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EXHIBIT 10

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Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

Eleventh Edition



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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ROW 2% shing it su iark of ba drinks at usiness, et change, alter. of OF barater — more at BARRATRY] vi (15c): to trade by exchanging one commodity for another $\sim vi$: to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering — bar-ter-er \-tər-ər\ n 2barter n (15c) 1: the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2: the thing given in exchange in bartering 2: the thing given in exchange in bartering Bartho-lin's gland \'bär-thə-lənz-, 'bär-t⁹l-ənz-\ n [Kaspar Bartholin Bartho-lin's gland \'bar-thə-lənz-, 'bar-t⁹l-ənz-\ n [Kaspar Bartholin '1738 Dan, physician] (1901): either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubri-

†1738 Dan. physicianj (1901): either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubri-cating mucus — compare COWPER'S GLAND **bar-ti-zan** (bär-tə-zan, ,bär-tə-'zan) n [alter. of ME bretasinge, fr. bretais parapet — more at BRATTICE] (1801): a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or de-

Bart-lett \'bart-lot\ n [Enoch Bartlett †1860 Am. orchardist] (1847) : a

Bart-lett ('bart-131) *n* LEDGEN *Bartlett* 71860 Am. orchardist] (1847) : a pear that has yellowish-green or sometimes red skin and whitish flesh and is the principal commercially produced pear in the U.S. **Bartlet**: \begin{bmatrix} bar-ruk, 'bar-ruk, 'ber-\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk Barouch, fr. Heb Barukh] : a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

The Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table barware \bār-wer\n (1941) : glassware or utensils used in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages bary-on \ber-e-ian, 'ba-re-\n [ISV bary- (fr. Gk barys heavy) + ²-on — more at GRIEVE] (1953) : any of a group of subatomic particles (as nu-icleons) that are subject to the strong force and are composed of three quarks — bary-on-ic \ber-e-lanik, ba-re-\ adj bary-tes \ba-ri-tez \ also bar-yte \'ber-il\ chiefly Brit var of BARITE barytone war of BARITONE

baryton war of BARITONE BAS abbr 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sci-

ences basial 'bā-səl, -zəl\ adj (1645) 1 a : relating to, situated at, or forming the base b: arising from the base of a stem $\langle \sim$ leaves \rangle 2 a : of or belating to the foundation, base, or essence : FUNDAMENTAL b : of, relating to, or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital ac-bility of an organism : MUNAL ($\alpha <$ dist). retaining to, or occurs essential for maintaining the fundamental vital ac-fivities of an organism: MINIMAL ($a \sim diet$) **C**: used for teaching be-gininers!(\sim readers) — **ba-sal-ly** adv**basal body** n (1902): a minute distinctively staining cell organelle yound at the base of a flagellum or cilium and identical to a centriole in variance a called also have a gravula binatesone.

Solution at the case of a magnetic field of the second se

basal ganglion n (ca. 1889) : any of four deeply placed masses of gray basal ganglion n (ca. 1889) : any of four deeply placed masses of gray

matter (as the amygdala) in each cerebral hemisphere - called also basal nucleus

basal metabolic rate n (1922) : the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest **basal metabolism** n (1913) : the turnover of energy in a fasting and

resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate basalt ba-salt ba-salt. *Basaltes*, *MS* var. of *basanites* touchstone, fr. Gk *basanitës* (*lithos*), fr. *basanos* touchstone, fr. Egypt *binw*] (1601)

da dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagioclase, augite, and usu. magnetite — ba-sal-tic \ba-'solitik\ a

 Mik'ad,
 biscule 'bas-(,)kyül\ n [F, seesaw] (1678) : an apparatus or structure (as adrawbridge) in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights
 base \'bas(n, pl bas-es \'bas-az \[ME, fr. AF, fr. L basis, fr. Gk, step, Ubas, fr. bainein to go --- more at COME] (13c) 1 a (1) : the lower part offswall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature ("O") which upper parts of a complete methem that the text of the text of a complete methem that the text of **base** (bas) n, pl bas-es (bas-se) [ME, fr. AF, fr. L basis, fr. Gk, step, base (fr. bainein to go — more at COME] (13c) 1 a (1): the lower part off awall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2): the lower part of a complete architectural design b: the bottom of scometring considered as its support: FOUNDATION C (1): a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed; as some on which the figure stands (2): the length of a base d: that which of a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central structure of the organism 2 a : a main ingredient (paint having a la-tex ~) b: a supporting or carrying ingredient (as of a medicine) 3 a whe fundamental part of something : GROUNDWORK, BASIS b: the economic factors on which in Marxist theory all legal, social, and polit-ical relations are formed 4 : the lower part of a heraldic field 5 a which a military force draws supplies (2): a place where military op-erations begin (3): a permanent military installation d (1): a num-ber (as 5 in 56.44 or 57) that is raised to a power; esp : the number that which a military force draws supplies (2): a place where military op-erations begin (3): a permanent military installation d (1): a num-ber (as 5 in 56.44 or 57) that is raised to a power; esp : the number that which a system of writing numbers is required to give the numeral 1 which asystem of writing numbers using an indicated base (convert from which a percentage or fraction is calculated (to find the interest on \$90 with a percentage or fraction is calculated (to find the interest on \$90 with a percentage or fraction scalculated (to find the interest on \$90 with a percentage or fraction so an acid or be four stations at the formers of a baseball infield C: a point to be considered (his opening femarks touched every ~> 7 a : any of various typically water-tion 7, are capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt, and are mol-cules or ions able or take up a proton from an acid or able to give up ar

corrosion) $\langle a \sim \text{metal such as iron} \rangle$ — compare NOBLE **b**: containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals $\langle \sim \text{silver denarii} \rangle$ **7 a**: lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit : IGNOBLE **b**: lacking higher values : DEGRADING $\langle a \text{ drab} \sim \text{way of life} \rangle$ — **base-ly** *adv* — **base-ness** *n* **Syn** BASE, LOW, VILE mean deserving of contempt because of the ab-

Syn BASE, LOW, VILE mean deserving of contempt because of the as-sence of higher values. BASE stresses the ignoble and may suggest cru-elly, treachery, greed, or grossness $\langle base$ motives \rangle . Low may connote crafty cunning, vulgarity, or immorality and regularly implies an out-raging of one's sense of decency or propriety \langle refused to listen to such low talk \rangle . VILE, the strongest of these words, tends to suggest disgust-ing decentifies of the set o

ing depravity or filth $\langle a w l e$ remark \rangle . **base angle** *n* (ca. 1949) : either of the angles of a triangle that have one side in common with the base

base-ball \'bas-, bol\ n, often attrib (ca. 1815) : a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field having four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score; *also* : the ball used in this game **baseball cap** n (1944): a cap of the kind worn by baseball players that

has a rounded crown and a long visor base-board $\$ (1847): a board situated at or forming the base

of something; specif : a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adioining floor

base-born \-'born\ adj (1591) 1 : MEAN, IGNOBLE 2 a : of humble birth b: of illegitimate birth

base exchange n (ca. 1956) : a post exchange at a naval or air force base

base hit n (1874): a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base

base hit n (1874): a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice BASE jumping $\forall b\bar{a} \cdot \backslash n$ [building, antenna, span, earth] (1982): the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure (as a building, tower, or bridge) or cliff — BASE jumper nbase-line $\forall b\bar{a} \cdot \backslash n$ (bin find n after attrib (1610) 1: a line serving as a basis; esp: one of known measure or position used (as in surveying or naviga-tion) to calculate or locate something 2 a : either of the lines on a baseball field that lead from home plate to first base and third base and are extended into the outfield as foul lines b : BASE PATH 3 : a boundary line at either end of a court (as in tennis or basketball) 4 : a usu, initial set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a

boundary line at either end of a court (as in tennis or basketball) 4: a usu. initial set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a control 5: a starting point $\langle \text{the} \sim of \text{this discussion} \rangle$ **base-lin-er** \'bās-li-nər\ n (ca. 1929): a tennis player who stays on or near the baseline and seldom moves to the net **base-ment** \'bās-mənt\ n [prob. fr. 'base] (1613) 1: the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level 2: the ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture 3: the lowest or fundamental part of something; specif: the rocks underlying stratified rocks 4 chiefly NewEng: a toilet or washroom esp. in a school — **base-ment** membrane n (1847): a thin membranous layer of connec-tive tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying

tive tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying

It is that separates a tayle of specific separates in the separates a tayle of specific separates a tayle of separates a tayle of specific separates a tayle of separates a tayle of separates a tayle of specific separates a tayle of separates a tayle of separates a tayle of specific separates a tayle of separat

