

**NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC.**

**CASE NO. C 06 2361 WHA (JCS)**

**NETFLIX, INC.'S**

**EXHIBIT 3 (Part 1 of 2)**

**TO**

**JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT**

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# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

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change, alter. of OF *barater* — more at BARRATRY] *vi* (15c) : to trade by exchanging one commodity for another ~ *vt* : to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering — *bar-ter-er* \-tər-ər/ *n*

**barter** *n* (15c) 1 : the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2 : the thing given in exchange in bartering

**Bartholin's gland** \bär-thə-lən-z-, bär-təl-ənz-/ *n* [Kaspar Bartholin 1633 Dan. physician] (1901) : either of two oval racemose glands lying on each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubricating mucus — compare COWPER'S GLAND

**bartizan** \bär-tə-zən-, bär-tə-zən/ *n* [alter. of ME *bretasinge*, fr. *bretals* parapet — more at BRATTICE] (1801) : a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or defense

**Bartlett** \bärt-lət/ *n* [Enoch Bartlett †1860 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.

**Baruch** \bä-rük-, bär-ük-, 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

**barware** \bär-wer-/ *n* (1941) : glassware or utensils used in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages

**baryon** \ber-ē-ən-, bā-rē-/ *n* [ISV *bary-* (fr. Gk *barys* heavy) + *-on* — more at ORBEVE] (1953) : any of a group of subatomic particles (as nucleons) that are subject to the strong force and are composed of three quarks — *bary-on-ic* \ber-ē-ā-nik-, bā-rē-/ *adj*

**barytes** \bä-ri-tēz/ also *bar-yte* \ber-īt/ *chiefly Brit var* of BARITE

**barytone** *var* of BARITONE

**BAS** *abbr* 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sciences

**basal** \bā-səl-, zəl/ *adj* (1645) 1 *a* : relating to, situated at, or forming the base *b* : arising from the base of a stem (~ leaves) 2 *a* : of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence : FUNDAMENTAL *b* : of, relating to, or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism : MINIMAL (~ diet) *c* : used for teaching beginners (~ readers) — *ba-sal-ly* *adv*

**basal body** *n* (1902) : a minute distinctively staining cell organelle found at the base of a flagellum or cilium and identical to a centriole in structure — called also *basal granule*, *kinetosome*

**basal cell** *n* (ca. 1903) : one of the innermost cells of the deeper epidermis of the skin

**basalganglion** *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** \bā-sōlt-, bā-/ *n* [L *basaltis*, MS var. of *basanites* touchstone, fr. Gk *basantiēs* (lithos), fr. *basanos* touchstone, fr. Egypt *bhnw*] (1601) : a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagioclase, augite, and usu. magnetite — *ba-sal-tic* \bā-sōlt-ik-/ *adj*

**bascule** \bas-(k)kyūll/ *n* [F, seesaw] (1678) : an apparatus or structure (as a drawbridge) in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights

**base** \bās/ *n*, *pl* *bas-es* \bā-səz/ [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *basis*, fr. Gk, step, base, fr. *bainein* to go — more at COME] (13c) 1 *a* (1) : the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2) : the lower part of a complete architectural design *b* : the bottom of something considered as its support : FOUNDATION *c* (1) : a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed; esp. one on which the figure stands (2) : the length of a base *d* : that part 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 latex ~) *b* : a supporting or carrying ingredient (as of a medicine) 3 *a* : the fundamental part of something : GROUNDWORK, BASIS *b* : the economic factors on which in Marxist theory all legal, social, and political relations are formed 4 : the lower part of a heraldic field 5 *a* : the starting point or line for an action or undertaking *b* : a baseline in surveying *c* : a center or area of operations; as (1) : the place from which a military force draws supplies (2) : a place where military operations begin (3) : a permanent military installation *d* (1) : a number (as 5 in 5<sup>644</sup> or 5<sup>7</sup>) that is raised to a power; esp. : the number that when raised to a power equal to the logarithm of a number yields the number itself (the logarithm of 100 to the ~ 10 is 2 since 10<sup>2</sup> = 100) (2) : a number equal to the number of units in a given digit's place that for a given system of writing numbers is required to give the numeral 1 in the next higher place (the decimal system uses a ~ of 10); also (3) : such a system of writing numbers using an indicated base (convert from ~ 10 to ~ 2) (3) : a number that is multiplied by a rate or of which a percentage or fraction is calculated (to find the interest on \$90 and 10 percent multiply the ~ 90 by .10) *e* : ROOT 6 *a* : the starting place or goal in various games *b* : any one of the four stations at the corners of a baseball infield *c* : a point to be considered (his opening remarks touched every ~) 7 *a* : any of various typically water-soluble and bitter tasting compounds that in solution have a pH greater than 7; are capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt, and are molecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or able to give up an unshared pair of electrons to an acid *b* : any of the five purine or pyrimidine bases of DNA and RNA that include cytosine, guanine, adenine, thymine, and uracil 8 : a price level at which a security previously declining in price resists further decline 9 : the part of a transformational grammar that consists of rules and a lexicon and generates the deep structures of a language — *bas-ed* \bāst/ *adj* — *base-less* \bā-si-ləs/ *adj* — *off base* 1 : WRONG, MISTAKEN (estimates were way off base) 2 : UNAWARES (caught off base by the charges)

