only one, "energy put into a system for storage," can reasonably be considered a synonym of *charge* as applied to a storage battery. If we were compiling a list of synonyms for *charge* as applied to a storage battery, we would consider *input* a synonym because of this shared elementary meaning. For the purposes of Merriam-Webster's School

Thesaurus, then, we consider a word to be a synonym only if it or one of its senses shares with another word or a sense of another word one or more such elementary meanings.

When we look at the synonymous relationship of words in terms of elementary meanings, the process of choosing synonyms is simpler and more exact. For example, it is easy to see that no term more restricted in definition than the pertinent meaning of the headword can be its synonym, i.e., *station wagon* cannot be a synonym of *automobile* and *biceps* cannot be a synonym of *muscle*. Even though a very definite relationship exists between the members of each pair, *station wagon* is a type of automobile and *biceps* is a type of muscle, and so are narrower in their range of application. On the other hand, a word more broadly defined than another word in the dictionary may be considered a synonym of the other word so long as the two words share one or more elementary meanings. In order to pin down the area of shared meaning for you, each main entry in Merriam-Webster's School Thesaurus contains before its synonym list a *meaning core* (see p. 9a) which states the elementary meaning or meanings that are shared by all the words in that particular synonym group.

The Antonym

Like *synonym*, *antonym* has been used by some writers with a great deal of vagueness and often applied loosely to words which show no real oppositeness when compared one to another. We feel that a reappraisal of the antonym concept is long overdue. As in the case of synonyms, the relation needs to be seen as one between segments of meaning which can be isolated, rather than between words or dictionary senses of words. For the purpose of this book, we consider a word to be an antonym when one or more of its elementary meanings precisely opposes or negates the same area of meaning of another word. This definition excludes from consideration as antonyms several classes of words that are sometimes treated as antonyms but that actually contain words which neither directly oppose or directly negate the words with which they are said to be antonyms. Three such groups seem worth a little attention.

1. *Relative terms* have such a relationship to each other that one can scarcely be used without suggesting the other (as *husband* and *wife*, *father* and *son*, *buyer* and *seller*), yet there is no real opposition or real negation between such pairs. Their relation is reciprocal or correlative rather than antonymous.
2. *Complementary terms* in a similar way are usually paired and have a reciprocal relationship to the point that one seems incomplete without the other (as in such pairs as *question* and *answer*, *seek* and *find*). This relation which involves no negation is better seen as sequential than antonymous.
3. *Contrastive terms* differ sharply from their "opposites" only in some parts of their meaning. They neither oppose nor negate fully, since they are significantly different in range of meaning and applicability, in emphasis, and in the suggestions they convey. For example, *destitute* (a strong word carrying suggestions of misery and distress) is contrastive rather than antonymous with respect to *rich* (a rather neutral and matter-of-fact term), while *poor* (another neutral and matter-of-fact term) is the appropriate antonym of *rich*. Basically, contrastive words are only opposed incidentally; they do not meet head on.

In Merriam-Webster's School Thesaurus such words, where appropriate, appear as contrasted words.

What then do we consider antonyms? In Merriam-Webster's School Thesaurus three classes of words have been accepted as truly antonymous and as sources from which antonyms may reasonably be drawn. These are

1. *Opposites without intermediates*. These are words that are so opposed that they are mutually exclusive and leave no middle ground between them. Each denies, point by point and item by item, whatever its opposite affirms. Thus, what is *perfect* can be in no way *imperfect* and what is *imperfect* to however slight a degree cannot be viewed as *perfect*; you cannot at the same time *accept* and *reject* or *agree* and *disagree*.
2. *Opposites with intermediates*. Such words make up the extremes in a range of difference and are so completely opposed that the language allows no wider difference. Thus, a scale of excellence might include *superiority*, *adequacy*, *mediocrity*, and *inferiority*, but only *superiority* and *inferiority* are so totally opposed that each exactly negates what its opposite affirms.
3. *Reverse opposites*. These are words that are opposed in such a way that each means the undoing or nullification of what the other affirms. Such reverse opposites exactly oppose and fully negate the special features of their opposites. Thus, *disprove* and its synonym *refute* so perfectly oppose and so clearly negate the implications of *prove* that they fit the concept of antonyms as well as does *unkind* with respect to *kind*, or *come* with respect to *go*.