Dase-pair w(19/3): to participate in formation of a base pair (adenine $\sim s$ with thymine) **base pair** n (1956): one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on comple-mentary strands of nucleic acid that consist of a purine on one strand joined to a pyrimidine on the other strand by hydrogen bonds holding together the two strands much like the rungs of a ladder and that in-clude adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to uracil in RNA and gua-nine linked to cytosine in both DNA and RNA **base path** n (1935): the area between the bases of a baseball field used by a base runner.

by a base runner base pay n (1920) : a rate or amount of pay for a standard work peri-

od, job, or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances base-plate (bās-plāt) n (1876): a plate that serves as a base or support base runner n (1867): a baseball player of the team at bat who is on base or is attempting to reach a base — base-run-ning n

bases pl of BASE or of BASEs bases pl of BASE or of BASEs bash \bash \vb [origin unknown] vt (1750) 1: to strike violently: HIT;

bases pl of BASE or of BASIS
bash (bash, vb [origin unknown] vt (1750) 1: to strike violently: HIT; also : to injure or damage by striking: SMASH — often used with in 2: to attack physically or verbally (media ~ing) (celebrity ~ing) ~ vi : CRASH — bash-er n
bash (1805) 1: a forceful blow 2: a festive social gathering: PAR-TY 3 chiefly Brit: TRY, ATTEMPT (have a ~ at it) bashaw var of PASHA
bash-ful \'bash-fal\ adj [obs. bash (to be abashed)] (1548) 1: socially shy or timid: DIFFIDENT, SELF-CONSCIOUS 2: resulting from or typical of a bashful nature (a ~ smile) syn see SHY — bash-ful-ly \-falle\ adv — bash-ful-ness \-fal-nas\ n
base c: FUNDAMENTAL (~ truths) b: concerned with fundamental scientific principles: not applied (~ research) 2: constituting or serving as the basis or starting point (a ~ set of tools) 3 a: of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a chemical base b: having an alkaline reaction 4: containing relatively little silica (~ rocks) 5: relating to, made by, used in, or being a process of making steel done in a furnace lined with basic : FUNDAMENTAL (get back to ~s) 2: BASIC TRAINING
BA-SIC \'bā-sik\ n [Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code] (1964) + o simelified kink here here there there there there there there there there there are the construction code as the construction code as the construction code as the basic or starting point (a ~ set of tools) 3 a: of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a chemical base b: having an alkaline reaction 4: containing relatively little silica (~ rocks) 5: relating to, made by, used in, or being a process of making steel done in a furnace lined with basic material and under basic slag — ba-sic i-ty \bā-sis-si-tê\ n

to ~s> 2: BASIC TRAINING BA-SIC \'bā-sik\ n [Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code] (1964): a simplified high-level language for programming a computer ba-si-cal-ly \'bā-si-k(ə-)lē also -zi-\ adv (1903) 1 a : at a basic level : in

\alant \alpha kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \alpha ace \alpha mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \ele easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job $\eta \sin \sqrt{\partial} \cos \sqrt{\partial} \tan \sqrt{\partial} \cot \sqrt{\partial$ y yet λh vision, beige λh , ⁿ, œ, w, ^y see Guide to Pronunciation Case 3:06-cv-02361-WHA

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pulsion : IMPETUS C: a wave of excitation transmitted through tissues

In symbol indium

in a good i indium in symbol indium in symbol indium in symbol indium in or il- or im- or ir- prefix [ME, fr. AF, fr. L; akin to OE un-]: not :NON, UN- usu. il- before l (illogical), im- before b, m, or p (imbal-ance) (immoral) (impractical), ir- before r (irreducible), and in- be-fore other sounds (inconclusive) in- or il- or im- or ir- prefix [ME, fr. AF, fr. L, fr. in in, into] 1: in :within: into: toward: on — usu. il- before l (illuviation), im- before other sounds (infiltrate) 2: 'EN- (imbrute) (imperil) (inspirit) 'In n suffix [F-ine, fr. L-ina, fem. of -inus of or belonging to — more at ENI 1 a: neutral chemical compound (insulin') b: enzyme (pan-creatin) C: antibiotic (penicillin) 2: 'INE 1a, b (epinephrin) 3 :pharmaceutical product (niacin) 'In a comb form [sit-in]: organized public protest by means of or in fa-vor of: demonstration (teach-in) (love-in) in abbil-ity (i-na)-i)-a-tè n [ME inhabilite disqualification, fr. ML in-habilitas, fr. L in- + habilitas ability] (15c): lack of sufficient power, re-sources, or capacity (his ~ to do math) In absen-ita (in-ab-'sen(t)-sh(ē-)a) adv [L] (1886): in absence (gave kin the award in absentia) In accessibile (an ~ area) (an ~ goal) — in-ac-cessibile] (15c) : not accessibile (an ~ area) (an ~ goal) — in-ac-ces-si-bili-ity 'Ness-si-bil-ia-tè n in-ac-ces-si-bily -'se-so-bil (ad) In accurate (-'a-ky-sp-ro-sē, -k(-)-ro-sē (n, pl -cies (ca. 1755) 1 : the quality or state of being inaccurate 2: MISTAKE, ERROR haccur-rate (-'a-ky-sp-ro-sē, -k(-)-rot, ad) (173): not accurate : FAULTY (~ information) — in-ac-cu-rate-iy (-ky-rot, -ky)-rot, -ky-rot, -ky-rot

In-ac-tion (,)i-'nak-shənn (1707) : lack of action or activity : IDLE-

 $\ln \frac{1}{2}$ $\ln \frac$

impulsion • inarguable 627

in-ac-tive \(,)i-'nak-tiv\ adj (1664) : not active: as a (1) : SEDENTARY (2) : INDOLENT. SLUGGISH b (1) : being out of use (2) : relating to or being members of the armed forces who are not performing or available for military duties (3) of a disease : QUIESCENT C(1): chemically inert (2): optically neutral in polarized light d: biologically inert

ly mert (2): optically neutral in polarized light **d**: biologically inert esp. because of the loss of some quality (as infectivity or antigenicity) — in-ac-tive-ly adv — in-ac-tiv-i-ty \-,nak-'ti-va-te\ n syn INACTIVE, IDLE, INERT, PASSIVE, SUPINE mean not engaged in work or activity. INACTIVE applies to anyone or anything not in action or in operation or at work (on *inactive* status as an astronaut) (*inac-tive* accounts). IDLE applies to persons that are not busy or occupied or to their powers or their implements (workers were *idle* in the fields). PUPUR careful to this of the status as a status and the status as a bit to their powers of their implements (workers were take in the fields). INERT as applied to things implies powerlessness to move or to affect other things; as applied to persons it suggests an inherent or ha-bitual indisposition to activity (*inert* ingredients in drugs) (an *inert* citizenry). PASSIVE implies immobility or lack of normally expected response to an external force or influence and often suggests deliber-ate submissiveness or self-control (*passive* resistance). SUPINE applies only to preserve and commendue implies this external force or industry in the supersonal comments.

ate submissiveness or self-control (*passive* resistance). SUPINE applies only to persons and commonly implies abjectness or indolence (*a su-pine* willingness to play the fool). in-ad-e-quaecy ((*i*)-in-ad-i-kwo-sé(*n*, *pl*-cies (1787) 1: the quality or state of being inadequate 2: INSUFFICIENCY, DEFICIENCY in-ad-e-quate (-kwost) *adj* (1671): not adequate : INSUFFICIENT (~ equipment); *also*: not capable (was ~ as a leader) — in-ad-e-quate-ly *adv* — in-ad-e-quate-ness *n* in-ad-mis-si-bile (*i*-in-sa-bal) *adj* (1776): not admissible (~ evi-dence) — in-ad-mis-si-bil/*i*-in-sa-bil/*adj* (1776): not admissible (~ evi-dence) — in-ad-mis-si-bil/*i*-in-sa-bil/*adj* (1776): not admissible (*i*- in-ad-mis-si-bily \-'mi-sa-bil(*i*- in-sa-bil/*adj* (1776): not admissible (*i*- in-ad-mis-si-bil/*i*-mi-sa-bil/*adj* (1776): not admissible (*i*- i SIGHT