**base** *vt* *based*; *bas-ing* (1587) 1 : to make, form, or serve as a base for 2 : to find a base or basis for — usu. used with *on* or *upon*

**base** *adj* [ME *bas*, fr. AF, fr. LL *basus* fat, short, low] (14c) 1 *archaic* : of little height 2 *obs* : low in place or position 3 *obs* : *BASS* 4 *archaic* : *BASBORN* 5 *a* : resembling a villain : *SERVILE* (~ tenant) *b* : held by villenage (~ tenure) 6 *a* : being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties (as lack of resistance to

corrosion) (~ metal such as iron) — compare NOBLE *b* : containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals (~ silver denarii) 7 *a* : lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit : *IGNOBLE* *b* : lacking higher values : *DEGRADING* (~ drab ~ way of life) — *base-ly* *adv* — *base-ness* *n*

*syn* *BASE*, *LOW*, *VILE* mean deserving of contempt because of the absence of higher values. *BASE* stresses the ignoble and may suggest cruelty, treachery, greed, or grossness (~ base motives). *LOW* may connote crafty cunning, vulgarity, or immorality and regularly implies an outraging of one's sense of decency or propriety (refused to listen to such low talk). *VILE*, the strongest of these words, tends to suggest disgusting depravity or filth (~ a vile remark).

**base angle** *n* (ca. 1949) : either of the angles of a triangle that have one side in common with the base

**base-ball** \bās-bōl/ *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** \-,bōrd/ *n* (1847) : a board situated at or forming the base of something; *specif* : a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor

**base-born** \-bōrn/ *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 safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice

**BASE jumping** \bās-ʌ/ *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* *n*

**base-line** \bās-līn/ *n*, *often attrib* (1610) 1 : a line serving as a basis; esp. : one of known measure or position used (as in surveying or navigation) 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 control 5 : a starting point (~ of this discussion)

**base-liner** \bās-lī-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-less* \-ləs/ *adj*

**basement membrane** *n* (1847) : a thin membranous layer of connective tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying lamina propria

**basenji** \bā-sen-jē-, -zen-/ *n* [prob. modif. of Lingala *mbwa na basenji* lit., dogs of the bushland people] (1937) : any of a breed of small curly-tailed dogs of African origin that do not bark

**base on balls** (1884) : an advance to first base awarded a baseball player who during a turn at bat takes four pitches that are balls

**base-pair** *vt* (1973) : to participate in formation of a base pair (adenine ~s with thymine)

**base pair** *n* (1956) : one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on complementary 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 include adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to uracil in RNA and guanine 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

**base pay** *n* (1920) : a rate or amount of pay for a standard work period, 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 *BASIS*

**bash** \bāsh/ *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** *n* (1805) 1 : a forceful blow 2 : a festive social gathering : *PARTY* 3 *chiefly Brit* : *TRY*, *ATTEMPT* (have a ~ at it)