5 syn see EXPLANATION 2
6 syn see SCORE 4
7 a statement of real or purported events, occurrences, or conditions <wrote an *account* of his travels>
syn chronicle, history, narrative, report, story, version; *compare* STORY 2
account *vb* **1 syn** see CONSIDER 3
rel appraise, assess, estimate, evaluate, rate; esteem
con underestimate, underrate, undervalue
2 syn see EXPLAIN 3
rel answer, elucidate, expound, interpret
accountable *adj* *syn* see RESPONSIBLE
con absolute, arbitrary, autocratic; imperious, magisterial, masterful
ant unaccountable
accouter *vb* *syn* see FURNISH 1
rel attire, dress; adorn, deck, decorate, embellish; fix (up), prepare, ready
accouterment *n*, *usu* accouterments *pl* *syn* see EQUIPMENT
rel appointment(s); furnishing(s); bravery, regalia, trappings
accredit *vb* **1 syn** see APPROVE 2
rel commend, recommend; attest, certify, vouch (for)
con belittle, deprecate, depreciate, disapprove; reject, repudiate
2 syn see ASCRIBE
3 syn see AUTHORIZE 1
rel introduce, present
accretion *n* *syn* see ADDITION
rel enlargement; attachment, joining, uniting; adjunct, appendage
acrouch *vb* **1 syn** see ARROGATE 1
2 syn see APPROPRIATE 1
accumulate *vb* to bring together and form a store of <accumulate knowledge>
syn amass, cumulate, garner, hive, lay up, roll up, stockpile, store (up), uplay; *compare* HOARD
rel assemble, collect, gather, lay by, lay down, lay in; heap, mass, pile, stock; fund, hoard, treasure
idiom squirrel away
con decrease, diminish, lessen; deal, dispense, distribute, dole (out); dispel, disperse, scatter; consume, expend, spend, use, use up
ant dissipate
accumulation *n* a mass, quantity, or number that has accumulated <an accumulation of rubbish>
syn agglomeration, aggregation, amassment, collection, conglomeration, cumulation, hoard, trove
rel bank, heap, mass, pile; cumulus, reserve, stock, store
con dispersal, dispersion, scattering
accumulative *adj* *syn* see CUMULATIVE
rel aggregative, conglomerative; augmentative, multiplicative
con contractile, contractive, reducing, reductive; dispelling, dispersing, dispersive, dissipative, scattering
accuracy *n* *syn* see PRECISION