SIGHT in-ad-ver-ten-cy \-t^an(t)-sē\ n, pl -cies (1592) : INADVERTENCE in-ad-ver-tent \-t^an(t)-sē\ n, pl -cies (1592) : INADVERTENCE in-ad-ver-tent \-t^an(t) adj [back-formation fr. inadvertence] (1653) 1 : not focusing the mind on a matter : INATTENTIVE 2 : UNINTENTION-AL $\langle an \sim \text{omission} \rangle - \text{in-ad-ver-tent-ly} adv$ in-ad-vis-able $\langle i$ -inod-'vi-za-bol $\langle adj$ (1870) : not advisable : not wise or prudent $\langle \sim \text{haste} \rangle - \text{in-ad-vis-abil-i-ty} \langle v_i-z_2-'bi-l_2-t\bar{c} \rangle n$ -inae n pl suffix [NL -inae, fr. L, fem. pl. of -inus] : members of the sub-family of - in all names of zoological subfamilies in recent classifica-tions (Felinae) in-alienable $\langle i, ji-ln\bar{a}l-y_2-n_2-b_2l, -ln\bar{a}l\bar{c}l-2-n_2- \rangle$ adj [prob. fr. F in-alienable, fr. in- + alienable alienable] (ca. 1645) : incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred $\langle \sim rights \rangle -$ in-alien-abil-i-ty $\langle -n\bar{a}l-y_2-n_2- \rangle adv$

 $\neg n\overline{al} - y\overline{al} -$

pp. of innamorare to inspire with love, fr. in- (fr. L) + amore love, fr. L amor — more at AMOROUS] (1651) : a woman with whom one is in love or has intimate relations
in-and-in \in-n(d)-'in\ adv or adj (1765) : in repeated generations of the same or closely related stock (families... of one blood through mating or marrying ~ -F. H. Giddings> (~ breeding>
'inane \i-'nān\ adj inan-er; eest [L inanis] (1662) 1 : EMPTY, INSUB-STANTAL 2 : lacking significance, meaning, or point : SILLY (~ comments) syn see INSPID — inane-ly adv — inane-ness \-'nān-nas\ n' inane n (1677) : void or empty space (a voyage into the limitless ~ -V. G. Childe>
in-ani-imate \(\b)-'na-no-mot\ adj [ME, fr. LL inanimatus, fr. L in- + animatus, pp. of animare to animate] (15c) 1 : not animate: a : not endowed with life or spirit (an ~ object) b : lacking consciousness or power of motion (an ~ body) 2 : not animated or lively : DULL — in-an-i-mate-\into \overline -in-ani-inate-ly adv — in-ani-inate-less n
in-ani-inate-ly adv — in-ani-mate-ness n
in-ani-inate-ly adv = 1: and inmate of food and water b : the absence or loss of social, moral, or intellectual vitality or vigor inan-i-t\[\frac{1}{n}, np-t\] is (1620) 1 : the quality or state of being empty: a : the exhausted condition that results from lack of food and water b : the absence or loss of social, moral, or intellectual vitality or vigor inan-i-t\[\frac{1}{n}, np-t\] is (1620) 1 : the quality or state of being inane: as a 1 lack of substance : EMPTINESS b : vapid, pointless, or fatuous character : SHALLOWNESS 2 : something that is inane
in-ap-par-ent \(\b)-ina-n-ipe-a-ba\) adj (1626) : not apparent — in-ap-parent \(\b)-ina-n-ipe-a-ba\) adj (1626) : tox apparent = lock of anoptime in (n-ap-parent \(\b) indow on the comparent (b) indow on the

entry dav in-ap-peas-able \(i-nə-'pē-zə-bəl\ adj (1803) : UNAPPEASABLE in-ap-petence \(j)i-'na-pə-tən(1)s\ n (ca. 1691) : loss or lack of appetite in-ap-plica-ble \(j)i-'na-pi-kə-bəl also ,i-nə-'pli-kə-\ adj (1656) : not applicable : IRRELEVANT — in-ap-pli-ca-bli-ty \-,na-pi-kə-bi-bi-bi-tē also ,i-nə-pli-kə-n — in-ap-pli-ca-bly \((,)i-'na-pli-kə-blē also ,i-nə-bi kə , ba-dı pli-ka-\ adv

\>\ abut \"\ kitten, F table \>r\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \aú\out \ch\chin \e\bet \easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job $\eta \sin \langle 0 \rangle$ sing $\langle 0 \rangle$ aw $\langle 0 \rangle$ boy $th \ h \in \langle 1 \rangle$ loot $\langle 1 \rangle$ y yet λh vision, beige λh , ⁿ, ∞ , w, ^y see Guide to Pronunciation

: flowing freely like water 2: having the properties of a liquid: being neither solid nor gaseous 3 a : shining and clear $\langle large \sim eyes \rangle$ b : being musical and free of harshness in sound c: smooth and uncon-strained in movement d: articulated without friction and capable of being prolonged like a vowel $\langle a \sim \text{consonant} \rangle$ 4 a : consisting of or capable of ready conversion into cash $\langle \sim \text{assets} \rangle$ b : capable of covering current liabilities quickly with current assets — li-quid-i-ty liering current liabilities quickly with current assets — li-quid-i-ty \li-'kwi-də-tē\n — liq-uid-ly \'li-kwəd-lē\adv — liq-uid-ness n'liquid n (1530) 1: a liquid consonant 2: a fluid (as water) that has

no independent shape but has a definite volume and does not expand indefinitely and that is only slightly compressible liquid-am-bar \, li-kwə-'dam-bər\ n [NL, fr. L liquidus + ML ambar, ambra amber] (ca. 1577) 1: STORAX 1b 2: any of a genus (Liq-uidambar) of deciduous No. American and Asian trees (as the sweet gum) of the witch-hazel family with monoecious flowers and a spiny globose fruit composed of many woody capsules each having two carnels

lig-ui-date \'li-kwə-ıdāt\ vb -dat-ed; -dat-ing [LL liquidatus, pp. of liq-uidare to melt, fr. L liquidus] vt (ca. 1575) 1 a (1): to determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness, damagagreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness, damages, or accounts) (2): to determine the liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging the indebtedness of b: to settle (a debt) by payment or other settlement 2 archaic: to make clear 3: to do away with 4: to convert (assets) into cash $\sim vi$ 1: to liquidate debts, damages, or accounts 2: to determine liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging indebtedness — liq-ui-da-tion \li-kwo-dā-shan\n liq-ui-da-tor \li-kwo-dā-tar\n (ca. 1828): one that liquidates; esp : an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets liquid crystal n (1891): an organic liquid whose physical properties resemble those of a crystal in the formation of loosely ordered molecular arrays similar to a regular crystalline lattice and the anisotropic refraction of light

- arrays similar to a regular crystalline lattice and the anisotropic refraction of light liquid crystal display n (1968) : LCD liquid-crystal display n (1968) : LCD liquid-ize \'li-kwə-tdīz\ vt-ized; -iz-ing (1837) : to cause to be liquid liquid measure n (ca. 1678) : a unit or series of units for measuring liq-uid capacity see METRIC systEM table, wEIGHT table ¹li-quor \'li-kər\ n [ME licour, fr. AF, fr. L liquor, fr. liquēre] (13c) : a liq-uid substance: as a : a usu. distilled rather than fermented alcoholic beverage b : a watery solution of a drug c : BATH 2b(1) ²liquor vb li-quored; li-quor-ing \'li-k(\Rightarrow -)rin\ vt (1502) 1 : to dress (as leather) with oil or grease 2 : to make drunk with alcoholic liquor usu. used with $up \sim vi$: to drink alcoholic liquor esp. to excess usu. used with up

- used with $up \sim v_1$: to utilik alcohole inque, sop. to entry lisquorice chiefly Brit var of LICORICE **1i-ra** \'lir-ə, 'lê-rə\ n, pl li-re \'lê-(₁)rā\ also liras [It, fr. L libra, a unit of weight] (1617): the basic monetary unit of Italy until 2002 **2**lira n, pl lirot [Turk, fr. It] (1871) see MONEY table **3**lira n, pl li-roth or li-rot \'lē-₁rōt, -₁rōth\ [ModHeb, fr. It] (ca. 1946): the former Israeli pound