**bashaw** *var* of *PASHA*

**bash-ful** \bāsh-fəl/ *adj* [obs. *bash* (to be ashamed)] (1548) 1 : socially shy, or timid : *DIFFIDENT*, *SELF-CONSCIOUS* 2 : resulting from or typical of a bashful nature (~ smile) *syn* see *SHY* — *bash-ful-ly* \-fəl-lē/ *adv* — *bash-ful-ness* \-fəl-nəs/ *n*

**ba-sic** \bā-sik/ also *-zīk*/ *adj* (1842) 1 *a* : of, relating to, or forming the base or essence : FUNDAMENTAL (~ truths) *b* : concerned with fundamental scientific principles : not applied (~ research) 2 : constituting or serving as the basis or starting point (~ 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-si-sə-tē/ *n*

**basic** *n* (1926) 1 : something that is basic : FUNDAMENTAL (get back 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 *-zī-*/ *adv* (1903) 1 *a* : at a basic level : in

\ə/ about \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar  
 \a/ out \ch/ chin \e/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ hit \ī/ ice \j/ job  
 \j/ sing \ō/ go \ō/ law \oi/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ū/ loot \ū/ foot  
 \y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k, n, æ, ue, ʷ/ see Guide to Pronunciation





**crim con** *abbr* criminal conversation  
**crime** \ˈkrɪm/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *crimen* accusation, reproach, crime; prob. akin to L *cernere* to sift, determine] (14c) 1: an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law; *esp*: a gross violation of law 2: a grave offense *esp*. against morality 3: criminal activity (efforts to fight ~) 4: something reprehensible, foolish, or disgraceful (it's a ~ to waste good food) *syn* see OFFENSE — **crime-less** \-ləs/ *adj*  
**crime against humanity** (1945): atrocity (as extermination or enslavement) that is directed *esp*. against an entire population or part of a population on specious grounds and without regard to individual guilt or responsibility even on such grounds  
**crime against nature** (1828): SODOMY  
**crim-i-nal** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəl, ˈkrɪm-nəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. AF or LL; AF *criminal*, fr. LL *criminalis*, fr. L *crimīn-*, *crimen* crime] (15c) 1: relating to, involving, or being a crime (~ neglect) 2: relating to crime or to the prosecution of suspects in a crime (~ statistics) (brought ~ action) 3: guilty of crime; *also*: of or befitting a criminal (a ~ mind) 4: DISGRACEFUL — **crim-i-nal-ly** *adv*  
**criminal** *n* (ca. 1626) 1: one who has committed a crime 2: a person who has been convicted of a crime  
**criminal conversation** *n* (1732): adultery considered as a tort  
**criminal court** *n* (1678): a court that has jurisdiction to try and punish offenders against criminal law  
**crim-i-nal-ist** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəl-ɪst/ *n* (1951): a specialist in criminalistics  
**crim-i-nal-ist-ics** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəl-ɪs-tiks, ˈkrɪm-nəl-ɪs-tiks/ *n* *pl* *but* *sing* *in constr* (1943): application of scientific techniques in collecting and analyzing physical evidence in criminal cases  
**crim-i-nal-ity** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəl-ə-ti/ *n* (1611) 1: the quality or state of being criminal 2: criminal activity (urban ~)  
**crim-i-nal-ize** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəl-ɪz, ˈkrɪm-nəl-ɪz/ *v* -ized; -iz-ing (ca. 1956) : to make illegal : OUTLAW; *also* : to turn into a criminal or treat as criminal — **crim-i-nal-iza-tion** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəl-ə-ˈzā-shən, ˈkrɪm-nəl-ə-ˈzā-ʃən/ *n*  
**criminal law** *n* (1769): the law of crimes and their punishments  
**criminal lawyer** *n* (1869): a lawyer who specializes in criminal law; *esp* : a lawyer who represents defendants in criminal cases  
**crim-i-nate** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nāt, ˈv-nat-ed; -nat-ing/ [L *crimīnatus*, pp. of *crimīnari*, fr. *crimīn-*, *crimen* accusation] (1645): INCRIMINATE — **crim-i-nation** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nā-shən/ *n*  
**crim-i-nal-ty** *var* of CREMINI  