accurate *adj* **1 syn** see CORRECT 2
con slipshod, slovenly; careless, heedless, lax
ant inaccurate
2 syn see CERTAIN 3
accurately *adv* *syn* see JUST 1
accursed *adj* *syn* see EXECRABLE 1
rel abhorrent, abominable, detestable, hateful, odious; offensive, repugnant, revolting
con admirable, estimable; honorable; divine, holy, sacred
ant blessed
accuse *vb* to declare one guilty of a fault or offense <accused her daughter of neglecting her children>
syn arraign, charge, criminate, impeach, incriminate, inculpate, indict, tax
rel blame, censure, criticize, denounce, reprobate; complain
idiom bring charges (against), point the finger at, prefer charges (against)
con absolve, acquit, exonerate, vindicate; accept, approve, endorse, sanction
ant exculpate
accustom *vb* to make something familiar or acceptable through use or experience <accustom oneself to city life>
syn familiarize, habituate, inure, use, wont
rel accommodate, adapt, adjust; acclimatize, harden, season
con alienate, estrange, wean; abjure, reject, repudiate; rebuff, repel, repulse, scorn
ant disaccustom
accustomed *adj* **1 syn** see HABITUAL 2
2 syn see USUAL 1
rel commonplace, everyday; conventional, regulation, standard
con infrequent, occasional, uncommon; erratic, odd, peculiar, queer, singular
ant unaccustomed
ace *n* **1 syn** see HAIR
2 syn see PARTICLE
acedia *n* *syn* see SLOTH 2
acerb *adj* **1 syn** see SOUR 1
2 syn see SARCASTIC
acerbate *vb* *syn* see EXACERBATE
acerbic *adj* **1 syn** see SOUR 1
2 syn see SARCASTIC
acribity *n* **1 syn** see ACRIDITY
rel acidity, sourness, tartness; crabbedness, dourness, saturninity, surliness; acidity, bitterness; harshness, roughness
con blandness, gentleness, mildness, smoothness; amiability, complaisance, good nature
ant mellowness
2 syn see SARCASM
acetose *adj* *syn* see SOUR 1
ache *vb* **1 syn** see HURT 4
2 syn see COMPASSIONATE
rel deplore; sorrow (over); comfort, console, solace
3 syn see LONG
ache *n* *syn* see PAIN 1
rel injury; rack
con alleviation, assuagement, mitigation, relief; comfort, ease

acheronian *adj* *syn* see GLOOMY 3
acherontic *adj* *syn* see GLOOMY 3
achieve *vb* **1 syn** see PERFORM 2
rel complete, conclude, finish; conquer, overcome, surmount
idiom bring to a happy issue, bring to pass
con begin, commence, start
ant fail (in or to do)
2 syn see GAIN 1
rel acquire, get, obtain, secure; actualize; arrive, come
idiom gain one's end
con depart, deviate, swerve; avoid, elude, escape, shun
ant miss
achievement *n* **1 syn** see FEAT 2
con omission, slighting
ant failure
2 syn see ACQUIREMENT
Achilles' heel *n* *syn* see SOFT SPOT 2
aching *adj* *syn* see PAINFUL 1
rel achy
acicular *adj* *syn* see POINTED 1
aciculate *adj* *syn* see POINTED 1
acid *adj* *syn* see SOUR 1
con bland, mild, neutral
ant sweet; alkaline, basic
acidulous *adj* *syn* see SOUR 1
rel biting, cutting, sharp; piquant, pungent
con bland, mild, neutral; mellow, smooth, suave
ant saccharine
acknowledge *vb* **1** to show often grudgingly by word or deed that one knows of and agrees to or with something <acknowledge the justice of a complaint>
syn admit, allow, avow, concede, confess, less (up), grant, let on, own, own up
rel disclose, divulge, reveal, tell; announce, declare, proclaim, publish
con disallow, disavow, disown, jinx, reject; contradict, gainsay, impugn, negate, negative
ant deny
2 to take notice of and accept as being as stated <he is generally acknowledged to be the leader in his profession>
syn admit, agree, recognize
rel accept, receive; concede, consider, deem, hold, view
con disregard, neglect, slight; reject, repudiate, spurn
ant ignore
acknowledgment *n* *syn* see CREDIT 4
acme *n* *syn* see APEX 2
acoustic *adj* *syn* see AUDITORY
acquaint *vb* **1 syn** see INTRODUCE 4
idiom make acquainted
2 syn see INFORM 2
rel disclose, divulge, reveal; accustom, habituate
con hold, hold back, reserve, withhold; conceal, hide
acquaintance *n* **1** knowledge of something based on personal exposure <had a considerable acquaintance with modern poetry>