- Gira n, pl liras [Turk, fr. II] (1871) see MONEY table **3**lira n, pl liroth or lirot \'lië-röt, -röth\ [ModHeb, fr. II] (ca. 1946) : the former Israeli pound **4**lira n, pl lirit \'lië-()rë [Maltese, fr. II] (ca. 1985) see MONEY table liri-ope \lə-rī-ə-()pë \n [NL, fr. Liriope, a nymph in Roman mytholo-gy] (1946) : any of a genus (Liriope) of stemless Asian herbs of the lily family that are widely cultivated as ground cover for their grasslike leaves and small white, blue, or violet flowers liri-pipe \'lir-ə-pip\n [ML liripipium] (1594) : a pendent part of a tip-pet; also : TIPPET, SCARF liselt pl of SENTE liselt pl of SENTE liselt pl of SENTE lisel \'li(-ə)l\ n, often attrib [Lisle Lille, France] (1858) : a smooth tightly twisted thread usu. made of long-staple cotton **1**lisp \'lisp\ vb [ME, fr. OE -wlyspian; akin to OHG lispen to lisp] vi (bef. 12c) **1** : to pronounce the sibilants \s\ and \z\ imperfectly esp. by turning them into (th\ and \th\ 2 : to speak falteringly, childishly, or with a lisp -v it to utter falteringly or with a lisp lisp-er n **2**lisp N [ME, processing] (1959) : a computer programming lan-guage that is designed for easy manipulation of data strings and is used extensively for work in artificial intelligence lis-some also lis-som \'li-som\ adj [alter. of lithesome] (1763) **1** a : easily flexed **b** : LITHE 2 2: NIMBLE lis-some-ly adv lis-some-ness n

- ome-ness n

- some-ness n
 list \'list\ vb [ME lysten, fr. OE lystan; akin to OE lust desire, lust] vt (bef. 12c) archaic: PLEASE, SUIT ~ vi, archaic: WISH, CHOOSE
 list n [ME, prob. fr. lysten] (13c) archaic: INCLINATION, CRAVING
 list vb [ME, fr. OE hystan, fr. hlyst hearing; akin to OE hlysman to listen] vi (bef. 12c) archaic: LISTEN ~ vi, archaic: to listen to : HEAR
 list n [ME, fr. OE liste; akin to OHG lista edge, Alb leth] (bef. 12c) 1: a band or strip of material: as a : LISTEL b : SELVAGE c : a narrow strip of wood cut from the edge of a board 2 pl but sing or pl in constr a : an arena for combat (as jousting) b: a field of competition or controversy 3 obs: LIMIT, BOUNDARY 4: STRIPE
 list n (1635) 1 : to cut away a narrow strip from the edge of 2 : to prepare or plant (land) in ridges and furrows with a lister
 list n [origin unknown] (1582): a deviation from the vertical : TILT; also : the extent of such a deviation
- the extent of such a deviation
 7 list vi (1626) : to tilt to one side; esp, of a boat or ship : to tilt to one side in a state of equilibrium (as from an unbalanced load) -- compare
- HEEL $\sim vt$: to cause to list ***iist** *n* [F *liste*, fr. It *lista*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *lista* edge] (1602) **1 a**: a simple series of words or numerals (as the names of persons or objects) $\langle a \text{ guest } \sim \rangle$ **b**: an official roster : ROLL **2**: CATALOG, CHECKLIST **3**: the total number to be considered or included $\langle a \text{ situ ation that heads their <math>\alpha \sim of$ troubles)
- ation that heads their ~ of troubles> **list** wt (1614) **1 a**: to make a list of : ENUMERATE **b**: to include on a list : REGISTER **2**: to place (oneself) in a specified category (~s him-self as a political liberal) **3** archaic : RECRUIT ~ wi **1** archaic : EN-LIST **2**: to become entered in a catalog with a selling price (a car that ~s for \$12,000) list ee \li-ste \n

fr. OE *hlysnan*; akin to Skt *śrosati* he hears, OE *hlid* loud] *vt* (bef. 12c) *archaic*: to give ear to : HEAR $\sim vi$ 1: to pay attention to sound $\langle \sim$ to music \rangle 2: to hear something with thoughtful attention : give con-

sideration (~ to a plea) 3: to be alert to catch an expected sound (~ for his step) — lis-ten-er \'lis-nər, 'li-s³n-ər\ n lis-ten n (1788): an act of listening lis-ten-able \'lis-nə-bəl, 'li-s³n-ər\ n (1943): the audience for a radio program or recording; also: the number or kind of that audience listen in vi (1905) 1: to tune in to or monitor a broadcast 2: to lis-ten to a conversation without participating in it; esp: EAVESDROP.— lis-ten-er-in \, lis-nə-r. n listening post n (1942): a center for monitoring electronic communi-cations (as of an enemy) 'list-er 'lis-ter' n (1682): one that lists or catalogs ²lister n [*lis1] (1887): a double-moldboard plow often equipped with a subsoling attachment and used mainly where rainfall is limited lis-ter-io-sis \list; -tir-ē-io-sis> \n, p -0-ses \-seZ \[NL, fr. Listeria, fr. Joseph Lister] (1941): a serious encephalitic disease of a wide variety of animals that is caused by a bacterium (Listeria monocytogenes) and that in animals is often fatal but in humans is usu, not fatal list-ing \'list-in\'n (1641) 1: an act or instance of making or including

listing Viistin n (1641) 1: an act or instance of making or including in a list 2: something that is listed listiess Viistias adj (ME listles, fr. 21st] (15c): characterized by last

In a list 2: sometiming that is instead list-less Viist-lass add [ME listles, fr. 'list] (15c): characterized by lack of interest, energy, or spirit (a ~ melancholy attitude) syn see Lis-GUID — list-less-ly adv — list-less-ness n list price n (1871): the basic price of an item as published in a catalog price list, or advertisement before any discounts are taken List-serv Viist-sorv trademark — used for software for managing e-mail transmissions to and from a list of subscribers 'lit Viit\ past and past part of LIGHT 'lit n [by shortening] (1850): LITERATURE — lit adj 'lit adj [cp. of 'light] (1904): affected by alcohol: DRUNK 'lit abr 1 liter 2 literal; literally lit-any Vii-to-në, 'lit-në\ n, pl -nies [ME letanie, fr. AF & LL; AF fr. LL litania, fr. LGk litaneia, fr. Gk, entreaty, fr. litanos supplication's the leader with alternate responses by the congregation 2 a: arreso nant or repetitive chant (a ~ of cheering phrases —Herman Woith b : a usu. lengthy recitation or enumeration (a familiar ~ of com plaints) C : a sizable series or set (a ~ of problems) litay, fr. initial letters of NL Lituania, Ft. L[titanois, etc.] (1923) — set MONEY table

MONEY table It B var of LITT B

LIC B Var of LITT B litch var of LYCHEE lit crit \lit-krit\ n (1963) : literary criticism Lit D var of LITT D lite \lit\ day 1 : 4LIGHT 9a 2 : diminished or lacking in substance seriousness (~ news); specif : being an innocuous or unthreating version — often used postpositively (it is film noir ~ -James Great here) erg>

-lite n comb form [F, alter. of -lithe, fr. Gk lithos stone] : miner (rhodolite) : rock (aerolite) : fossil (stromatolite) li-ter \le-tar\ n [F litte, fr. ML litra, a measure, fr. Gk, a weight] (199)