**crim-i-nol-o-gy** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nə-lə-jə/ *n* [It *criminologia*, fr. L *crimīn-*, *crimen* + It *-o-* + *-logia* -logy] (1882): the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals, and of penal treatment — **crim-i-nol-o-gi-cal** \-mə-nəl-ə-ji-kəl/ *adj* — **crim-i-nol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lə/ *adv* — **crim-i-nol-o-gist** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nə-lə-jɪst/ *n*  
**crim-i-nous** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nəs/ *adj* (15c): CRIMINAL  
**crim-i-ny** \ˈkrɪ-mə-nē, ˈkrɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *perh.* alter. of *giminy*, *gimini*, mild oath, prob. euphemism for LL *Jesu domine* Jesus Lord! (1681) — used as a mild oath or to express surprise  
**crimp** \ˈkrɪmp/ *v* [D or LG *krampen* to shivel; akin to MD *crampe* hook, cramp] (1712) 1: to cause to become wavy, bent, or pinched: as a : to form (leather) into a desired shape b : to give (synthetic fibers) a curl or wave like that of natural fibers c : to pinch or press together (as the margins of a pie crust) in order to seal 2: to be an inhibiting or restraining influence on : CRAMP (sales had been ~ed by credit controls — *Time*) — **crimp-er** \ˈkrɪmp-ər/ *n*  
**crimp** *n* (1863) 1: something produced by or as if by crimping: as a : a section of hair artificially waved or curled b : a succession of waves (as in wool fiber) c : a bend or crease formed in something 2: something that cramps or inhibits : RESTRAINT, CURB  
**crimp** *n* [perh. fr. *crimp*] (1758): a person who entraps or forces men into shipping as sailors or into enlisting in an army or navy  
**crimp** *v* (1812): to trap into military or sea service : IMPRESS  
**crimp** \ˈkrɪm-pē/ *adj* **crimp-ier**; -est (1888): FRIZZY  
**crimp-son** \ˈkrɪm-zən/ *n* [ME *crimisin*, fr. OSP *cremesin*, fr. Ar *qirmizī*, fr. *qirmiz* kermes] (15c): any of several deep purplish reds  
**crimson** *adj* (15c): of the color crimson  
**crimson** *v* (1601): to make crimson ~ *vi* : to become crimson; *esp* : BLUSH  
**crimson clover** *n* (1839): an annual European clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) that has cylindrical heads of crimson flowers and is cultivated in the U.S. *esp*. as a cover crop  
**cringe** \ˈkrɪŋ/ *v* **cringed**; **cring-ing** [ME *crengen*; akin to OE *cringan* to yield, MHG *krank* weak] (13c) 1: to draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily (as from cold or pain) 2: to shrink in fear or servility 3: to behave in an excessively humble or servile way 4: to recoil in distaste (Americans *cringed* . . . at the use of a term now regarded as a slur — William Safire) *syn* see FAWN — **cring-er** *n*  
**cringe** *n* (1597): a cringing act; *specif* : a servile bow  
**crin-gle** \ˈkrɪŋ-gəl/ *n* [LG *kringel*, dim. of *kring* ring] (1627): a loop or grommet at the corner of a sail to which a line is attached  
**crin-kle** \ˈkrɪŋ-kəl/ *v* **crin-kled**; **crin-king** \-k(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *crynkelen*; akin to OE *cringan* to yield] *v* (14c) 1 a : to form many short bends or ripples b : WRINKLE 2 : to give forth a thin crackling sound : RUSTLE (crinkling silks) ~ *vi* : to cause to crinkle : make crinkles in  
**crinkle** *n* (1596) 1: WRINKLE, CORRUGATION, PUCKER 2: any of several virus diseases of plants marked by crinkling of leaves — **crin-kl-y** \-k(ə)-lə/ *adj*  
**crin-oid** \ˈkrɪ-nɔɪd/ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *krinon* lily] (1847): any of a large class (Criminoidea) of echi- nodermis usu. having a somewhat cup-shaped body with five or more feathery arms — compare FEATHER STAR, SEA LILY — **crin-oid** *adj*  
**crin-o-line** \ˈkrɪ-nə-lən/ *n* [F, fr. It *crinolino*, fr. *crino* horsehair (fr. L *crinis* hair) + *lino* flax, linen, fr. L *linum* — more at CREST] (1830) 1: an open-weave fabric of horsehair or cotton that is usu. stiffened and used *esp*. for interlinings and millinery 2: a full stiff skirt or underskirt made of crinoline; *also* : HOOPSKIRT — **crinoline** or **crin-o-lined** \-lənd/ *adj*