syn experience, familiarity, intimacy, inwardness
rel apprehension, grasp, ken; appreciation, awareness, consciousness
con inexperience, unfamiliarity; greenness, verdancy
2 syn see FRIEND
rel associate, companion, comrade, crony
con outsider, stranger
acquainted *adj* *syn* see FAMILIAR 3
acquiesce *vb* *syn* see ASSENT
rel accommodate, adapt, adjust, reconcile; bow, coincide, concur
con balk, demur, shy (away); kick, protest, remonstrate; differ, dissent
ant object
acquiescence *n* weak or passive agreement to what is asked or demanded <his childish acquiescence to all claims on his time>
syn compliance, conformity, resignation
rel complaisance; submissiveness; deference
con contumaciousness, insubordination; independence, self-assurance
ant rebellion, rebelliousness
acquiescent *adj* *syn* see PASSIVE 2
acquire *vb* **1 syn** see GET 1
rel achieve, reach; add
con alienate, convey, transfer; abandon, relinquish, surrender, yield
ant forfeit
2 syn see EARN 1
rel accumulate, amass, collect, cumulate, garner
3 syn see DEVELOP 4
acquisition *n* a power or skill that results from persistent endeavor and cultivation <proud of his scholastic acquisitions>
syn accomplishment, achievement, acquisition, attainment, finish
rel accretion, addition; advance, advancement; education, erudition, knowledge
con dearth, defect, lack, privation, want
acquisition *n* *syn* see ACQUIREMENT
rel accession, increment; assets, belongings, means, possessions
acquisitive *adj* *syn* see COVETOUS
rel demanding, exacting, exigent
con eschewing, forbearing, forgoing; sacrificing
ant abnegating, self-denying
acquit *vb* **1 syn** see EXCULPATE
rel discharge, free, liberate, release; justify
con condemn, damn, doom, proscribe, sentence
ant convict
2 syn see BEHAVE 1
acres *n* *pl* *syn* see ESTATE 3
acrid *adj* having or being a noticeable, persistent, and usually unpleasant flavor or sometimes odor <the tonic had an acrid aftertaste>
syn amaroid, astringent, austere, bitter, harsh, sharp

syn synonym(s) *rel* related word(s)
ant antonym(s) *con* contrasted word(s)
idiom idiomatic equivalent(s)
 || use limited; if in doubt, see a dictionary

V

vacancy *n* **syn** see VACUITY 2

rel desertedness

ant occupancy

vacant *adj* 1 **syn** see EMPTY 1

rel tenantless, unfilled, unoccupied, untaken

con inhabited, tenanted

ant occupied

2 **syn** see VACUOUS 2

3 **syn** see EXPRESSIONLESS

rel empty-headed, inane, thoughtless, witless

4 not being put to normal or appropriate use

<vacant land>

syn idle, unused

rel bare, empty; unfilled, unoccupied

con filled; used

ant occupied

vacate *vb* 1 **syn** see ANNUL 4

rel repeal, rescind, retract, reverse, revoke

idiom declare null and void

2 to make something (as an office, post, or dwelling) vacant or empty <vacate a house>

syn clear, empty, void

rel abandon, give up, part (with or from), relinquish; leave, quit

vacation *n* a period spent away from one's usual

activity or work often in travel or recreation

<took a two-week vacation to Florida>

syn holiday, leave

rel break, breathing space (or breathing spell),

intermission, recess; time off; respite, rest; furlough

vacillant *adj* **syn** see VACILLATING 2

vacillate *vb* **syn** see HESITATE

rel swag, sway, [swither]; alternate, seesaw, teeter, teeter-totter, wag, waddle, wiggle, wobble;

dally, dawdle, fiddle-faddle

idiom blow hot and cold, hem and haw, swing

from one thing to another

con decide, resolve, settle

vacillating *adj* 1 **syn** see WEAK 2

rel unfixed; unsettled, unsteady; changeable,

fickle, inconstant; eccentric, erratic, mercurial,

volatile

con constant, steady, unchanging; strong

2 given to or manifesting hesitation or vacillation

<a vacillating witness>

syn double-minded, faltering, halting, hesitant,

hesitating, indecisive, irresolute, pendulous,

shilly-shally, shilly-shallying, tentative, timid,

uncertain, undecided, unresolved, vacillant,

vacillatory, wavering, weak-kneed, whiffing,

wiggle-waggle, wobbly

rel doubtful, doubting, unsure; fluctuating, oscillating,

shifting; dallying, dawdling, demurring,

dillydallying, stalling

con certain, decisive, resolute, resolved, sure;