: a metric unit of capacity equal to one cubic decimeter - see METRIC

II-ter $\sqrt{16}$ -tor \sqrt{n} [F lifte, fr. ML litra, a measure, fr. GK, a weight [1797] : a metric unit of capacity equal to one cubic decimeter — see METRE SYSTEM table [II-er-a-Cy VII-t(a)-ra-sē\ n (1883) : the quality or state of being litefait iit-er-al-VII-t(a)-ra-sē\ n (1883) : the quality or state of being litefait iit-er-al-VII-t(a)-ra-sē\ n (1883) : the quality or state of being litefait iit-er-al-VII-t(a)-ra-sē\ n (1883) : the quality or state of being litefait iit-er-al-VII-t(a)-ra-sē\ n (1883) : the quality or state of being litefait iit-er-al-VII-t(a)-ra-la (2000) = c = free from exaggeration or mibellishment of a term or expression : ACTUAL (liberty in the ~ sense is impossible ~ B. N. Cardozo) = c : free from exaggeration or embellishment of rana) 2 : of, relating to, or expressed in letters 3 : reproduced and for word : EXACT, VERBATIM (a ~ translation) — lit-er-al-i-tV ulits 'ra-la-tē\ n — lit-er-al-ness \'li-t(a)-ra-la-sh n "lit-er-al-ism \'li-t(a)-ra-la-sist \'li-ta' -a single letter (as in writing) iit-er-al-ism \'li-t(a)-ra-la-zā-shan (n lit-er-al-i-sic \'li-t(a)-ra-la-zā-shan (n lit-er-al-i-y \'li-t(a)-ra-a-la-zā-shan (n lit-er-al-i-y \'li-t(a)-ra-a-la-zā-shan (n lit-er-al-i-y \'li-t(a)-ra-a-la-zā-shan (n lit-er-al-i-y \'li-ta-a-la, 'li-ta-la-dv (1533) 1 : in a litefait sense or manner : ACTUALLY (took the remark ~) (was ~ insane) : in effect : VIRTUALLY (will ~ turn the world upside down to comba cruelty or injustic — Norman Cousins} *usage* Since some people take sense 2 to be the opposite of senset has been frequently criticized as a misuse. Instead, the use is purbar perbole intended to gain emphasis, but it often amears in combar

cruelty or injustice — Norman Cousins>
usage Since some people take sense 2 to be the opposite of sense is has been frequently criticized as a misuse. Instead, the use is purt hy perbole intended to gain emphasis, but it often appears in context where no additional emphasis is necessary.
lit-er-ary \li-to-rer-e\ adj (1749) 1 a : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of humane learning or literature b : BOOKISH 2 : so or relating to books 2 a : WELL-READ b : of or relating to authors is scholars or to their professions — liter-ar-iv_\/li-to-'rer-o-le\ adi-literary executor n (1868) : a person entrusted with the management of the papers and unpublished works of a deceased author
literary executor n (1868) : a person entrusted with the management of the papers and unpublished works of a deceased author
literate.literate, fr. litterae letters, literature, fr. L litteratus marked with letters, literate, fr. litterature of creative writing : LITERARY b : LUCID, POLISHED (2 a) are so or creative writing knowledge or competence (computer-literar) (politically ~) — lit-er-ate-ly adv — lit-er-ate-ness n
2 literate n (ca. 1550) 1: an educated person 2: a person who can read and write

and write

literati \literati \literati or the arts

terested in literature or the arts lit-er-a-tim \,li-tə-'rā-təm, -'rā-\ adv or adj [ML, fr. L littera] (1643) ter for letter $\langle \text{printed} \sim \text{from the manuscript} --I. A. Gordon \rangle$ lit-er-a-tion \,li-tə-'rā-shən\n [L littera + E -ation] (ca. 1889) : the repre-sentation of sound or words by letters lit-er-a-tor \'li-tə-rā-tar, ,li-tə-'rā-tor\n (1791) : LITTERATEUR lit-er-a-ture \'li-tə-rə-tchur, 'li-tə-tra-tchur, 'li-tə(r)-chur, -char, tau -,tur\n [ME, fr. AF, fr. L litteratura writing, grammar, learning, fri

teratus] (14c) ary work esp. a ; writings havin of permanent c (what came or "People b: guage, country. guage, country, (scientific ~>) ~> 4: the ag; itter-a-tus \,li-1 L)] (1704) : a m itt abbr lithogr ith- or litho- co lith n comb for implement of -LITE (laccoli Itharge \'li-,th hihargyros, fr. li lead monoxide; ithe \'līth, 'līth\ lentus slow] (14 characterized with a ~ silen able of waists -#the-some \'līt 1657) : the form

bladder) hth.ic \'li-thik\ relating to, or t fied) stage in hi lth-l-fy \'li-thə-, RIFY; esp : to c to become ch:

lith-l-um \'li-thi (1818) 1: a sc the lightest me chemical synth : a salt of lithiu lithium carbon and ceramic inc disorder

lithlum fluorid prisms and cera ithlum ni-o-ba material LiNbC sure or the pres and as a synthe itho \'lī-(,)thō\ PHY 1 ith-o-graph \'li thography - li

thography — li thography — li thograph n (1 \li-thə-'gra-fik\ li-thog-ra-phy -graphy] (1813) smooth stone o

receptive and th ing patterns on Inthol.o.gy \li-' : the character particular set o o-log-i-cal \-ji-ith-o-phane \'I aphan diaphan are made distin the phyte \'li white pigment of the sol \'li-th

soup of shallo fragments itheosphere \' body (as the ea of rock essenti crust and oute

crust and oute about 60 miles tha-'sfir-ik, -'sfe tomein to perfo TOME] (1721) : tone

stone ith-o-trip-sy \'1 bibein to rub -bribein to rub -waves or crush nary system int ith-o-trip-ter a lor, fr. lithontri maka tön) lithö ; a device for a device for 1 pulverizes ston

water bath Lith-u-a-nian \, : a native or ir Lithuanian peo H-l-gate \'li-ti-{ H-l-gate \'li-ti-{ lit., lis lawsuit + a legal content a legal contest contest at law < tion \li-tə-ga-s

preint Greek theater b: a corresponding semicircular space in a Rometer used for scatting important persons 2a: the space in a Roman theater used for scatting important persons 2a: the space in for for the stage in a modern theater that is used by an orchestra **b** for a course d section of scatter on the meter float of the stage of the s font of the section of seats on the main floor of a theater **c**: the the desire of a theater **3** is a group of any section of a theater **c**: the the normal a scheder of a group of musicians including esp. string main floor of a theater 3: a group of musicians including esp. string pares organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND pares tral vor kes-tral voi (ca. 121).

id youngest

georgianus, ob. alter. of us) of deep ad is caught

òr(-ə)nj-∖n, for growing

(1884): the \ adj (1778) or) 88) : some.

tan

oration 2

of the Con me in 1575 under obe-

lating to, or k(2-)le adv : a lengthy recitatives. fr. LL oraate or insti-or church

rare] (1594) 2 a : public

s character-

to the emo-Sc) 1: any e earth and

: something

erical celessymbolizing

ENCIRCLE. LL; MF or-Sc) : SPHERriv circular

b. fr. orbis]

ibed by one t the sun or

lete revolu-2: a range

hed region

1 zero, one, surface b rs that have -shaped flat

). modif. of 661) : a na-

hortus gar-

f fruit trees,

ind pasture d has loose

syn see ッ 2: to send ravel in cir-

ord abbr 1 order 2 ordnance

It is for vard section of seats on the main floor of a theater C: the main floor of a theater 3: a group of musicians including esp. string main floor of a theater 3: a group of musicians including esp. string players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND (2000) and orchestra? I suggestive of an orchestra or its musical presentations for the banquet) and the musical composition for a norchestrate r \strat-tart. and (2000) and community through ~ of cultural diversities miscal composition for performance by an orchestra; also : or-chestration (develop a world community through ~ of cultural diversities miscal (2000) and differing from the others in miscal composition or chestration-al \shnal, shan-n°l adj orchid \stratege a the orchid family) of perennial cephytic or terrestrial monocotyledonous plants that usu. have showy 3-petaled flowers with the middle petal enlarged into a lip and differing from the others in mape and color 2: a light purple — or-chid-like \stratege and color 2: a light purple — or-chid-like \stratege and of one or both testes orchis 2: SHOWY, oSTENTATIOUS orchie-cto-my \stratege as and or or cresensbing the orchids 2: SHOWY, oSTENTATIOUS orchie-cto-my \stratege as and for orchids with fleshy roots and a spurred lip or daby 1 order 2 ordnance ordan wor-dian \stratege and color 2 ordnance orden, fr. AF ordener, ordener, fr. LL or-mide a spurred lip or daby 1 order a propint for drate, fr. LL or more approved by the order encodint (fraction \stratege) and for the order and color a space or corbins strate and color a space or corbins (fraction, where the showy 3-petaled flowers with the middle petal enlarged into a lip and differing from the others in the order test or the strate or the strate or stratege and color a stratege and color a stratege