crinoid

**cri-o-llo** \krɪ-ˈɔɪ-(l)jə, -ˈɔ-(l)jə/ *n*, *pl* -llos [Sp — more at CREOLA] (1604) 1 a : a person of pure Spanish descent born in Spanish America b : a person born and usu. raised in a Spanish-American colony 2 : a domestic animal of a breed or strain (as of cattle) developed in Latin America; *esp*, often *cap* : any of a breed of hardy muscular ponies orig. developed in Argentina — **criollo** *adj*  
**crip** \ˈkrɪps/ *interj* [euphemism for *Christ*] (1910) — used as a mild oath  
**crip-ple** \ˈkrɪ-pəl/ *n* [ME *cripel*, fr. OE *cripel*; akin to OE *crippian* to creep — more at CREEP] (bef. 12c) 1 a *sometimes offensive* : a lame or partly disabled person or animal b : one that is disabled or deficient in a specified manner (a social ~) 2 : something flawed or imperfect  
**cripple** *adj* (13c): being lame, flawed, or imperfect  
**cripple** *v* **crip-pled**; **crip-pling** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ/ (14c) 1 : to deprive (the use of a limb and *esp*. a leg (the accident left him *crippled*)) 2 : to deprive of capability for service or of strength, efficiency, or wholeness (an economy *crippled* by inflation) *syn* see MAIM, WEAKEN — **crip-pled** \-p(ə)-lɪd/ *adj* — **crip-pling-ly** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ-lē/ *adv*  
**cri-sis** \ˈkrɪ-sɪs/ *n*, *pl* **cri-ses** \ˈkrɪ-sɛz/ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *krisis*, decision, fr. *krinein* to decide — more at CERTAIN] (15c) 1 a : the turning point for better or worse in an acute disease or fever b : a paroxysmal attack of pain, distress, or disordered function c : an emotionally significant event or radical change of status in a person's life (a midlife ~) 2 : the decisive moment (as in a literary plot) 3 : an unstable or crucial time or state of affairs in which a decisive change is impending; *esp* : one with the distinct possibility of a highly undesirable outcome (a financial ~) b : a situation that has reached a critical phase (the environmental ~) *syn* see JUNCTURE  
**crisp** \ˈkrɪsp/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *crispus*; akin to W *crych* curly] (bef. 12c) 1 : CURLY, WAVY; *also* : having close stiff or wiry curls or waves 2 a : easily crumbled : BRITTLE (a ~ cracker) b : desirably firm and crunchy (~ lettuce) 3 a : notably sharp, clean-cut, and clear (a ~ illustration); *also* : concise and to the point (a ~ reply) b : desirably neat (~ new clothes) c : BRISK, LIVELY (a ~ tale of intrigue) (~ musical tempo) d : briskly cold (~ winter weather) e : FRESH, INVIGORATING (~ autumn air) (~ white wine) e : deftly and powerfully executed (a ~ tennis serve) *syn* see FRAGRANT — **crisp-ly** *adv* — **crisp-ness** *n*  
**crisp** *v* (14c) 1 : CURL, CRIMP 2 : to cause to ripple : WRINKLE 3 : to make or keep crisp ~ *vi* 1 : CURL 2 : RIPPLE 3 : to become crisp  
**crisp** *n* (14c) 1 a : something crisp or brittle (burned to a ~) b : chiefly Brit : POTATO CHIP — usu. used in pl. 2 : a baked dessert of fruit with crumb topping (apple ~)  
**crisp-bread** \ˈkrɪsp-brɛd/ *n* (ca. 1927): a plain dry unsweetened cracker made from crushed grain (as wheat or rye)  
**crisp-en** \ˈkrɪs-pən/ *v* (1931) : to make crisp ~ *vi* : to become crisp  
**crisp-er** \ˈkrɪs-pər/ *n* (1835) : one that crisps; *specif* : a closed container in a refrigerator intended to prevent loss of moisture from fresh produce  
**crisp-head** \ˈkrɪsp-hed/ *n* (1966): ICEBERG LETTUCE  