definite, positive

vacillation *n* **syn** see HESITATION

rel dallying, demurral, dillydallying, stalling

vacillatory *adj* **syn** see VACILLATING 2

rel alternating, seesawing, varying; indecisive,

irresolute, uncertain

vacuity *n* 1 **syn** see HOLE 3

2 the condition, fact, or quality of being vacuous

<the utter vacuity of his expression>

syn blankness, emptiness, vacancy, vacuous-

ness, voidness

rel bareness, barrenness, bleakness, desolate-

ness, hollowiness; dullness, inaneity, inanity,

stupidity

3 **syn** see NOTHINGNESS

vacuous *adj* 1 **syn** see EMPTY 1

2 characterized by a lack of substance, thought,

or intellectual content <a vacuous mind>

syn empty-headed, vacant; compare STUPID 1

rel shallow, superficial; blank, empty; dull, fool-

ish, inane, silly

vacuousness *n* **syn** see VACUITY 2

vade *meum* *n* **syn** see HANDBOOK

vag *n* **syn** see VAGABOND

vagabond *adj* **syn** see ITINERANT

rel vagabondish

vagabond *n* a person who wanders at will or as a

habit <a park full of vagabonds sleeping on

benches>

syn arab, [bindle] stiff, bum, canter, clochard,

derelict, drifter, floater, [gangrel], hobo, piker,

roadster, runagate, [shack], street arab, [sun-

downer, [swagger], [swagman], tramp, trumper,

[traveler], vag, vagrant, Weary Willie

rel roamer, rover, wanderer; boomer, migrant,

runabout, straggler, stray, transient; bohemian,

gypsy, picaro, picaroon; [casual]; stiff; beggar,

rogue

idiom knight of the road

vagabond *vb* **syn** see WANDER 1

vagabondage *n* **syn** see VAGRANCY

vagabondia *n* **syn** see VAGRANCY

vagabondism *n* **syn** see VAGRANCY

vagabondize *vb* **syn** see WANDER 1

vagarious *adj* **syn** see ARBITRARY 1

rel unreasonable; kinky

vagary *n* **syn** see CAPRICE

rel daydream, dream, fantasy; kink, quirk

idiom passing fancy

vagrancy *n* the act or state of wandering from

place to place usually with no means of support

<dropped out of society and lived a life of va-

grancy>

syn hoboism, vagabondage, vagabondia, vaga-

bondism

rel itinerancy, itinerancy, nomadism; rambling,

roaming, roving, wandering

vagrant *n* **syn** see VAGABOND

vagrant *adj* **syn** see ITINERANT

rel aimless, errant, erratic; straying; sauntering, strolling

vague *adj* 1 **syn** see OBSCURE 3

rel indeterminate, indistinct, unplain; cloudy,

dim, hazy, nebulous; muddy

con clear, distinct

ant express

2 **syn** see FAINT 2

rel nebulous, unsubstantial; indefinite, unplain;

uncertain, unrecognizable; dreamlike, dreamy

3 **syn** see HAZY

rel bleared, bleary, blurry

vain *adj* 1 devoid of worth or significance <the

vain pursuits of a luxurious life>

syn empty, hollow, idle, nugatory, otiose

rel profitless, unprofitable, useless, valueless,

void, worthless; ineffective, ineffectual, ineffica-

cious; bootless, fruitless; abortive, futile

con useful, valuable, worthy; effective, effectual,

efficacious

2 **syn** see FUTILE

rel paltry, petty, puny, trifling, trivial; delusive,

delusory, misleading

3 having or exhibiting undue or excessive pride

especially in one's appearance or achievements

<was vain about his clothes>

syn conceited, [conceit], narcissistic, self-con-

ceited, stuck-up, vainglorious; compare PROUD 1

rel arrogant, egocentric, egoistic, haughty,

[pensy], proud, self-important, swollen-headed;