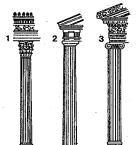
ord abbr 1 order 2 ordnance ordain $\langle \text{or}, \text{dain} \rangle vb$ [ME ordeinen, fr. AF ordener, ordeiner, fr. LL or-dinare, fr. L, to put in order, appoint, fr. ordin-, ordo order] vt (14c) 1 : to invest officially (as by the laying on of hands) with ministerial or prissity authority 2 a : to establish or order by appointment, decree, or law ENACT (we the people ... do ~ and establish this Constitution -U.S. Constitution> b: DESTINE, FOREORDAIN ~ vi : to issue an or-der - or-dain-er n - or-dain-ment \-'dān-ment \ n

or deal \or-'dɛ(-ə)l, 'or-\'n [ME ordal, fr. OE ordal; akin to OHG urteil judgment, OE dāl division — more at DEAL] (bef. 12c) 1 : a primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under supernatural control $\langle \sim by \text{ fire} \rangle 2$: a severe trial or experience

(~ by fire) 2: a severe trial or experience 'or-der \'or-dər\ vb or-dered; or-der-ing \'or-d(ə-)rin\ [ME, fr. ordre,] w (13c) 1: to put in order: ARRANGE 2 a: to give an order to :COMMAND b: DESTINE, ORDAIN $\langle so \sim ed \rangle$ by the gods \rangle C: to com-mand to go or come to a specified place $\langle \sim ed \rangle$ back to the base \rangle d :to give an order for $\langle \sim a \rangle = vi$ 1: to bring about order : REG-ULATE 2 a: to issue orders: COMMAND b: to give or place an order - order-able \-o-ba\' adj - or-der-er \-dar-or\ n

- or-der-able \-a-ba\\ adj -- Or-der-er \-dar-or\n syn oRDER, ARRANGE, MARSHAL, ORGANIZE, SYSTEMATIZE, METH-oDIZE mean to put persons or things into their proper places in rela-tion to each other. ORDER suggests a straightening out so as to elimi-nate confusion (*ordered* her business affairs). ARRANGE implies a set-ting in sequence, relationship, or adjustment (*arranged* the files numerically). MARSHAL suggests gathering and arranging in prepara-tion for a particular operation or effective use (*marshaling* the facts for argument). ORGANIZE implies arranging so that the whole aggre-gate works as a unit with each element having a proper function (*or-ramized* the voluncers into iteams). SYSTEMATIZE implies arranging ganized the volunteers into teams). SYSTEMATIZE implies arranging according to a predetermined scheme (systematized billing procedures). METHODIZE suggests imposing an orderly procedure i than a fixed scheme *(methodizes* every aspect of daily living). svn see in addition COMMAND

see in addition COMMAND order n [ME, fr. AF ordre, fr. ML & L; ML ordin-, ordo ecclesiastical order, fr. L, arrangement, group, class; akin to L ordin to lay the warp, begin] (14c) 1 a : a group of people united in a formal way: as (1) : a fraternal society (the Masonic Order) (2) : a community un-der a religious rule; esp : one requiring members to take solemn vows b : a badge or medal of such a society; also : a military decoration 2 a : any of the several grades of the Christian ministry bpl: the office of a person in the Chris**b**pl: the office of a person in the Chris-tian ministry cpl: ORDINATION **3** a : a rank, class, or special group in a community or society **b**: a class of persons or things grouped according to multity under a construction of the spectral spectrum in the spectrum of the spectral spectrum of the spectral spectrum of the spectrum of the spectral spectral spectrum of the spectral spectrum of the spectral spectrum of the spectral sp quality, value, or natural characteristics: (1): a category of taxonomic classi-fication ranking above the family and below the class (2): the broadest cate-



order 8b: 1 Corinthian, 2 Doric, 3 lonic

Solve the class (2): the objects cate-gory in solic classification 4 a (1): RANK, LEVEL (a statesman of the first \rightarrow (2): CATEGORY, CLASS (in emergencies of this $\sim -R$. B. Westerfield) b (1): the arrangement or sequence of objects or of events in time (listed the items in \sim of importance) (the batting \sim) (2): a sequential arrangement of mathematical elements c: DEGREE ÌŹa, b 12a, b d (1): the number of times differentiation is applied successively (derivatives of higher \sim) (2) of a differential equation : the order of the derivative of highest order e : the number of columns or

rows or columns and rows in a magic square, determinant, or matrix Where α of a matrix with 2 rows and 3 columns is 2 by 3. f: the number of elements in a finite mathematical group 5 a (1): a sociopolitical system (was opposed to changes in the established \sim) (2): a particular sphere or aspect of a sociopolitical system (the present econom-ic \sim) **b**: a regular or harmonious arrangement (the \sim of nature) 6 a : a prescribed form of a religious service : RITE b : the customary mode of procedure esp. in debate (point of \sim) 7 a : the state of peace, freedom from confused or unruly behavior, and respect for law peace, freedom from confused or unruly behavior, and respect for law or proper authority (promised to restore law and \rightarrow) **b**: a specific rule, regulation, or authoritative direction : COMMAND **8 a**: a style of building **b**: a type of column and entablature forming the unit of a style **9 a**: state or condition esp. with regard to functioning or repair (things were in terrible \rightarrow) **b**: a proper, orderly, or functioning con-dition (their passports were in \rightarrow) (the phone is out of \rightarrow) **10 a**: a written direction to pay money to someone **b**: a commission to pur-chase, sell, or supply goods or to perform work **c**: goods or items bought or sold **d**: an assigned or requested undertaking (landing men on the moon was a tall \rightarrow) **11**: ORDER OF THE DAY (flat roofs were the \sim in the small villages) — or-der-less \lask adi — in order to : for the purpose of — on order : in the process of being ordered — on the order of 1: after the fashion of : LIKE (a genius on the order of Newton — D. B. Botkin) **2**: ABOUT, APPROXIMATELY (spent on the order of two million dollars) — to order : according to the specifica-tions of an order (shoes made to order) order of two mining dollars) — to order: according to the specifica-tions of an order (shoes made to order) order arms n [fr. the command order arms!] (1847) 1: a command to

return the rifle to order arms from present arms or to drop the hand from a hand salute 2: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically beside the right leg with the butt resting on the ground

ground or-dered \'or-dərd\' adj (1579) : characterized by order: as a : marked by regularity or discipline (led an \sim life) b : marked by regular or harmonious arrangement or disposition (an \sim landscape) (the \sim crystal structure) c : having elements arranged or identified accord-ing to a rule: as (1) : having the property that every pair of different classical is related by a transitive relationship that is not symmetric elements is related by a transitive relationship that is not symmetric (2) : having elements labeled by ordinal numbers $\langle an \sim triple$ has a first, second, and third element \langle or der-li-ness \langle or der-li-ness \langle or state of being

orderly 1 or-der ly $|-l\hat{c}| adj$ (1570) 1 a (1): arranged or disposed in some order or pattern : REGULAR (~ rows of houses) (2): marked by order : TI-DY (keeps an ~ desk) b: governed by law : REGULATED (an ~ uni-verse) c : METHODICAL (an ~ mind) 2: well behaved : PEACEFUL (an ~ crowd) — orderly adv2 orderly n, pl -lies (1781) 1 : a soldier assigned to perform various ser-vices (as carrying messages) for a superior officer 2 : a hospital atten-dant who does routine or heavy work (as cleaning, carrying supplies, or moving patiente)

moving patients) order of battle (1702) 1: the disposition of troops or ships ready for

combat 2: a tabular compilation of units, commanders, equipment, and their locations in a theater of operation

order of business [order of business (predetermined sequence of mat-ters to be dealt with by an assembly)] (ca. 1890) : a matter which must be dealt with : TASK (the budget was the first order of business at the committee meeting

order of magnitude (1875) : a range of magnitude extending from

order of magnitude (1875) : a range of magnitude extending from some value to ten times that value order of the day (1698) 1: the business or tasks appointed for an as-sembly for a given day 2: the characteristic or dominant feature or activity (growth and change are the order of the day in every field —Ruth G. Strickland> ordinal Vord-nal, 'or-da-nal' n (14c) 1 cap [ME, fr. ML ordinale, fr. LL, neut. of ordinalis]: a book of rites for the ordination of deacons, priests, and bishops 2 [LL ordinalis, fr. ordinalis, adj.]: ORDINAL

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NUMBER ordinal *adj* [LL ordinalis, fr. L ordin-, ordo] (1599) 1: of a specified order or rank in a series 2: of or relating to a taxonomic order ordinal number n (1607) 1: a number designating the place (as first, second, or third) occupied by an item in an ordered sequence — see NUMBER table 2: a number assigned to an ordered set that designates both the order of its elements and its cardinal number