**crispy** \ˈkrɪs-pi/ *adj* **crisp-i-er**; -est (14c) 1 : CRISP 1 (~ hair) 2 : appealingly crunchy : CRISP (~ fried chicken) — **crispy-ness** *n*  
**criss-cross** \ˈkrɪs-kros/ *v* [obs. *christcross*, *crisscross* mark of a cross] (1818) 1 : to mark with intersecting lines 2 : to pass back and forth through or over ~ *vi* 1 : to go or pass back and forth  
**criss-cross** *adj* (1840): marked or characterized by crisscrossing — **crisscross** *adv*  
**crisscross** *n* (1833) 1 : a crisscross pattern : NETWORK 2 : the state of being at cross-purposes; *also* : a confused state  
**cris-ta** \ˈkrɪs-tə/ *n*, *pl* **cris-tae** \-tē, -tɪ/ [NL, fr. L, crest — more at CREST] (1959): any of the inwardly projecting folds of the inner membrane of a mitochondrion  
**crit** *abbr* critical; criticism; criticized  
**cri-te-ri-on** \krɪ-ˈtɪr-ē-ən/ *n*, *pl* -ria \-rɪ-ə/ *also* -ri-ōn [Gk *kritērion*, fr. *krinein* to judge, decide — more at CERTAIN] (1622) 1 : a standard on which a judgment or decision may be based 2 : a characterizing mark or trait *syn* see STANDARD  
**usage** The plural *criteria* has been used as a singular for over half a century (let me now return to the third *criteria* — R. M. Nixon) (that really is the *criteria* — Bert Lance). Many of our examples, like the two foregoing, are taken from speech. But singular *criteria* is not uncommon in edited prose, and its use both in speech and writing seems to be increasing. Only time will tell whether it will reach the unquestioned acceptability of *agenda*.  
**cri-te-ri-um** \krɪ-ˈtɪr-ē-əm, krɛ-ˈtɪr-ē-əm/ *n* [F *critérium* competition, lit., criterion, fr. LL *critierium*, fr. Gk *kritērion*] (1970): a bicycle race of a specified number of laps on a closed course over public roads closed to normal traffic  
**crit-ic** \ˈkrɪ-tɪk/ *n* [L *criticus*, fr. Gk *kritikos*, fr. *kritikos* able to discern or judge, fr. *krinein*] (1588) 1 a : one who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter *esp*. involving a judgment of its value, truth, righteousness, beauty, or technique b : one who engages often professionally in the analysis, evaluation, or appreciation of works of art or artistic performances 2 : one given to harsh or captious judgment (a ~) — **critic** *n* [Gk *kritikē* art of the critic, fr. fem. of *kritikos*] (1651) 1 : a critic 2 : CRITICISM 2 *archaic* : CRITIQUE  
**crit-i-cal** \ˈkrɪ-tɪ-kəl/ *adj* (1547) 1 a : of, relating to, or being a turning point or specially important juncture (a ~ phase): as (1) : relating to or being the stage of a disease at which an abrupt change for better or worse may be expected; *also* : being or relating to an illness or condition involving danger of death (~ care) (a patient listed in ~ condition) (2) : relating to or being a state in which or a measurement point at which some quality, property, or phenomenon suffers a definite change (~ temperature) b : CRUCIAL, DECISIVE (a ~ test) c : INDISPENSABLE, VITAL (a ~ waterfowl habitat) (a component ~ to the operation of a machine) d : being in or approaching a state of crisis (a ~ shortage) (a ~ situation) 2 a : inclined to criticize severely and unfavorably b : consisting of or involving criticism (~ writing) *also* : of or relating to the judgment of critics (the play was a ~ success) c : exercising or involving careful judgment or judicious evaluation (~ thinking) d : including variant readings and scholarly emendations (a ~ edition) 3 a : of sufficient size to sustain a