boastful, self-exalting; coxcombical, dandyish,

loppish

idiom stuck on oneself

con humble, meek, modest; bashful, diffident,

retiring, shy

vainglorious *adj* **syn** see VAIN 3

rel boastful, bragging, vaunting; disdainful, in-

solent, supercilious

vainglory *n* **syn** see CONCEIT 2

rel arrogance, haughtiness; boastfulness, bom-

bast; exhibition, flaunting, parading

con lowliness, meekness; bashfulness, diffi-

dence, self-effacement, shyness; modesty

ant humility

vainness *n* **syn** see CONCEIT 2

vale *n* **syn** see VALLEY

valedictory *adj* **syn** see PARTING

valiance *n* **syn** see HEROISM

con feebleness, ineffectiveness; fear

valiancy *n* **syn** see HEROISM

con feebleness, ineffectiveness; fear

valiant *adj* **syn** see BRAVE 1

ant pusillanimous

valid *adj* having the power to impress others as

right and well-founded <a valid conclusion>

syn cogent, convincing, satisfactory, satisfying,

solid, sound, telling

rel persuasive, potent, strong; attested, con-

firmed, corroborated, demonstrated, deter-

mined, established, substantiated, validated,

verified; lawful, legal, licit; effective, effectual;

conclusive, decisive, definitive, determinative;

acceptable

con groundless, shaky, unconvincing, unfounded, unsound; fallacious, false, misleading, sophistical; counterfeit, fictitious

ant invalid

validate *vb* **syn** see CONFIRM 2

rel approve, endorse, legalize, ratify, rubber-

stamp, sanction

con abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, repeal;

void

ant invalidate

validity *n* **syn** see POINT 3

rel efficacy, gravity, soundness; persuasiveness,

potency

con inconsistency; unsoundness; fallacy, falsity

ant invalidity, invalidness

validness *n* **syn** see POINT 3

ant invalidity, invalidness

valley *n* an elongate depression of the earth's sur-

face commonly situated between ranges of hills

or mountains <small farms dotted the floor of

the valley>

syn [combe], dale, glen, vale

rel dell, dingle, hollow; [rincon]; canyon

valor *n* **syn** see HEROISM

rel mettle, resolution, spirit, tenacity; indomita-

bleness, invincibility, unconquerableness; back-

bone, fortitude, guts, sand

con cowardliness, fear

ant pusillanimity, pusillanimousness

valorous *adj* **syn** see BRAVE 1

ant pusillanimous

valorousness *n* **syn** see HEROISM

rel chivalrousness, chivalry; manliness

con cowardliness

ant pusillanimity, pusillanimousness

valuable *adj* **syn** see PRECIOUS 1

rel dear, expensive; appreciated, prized, trea-

sured, valued; admired, esteemed, respected

idiom of great value

con cheap, inexpensive, trashy; unmarketable,

unsalable; unworthy

ant valueless, worthless

valuate *vb* **syn** see ESTIMATE 1

valuation *n* 1 **syn** see ESTIMATE 1

rel judgment, opinion, rating

2 **syn** see WORTH 1

rel charge, cost, price

value *n* 1 **syn** see WORTH 1

rel appraisal, assessment; charge, cost, expense,

price

2 **syn** see QUALITY 2

value *vb* 1 **syn** see ESTIMATE 1

rel compute, figure, gauge, reckon

idiom place a value (or price) on

2 **syn** see APPRECIATE 1

rel care (for); revere, reverence, venerate

idiom set much by

valueless *adj* **syn** see WORTHLESS 1

ant valuable

syn synonym(s) **rel** related word(s)

ant antonym(s) **con** contrasted word(s)

idiom idiomatic equivalent(s)

|| used limited; if in doubt, see a dictionary