NUMBER table 2: a number assigned to an ordered set that designates both the order of its elements and its cardinal number or-di-nance (Vord-nan(t)s, Vord-nan(t)s, I(ME, fr. AF & ML; AF or-denance order, disposition, fr. ML ordinantia, fr. L ordinant-, ordinans, prp. of ordinare to put in order — more at ORDAIN] (14c) 1 a: an au-thoritative decree or direction : ORDER b: a law set forth by a gov-ernmental authority; specif: a municipal regulation 2: something or-dained or decreed by fate or a deity 3: a prescribed usage, practice, or ceremony syn see LAW or-di-nand \order-nand\n [LL ordinandus, gerundive of ordinare to ordain] (ca. 1842): a candidate for ordination or-di-nary (Vor-do-nand\n n [LL ordinarius, gdj.] (14c) 1 a (1): a prelate exercising original jurisdiction over a specified territory or group (2) : a clergyman appointed formerly in England to attend condemned criminals b: a judge of probate in some states of the U.S. 2 often cap : the parts of the Mass that do not vary from day to day 3 : the regu-lar or customary condition or course of things — usu. used in the phrase out of the ordinary 4 a Brit : a meal served to all comers at a fixed price b chiefly Brit : a tavern or eating house serving regular meals 5 : a common heraldic charge (as the bend) of simple form ordinary adj [ME ordinarie, fr. L ordinarius, fr. ordin-, ordo order] (15c) 1 : of a kind to be expected in the normal order of events : ROU-TINE, USUAL (an ~ day) 2 : having or constituting immediate or original jurisdiction, as belonging to such jurisdiction 3 a : of common quality, rank, or ability (an ~ teenager) b : deficient in

\abut \?\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar $a\dot{u} out \langle ch \rangle chin \langle e \rangle bet \langle \bar{e} \rangle easy \langle g \rangle go \langle i \rangle hit \langle i \rangle ice \langle j \rangle job$ $\eta \sin \sqrt{\partial} \cos \sqrt{\partial \omega} \sqrt{\partial$ $y \in \frac{k}{n}$, e, w, \sqrt{see} Guide to Pronunciation

visor of orcheisthai to 1606) 1 a nium in an



que-bra-cho $k\bar{a}$ -'brä-($c\bar{n}c\bar{n}$, ki-n [AmerSp, alter. of *quiebracha*, fr. Sp *quiebra* it breaks + *hacha* ax] (ca. 1881) 1 : any of several trees of southern So. America with hard wood: as a : a tree (*Aspidosperma quebracho*) of the dogbane family which occurs chiefly in Argentina and Chile and whose dried bark is used as a respiratory sedative in dyspnea and in asthma b : a chiefly Argentine tree (*Schinopsis lorentzii*) of the cashew family with dense wood rich in tannins 2 a : the wood of a webracho b : a taniparich extract of the Argentine cuebrache of a quebracho **b** : a tannin-rich extract of the Argentine quebracho used in tanning leather

Que-chua \'ke-chə-wə, 'kech-wə\ n, pl Quechua or Quechuas [Sp, prob. fr. Southern Peruvian Quechua *qheswa* (*simi*), lit., valley speech] (1840) 1 : a family of languages spoken by Indian peoples of Peru, Bo-

prob. It. Southern Feruvian Quectua gnessus (sinit), int., vancy spectral (1840) 1: a family of languages spoken by Indian peoples of Peru, Bo-livia, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina 2a: a member of an Indian peo-ple of central Peru b: a group of peoples forming the dominant ele-ment of the Inca Empire — Quechu-an \-won\ adj or n Queen \'kwēn\ n [ME quene, fr. OE cwên woman, wife, queen; akin to Goth qens wife, Gk gynē woman, Skt jani] (bef. 12c) 1a: the wife or widow of a king b: the wife or widow of a tribal chief 2a: a female monarch b: a female chieffain 3a: a woman eminent in rank, pow-er, or attractions (a movie \sim) b: a goddess or a thing personified as female and having supremacy in a specified realm c: an attractive girl or woman; zej: a beauty contest winner 4: the most privileged piece of each color in a set of chessmen having the power to move in any direction across any number of unoccupied squares 5: a playing card marked with a stylized figure of a queen 6: the fertile fully de-veloped female of social bees, ants, and termites whose function is to lay eggs 7: a mature female cat kept esp. for breeding 8 often disparlay eggs 7: a mature female cat kept esp. for breeding 8 often dispar-aging: a male homosexual; esp : an effeminate one

2 aging : a male homosexual; esp : an effeminate one 2 queen vi (1611) 1 : to act like a queen; esp : to put on airs — usu. used with $it \langle \sim s i$ to over her friends 2 : to become a queen in chess $\langle \text{the} pawn \sim s \rangle \sim vi$: to promote (a pawn) to a queen in chess Queen Anne \-'an\ adj [Queen Anne of England] (1863) 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of furniture originating in England under Dutch influence esp. during the first half of the 18th century that is marked by extensive use of upholstery, marquetry, and Asian fabrics 2: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of English building of the early 18th century characterized by modified classic ornament and the use of red brickwork in which even relief orclassic ornament and the use of red brickwork in which even relief ornament is carved

nament is carved **Queen Anne's lace** n (1895) : a widely naturalized Eurasian biennial herb (*Daucus carota*) which has a whitish acrid taproot and flat lacelike clusters of tiny white flowers and from which the cultivated carrot originated — called also wild carrot

queen consort n, pl queens consort (1765) : the wife of a reigning king

queen-ly \'kwēn-lē\ *adj* **queen-li-er; -est** (15c) **1**: of, relating to, or befitting a queen **2**: having royal rank **3**: MONARCHICAL befitting a queen 2 : having royal rank queen li ness n -queenly ady

queen mother n (1577) : a queen dowager who is mother of the reigning sovereign queen post n (1823) : one of two

vertical tie posts in a truss (as of a

roof) queen regnant n, pl queens regnant (ca. 1639) : a queen reigning in her own right

Queen's Bench n (1707) : a division of the English superior courts sys-tem that hears civil and criminal

court cases - used during the reign of a queen

Queen's Counsel n (1850) : a barrister selected to serve as counsel to

SIZE, KING-SIZE, TWIN-SIZE 2: of a size that fits a queen-size bed $\langle a \rangle$ sheet>

queen substance n (1954) : a pheromone secreted by queen bees that

the substance n (1954): a pheromone secreted by queen bees that is consumed by worker bees and inhibits ovary development **queer** \'kwir\ adj [origin unknown] (1508) **1** a: WORTHLESS, COUN-TERFET (~ money> b: QUESTIONABLE, SUSPICIOUS **2** a: differing in some odd way from what is usual or normal b (1): ECCENTRIC, UNCONVENTIONAL (2): mildly insane : TOUCHED c: absorbed or interested to an extreme or unreasonable degree : OBSESSED d (1) of-ten disparaging : HOMOSEXUAL (2) sometimes offensive : GAY 4b 3 : not quite well — queer-ish \-ish\ adj — queer-iy adv — queer-ness n ness n

usage Over the past two decades, an important change has occurred in the use of *queer* in sense 2d. The older, strongly pejorative use has certainly not vanished, but a use by some gay people and some aca-demics as a neutral or even positive term has established itself. This development is most noticeable in the adjective but is reflected in the corresponding noun as well. The neutral use is comstimes taken to be corresponding noun as well. The newer use is sometimes taken to be offensive, esp. by older gay men who fostered the acceptance of gay in these uses and still have a strong preference for it. 2queer vt (ca. 1812) 1 : to spoil the effect or success of $\langle \sim$ one's plans \rangle