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and laws of electricity 3 : keen contagious excitement (could feel  
 the ~ in the room)  
 electric organ n (1773) : a specialized tract of tissue (as in the electric  
 cell) in which electricity is generated  
 electric ray n (1774) : any of various round-bodied short-tailed rays  
 (family Torpedinidae) of warm seas with a pair of electric organs  
 electricifi-ca-tion \i-lek-trō-fā-'k(ə)-shən, ē-'n (1748) 1 : an act or  
 process of electrifying 2 : the state of being electrified  
 electrify \i-lek-trā-'fī, ē-'vī vt -fied; -fy-ing (1745) 1 a : to charge  
 with electricity b (1) : to equip for use of electric power (2) : to sup-  
 ply with electric power (3) : to amplify (music) electronically 2 : to  
 excite intensely or suddenly (the news electrified the nation)  
 electro-acous-tics \i-lek-trō-ə-'kūs-tiks\ n pl but sing in constr (1927)  
 electro-acoustics that deals with the transformation of acoustic energy into  
 electric energy or vice versa — electro-acous-tic \-tik\ adj  
 electro-anal-y-sis \-ə-'nā-lə-səs\ n (1903) : chemical analysis by elec-  
 trolytic methods — electro-an-a-lyt-i-cal \-'līt-i-kəl\ adj  
 electro-car-dio-gram \-'kār-dē-ə-'gram\ n (ca. 1904) : the tracing  
 made by an electrocardiograph; also : the procedure for producing an  
 electrocardiogram  
 electro-car-dio-graph \-'grāf\ n (1913) : an instrument for recording  
 the changes of electrical potential occurring during the heartbeat used  
 in diagnosing abnormalities of heart action — electro-car-dio-  
 graph-ic \-'kār-dē-ə-'grā-fik\ adj — electro-car-dio-graph-i-cal-ly  
 \-'kār-dē-ə-'grā-fē\ adv — electro-car-di-og-ra-phy \-'dē-'ā-grā-fē\ n  
 electro-cau-tery \-'kō-tā-rē\ n (ca. 1884) : cauterization of tissue by  
 means of an instrument heated by an electric current  
 electro-chem-is-try \-'ke-mə-strē\ n (1814) : a science that deals with  
 the relation of electricity to chemical changes and with the intercon-  
 version of chemical and electrical energy — electro-chem-i-cal  
 \-'mī-kəl\ adj — electro-chem-i-cal-ly \-'k(ə)-lē\ adv — electro-  
 chem-ist \-'ke-mist\ n  
 electro-con-vul-sive \i-lek-trō-kən-'vəl-siv\ adj (1947) : of, relating  
 to, or involving convulsive response to electroshock (~ shocks)  
 electroconvulsive therapy n (1948) : ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY  
 electro-cor-ti-co-gram \i-lek-trō-'kōr-ti-kə-'gram\ n (1939) : an elec-  
 troencephalogram made with the electrodes in direct contact with the  
 brain  
 electro-cu-te \i-lek-trā-'kyūt\ vt -cut-ed; -cut-ing [electr- + -cute (as  
 in execute)] (1889) 1 : to execute (a criminal) by electricity 2 : to kill  
 by electric shock — electro-cu-tion \i-lek-trā-'kyū-shən\ n  
 electro-de \i-lek-'trōd\ n (1834) 1 : a conductor used to establish  
 electrical contact with a nonmetallic part of a circuit 2 : an element  
 in a semiconductor device (as a transistor) that emits or collects elec-  
 trons or holes or controls their movements  
 electro-de-pos-it \i-lek-trō-dī-'pā-zət\ n (1864) : a deposit formed in  
 or at an electrode by electrolysis  
 electro-de-posit (1882) : to deposit (as a metal or rubber) by electroly-  
 sis — electro-de-po-si-tion \-'dē-pā-'zī-shən, -'dē-pā-'n  
 electro-der-mal \i-lek-trō-'dār-məl\ adj (1940) : of or relating to elec-  
 trical activity in or electrical properties of the skin  
 electro-des-ic-ca-tion \i-lek-trō-'de-sī-'kā-shən\ n (1919) : the drying  
 up of tissue by a high-frequency electric current applied with a needle-  
 shaped electrode — called also fulguration  
 electro-di-al-y-sis \i-lek-trō-dī-'ā-lə-səs\ n (1921) : dialysis accelerat-  
 ed by an electromotive force applied to electrodes adjacent to the  
 membranes — electro-di-a-lyt-ic \-'dī-ə-'līt-ik\ adj  
 electro-dy-nam-ics \-'dī-'nā-miks\ n pl but sing in constr (1827) : a  