2: to put or get into an embarrassing or disadvantageous situation queer n (ca. 1812): one that is queer; esp, often disparaging : HOMOSEX-UAL USage see 'QUEER

queer theory n (1988) : an approach to literary and cultural study that

queer theory n (1983): an approach to literary and cultural study that rejects traditional categories of gender and sexuality **1quell** Vkwel\ vt [ME, to kill, quell, fr. OE *cwellan* to kill; akin to OHG *quellen* to torture, kill, *quela* torment, Lith *gelti* to hurt] (13c) 1: to thoroughly overwhelm and reduce to submission or passivity (~ a ri-ot) 2: QUIET, PACIFY (~ fears) — quell-er n **2quell n** [ME, fr. *quellen* to kill] (15c) 1 obs: SLAUGHTER 2 archaic the power of quelling

quench \kwench vb [ME, fr. OE -cwencan; akin to OE -cwincan to vanish, OFris quinka] wt (12c) **1a**: PUT OUT, EXTINGUISH **b**: to put out the light or fire of $\langle \sim$ glowing coals with water \rangle **c**: to cool (as

heated metal) suddenly by immersion (as in oil or water) d: to cause heated metal) suddenly by immersion (as in oil or water) **G**: to cause to lose heat or warmth (you have $\sim ed$ the warmth of France toward you —Alfred Tennyson) **2 a**: to bring (something immaterial) to an end typically by satisfying, damping, cooling, or decreasing (a rational understanding of the laws of nature can \sim impossible desires —Lucius understanding of the laws of nature can \sim impossible desires — Lucius Garvin> (the praise that ~es all desire to read the book — T. S. Eliot) b : to terminate by or as if by destroying : ELIMINATE (the Common-wealth party ~ed a whole generation of play-acting — Margery Bailey> (~a rebellion> c : to relieve or satisfy with liquid (~ed his thirst at a wayside spring> ~ vi 1: to become extinguished: Cool. 2 : to become calm : SUBSIDE — quench-able \twee-cho-bal\ adj quench-ier n — quench-less \tweench-les\ adj quenchele \ks-inel\ n [F, fr. G Knödel dumpling, fr. MHG; akin to OHG knoto knot — more at KNOT] (1845) : a poached oval dumpling of pu-reed forcemeat (as of pike) often served in a cream sauce

reed forcemeat (as of pike) often served in a cream sauce quer-ce-tin \'kwər-sə-tən\ n [ISV, fr. L quercetum oak forest, fr. quer-cus oak --- more at FIR] (1857) : a yellow crystalline pigment Cisfiµ07

cus oak — more at FIQ (1657): a yenow crystalline pigment C15H1607 occurring usu. in the form of glycosides in various plants quer-cit-ron 'kwor-si-tron, kwor-'n n [blend of NL Quercus and ISV citron] (1794) 1: a large timber oak (Quercus velutina) chiefly of the eastern and central U.S. 2: the bark of the quercitron that is rich in tannin and a dye containing querceting, also : the dye quercinst \'kwir-ost, 'kwer-\ n [L quaerere to ask] (1633) : one who in-

onites quern \'kwarn\ n [ME, fr. OE cweorn; akin to OHG quirn hand mill.

OCS *zrány*] (bef. 12c) : a primitive hand mill for grinding grain quer-u-lous \'kwer-yə-ləs, -ə-ləs also 'kwir-\ adj [ME guereləse fr. L querulus, fr. queri to complain] (15c) 1 : habitually complaining 2

FRETFUL, WHINING $\langle a \sim voice \rangle$ -- quer-u-lous-ly adv - Querus lous-ness n

que-ry \'kwir-e, 'kwer-\ n, pl queries [alter. of earlier quere, fr. L quare, imper. of quarerer to ask] (ca. 1635) 1: QUESTION, NOURY 2: a question in the mind: DOUBT 3: QUESTION, NOURY query w que-ried; que-ry-ing (1654) 1: to ask questions of esp, with a desire for authoritative information 2: to ask questions about esp.

in order to resolve a doubt 3: to put as a question 4: to mark with a

in order to resolve a doubt 3: to put as a question 4: to mark with a query syn see ASK — que-ri-er nque-sa-dil-ia \kā-sa-'dē-a lso -'thē- or -'thēl-ya\ n [MexSp, fr. Sp, cheese pastry, dim. of quesada, fr. queso cheese, fr. L caseus] (1935): a tortilla filled with a savory mixture, folded, and usu. fried quest \kwest\ n [ME, fr. AF queste, VL *queesta, fr. L, fem. of queatus, pp. of quaererel (14c) 1 a: a jury of inquest b : INVESTIGATION 2: an act or instance of seeking: a : PURSUIT, SEARCH b : a chival-rous enterprise in medieval romance usu. involving an adventurous journey 3 obs: a person or group of persons who search or make in-quiry

journey 3 obs : a person or group of persons who search or make up quiry ²quest vi (14c) 1 of a dog a: to search a trail b: BAY 2: to go on a quest $\sim vt$ 1: to search for 2: to ask for — quest-er n ¹quest-tion (kwes-chan, 'kwesh-) n [ME, fr. AF, fr. L quaestion, quaer-tio, fr. quaerere to seek, ask] (14c) 1 a (1): an interrogative sentence or clause b: a subject or aspect in dispute or open for discussion : Is-SUE; broadly: PROBLEM, MATTER c (1): a subject or point of debate or a proposition to be voted on in a meeting (2): the bringing of such to a vote d: the specific point at issue 2 a: an act or instance of ask-ing : INQUIRY b: INTERROGATION; also : a judicial or official invest-gation c: torture as part of an examination d (1): OBJECTION, DIS-PUTE (true beyond \sim) (2): room for doubt or objection (little ~ of his skill) (3): CHANCE, POSSIBILITY (no ~ of escape) ²question vt (15c) 1: to ask a question of or about 2: to interrogate intensively: CROSS-EXAMINE 3 a: DOUBT, DISPUTE b: to subject of analysis: EXAMINE ~ vi: to ask questions: INQUIRE syn see ASK ~

ques-tion-er

ques-tion-able \'kwes-cha-na-bal, 'kwesh-, in rapid speech 'kwesh-naquestion-able \'kwes-cha-na-bol, 'kwesh-, in rapid specen 'kwesh-adj (1580) 1 obs: inviting inquiry 2 obs: liable to judicial inquiry or action 3: affording reason for being doubted, questioned, or chal-lenged: not certain or exact: PROBLEMATIC (milk of ~ purity) (a ~ decision) 4: attended by well-grounded suspicions of being immoral, crude, false, or unsound: DUBIOUS (~ motives) syn see DOUBTFUL — question-able-ness n — question-ably $\ble \ adv$ minestion-ably $\ble \ adv$

ques-tion-ary \'kwes-cha-ner-ē, 'kwesh-\ n, pl -ar-ies (1887) : QUES TIONNAIRE

question-less \'kwes-chan-las, 'kwesh-dij (1532) 1: INDUBITABLE, UNQUESTIONABLE 2: UNQUESTIONING question mark n (1869) 1 a: something unknown, unknowable, or uncertain b: someone (as an athlete) whose condition, talent, or po-tential for success is in doubt 2: a mark? used in writing and printing at the conclusion of a sectore to indicate a vibra wardten

at the conclusion of a sentence to indicate a direct question question-naire λ west-cho-'ner, kwesh- λ n [F, fr. questionner to ques-tion, fr. MF, fr. question, n.] (1899) 1: a set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from individuals 2:8 written or printed questionnaire often with spaces for answers 3:a survey made by the use of a questionnaire

question time n (1884) : a period in a session of a British parliamenta-ry body during which members may put questions to ministers on mat-ters concerning their during the session of a British parliamentaters concerning their departments

questor var of QUAESTOR

quet-zai \ket-'säl, -'sal\ n, pl quetzals or quet-za-les \-'sä-(,)läs, -'sa-1:8 [AmerSp, fr. Nahuat] queizali tail coverts of the queizal (1827) 1: Central American trogon (Pharomachrus mocinno) that has brillian green plumage above, a red breast, and in the male long upper tail co-

verts 2 pl quetzales — see MONEY table Quet-zal-co-a-tl \,kwet-sal-kə-'wä-t⁹], ket-, səl-'kwä-; ket-,säl-, -sal-' n [Nahuat] Quetzaleoātl] (1578) : a chief Toltec and Aztec god identi-cl distributed and the comment

In lyanual Quetzalcoall (1578): a chief Toltec and Aztec god huer fied with the wind and air and represented by a feathered serpent queue \ky\u00fc\ n [F, lit., tail, fr. OF cue, coe, L cauda, codal (1748) i:a braid of hair usu. worn hanging at the back of the head 2:a waiting line esp. of persons or vehicles 3a:a sequence of messages or jobs held in temporary storage awaiting transmission or processing b:a data structure that consists of a list of records such that records are added at one end and removed from the other Queue by Queued: Queueing or queueing wt (1777): to allange of

queue vb queued; queu-ing or queue-ing vt (1777) : to arrange of form in a queue $\sim vi$: to line up or wait in a queue — often used with form in a queue ~ up --- queu-er n



iquib-ble \'kw

to evade th CAVIL, CARP V-b(2-)lar\ n 2quibble n [pro

shift from the