 branch of physics that deals with the effects arising from the interac-  
 tions of electric currents with magnets, with other currents, or with  
 themselves — electro-dy-nam-ic \-'mī-k\ adj  
 electro-en-ceph-a-lo-gram \-'in-'se-f(ə)-lō-'grām\ n [ISV] (1934) : the  
 tracing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph  
 electro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph \-'grāf\ n [ISV] (1936) : an apparatus for  
 detecting and recording brain waves — electro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-  
 phy \-'grā-fē\ n — electro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph-ic \-'grā-fē\ adj — elec-  
 tro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy \-'grā-fē\ n — electro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy \-'grā-fē\ n  
 electro-fish-ing \i-lek-trō-'fī-shing\ n (1950) : fishing that employs a  
 direct electric current to attract and usu. temporarily immobilize fish  
 for easy capture  
 electro-form \i-lek-trō-'fōrm\ vt (1931) : to form (shaped articles) by  
 electrodeposition on a mold — electroform n  
 electro-gen-ic \i-lek-trā-'jē-nik\ adj (ca. 1890) : of or relating to the  
 production of electrical activity in living tissue (an ~ pump) — elec-  
 tro-gen-e-sis \-'jē-nə-sis\ n  
 electro-gram \i-lek-trā-'grām\ n (ca. 1935) : a tracing of the electrical  
 potentials of a tissue (as the brain or heart) made by means of elec-  
 trodes placed directly in the tissue instead of on the surface of the body  
 electro-hy-drau-lic \i-lek-trō-'hī-'drō-lik, -'drā\ adj (1922) 1 : of  
 relating to a combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms 2 : in-  
 volving or produced by the action of very brief but powerful pulse dis-  
 charges of electricity under a liquid resulting in the generation of  
 shock waves and highly reactive chemical species (an ~ effect)  
 electro-jet \i-lek-trā-'jet\ n (1955) : a concentration of atmospheric  
 electric current found in the regions of strong auroral displays and  
 along the magnetic equator  
 electro-ki-net-ic \i-lek-trō-'kē-'ne-tik, -'kī\ adj (1873) : of or relating  
 to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a dif-  
 ference of electric potential  
 electro-ki-net-ics \-'tik-s\ n pl but sing in constr (ca. 1925) : a branch of  
 physics dealing with the motion of electric currents or charged parti-  
 cles  
 electro-less \i-lek-'trō-ləs, -trō\ adj (1947) : being or involving depo-  
 sition of metal by chemical means instead of by electrodeposition  
 electro-log-ist \i-lek-'trā-lō-'jīst\ n [blend of electrolysis and -logist (fr.  
 -logos)] (ca. 1902) : a person who removes hair, warts, moles, and  
 skinmarks by means of an electric current applied to the body with a  
 needle-shaped electrode — electro-log-ist \-'lō-jē\ n  
 electro-lu-mi-nes-cent \i-lek-trō-'lū-mə-'ne-sənt\ adj (ca. 1909) : of  
 relating to luminescence resulting from a high-frequency discharge  
 through a gas or from application of a current to a layer of phosphor  
 electro-lu-mi-nes-cence \-'sənt(t)s\ n

elec-trol-y-sis \i-lek-'trā-lə-səs\ n (1834) 1 a : the producing of  
 chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electro-  
 lyte b : subjection to this action 2 : the destruction of hair roots  
 with an electric current  
 elec-tro-lyte \i-lek-'trā-'līt\ n (1834) 1 : a nonmetallic electric conduc-  
 tor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2 a : a sub-  
 stance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes  
 an ionic conductor b : any of the ions (as of sodium or calcium) that  
 in biological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the  
 flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells)  
 elec-tro-lyt-ic \i-lek-'trā-'līt-ik\ adj (1842) : of or relating to electrolysis  
 or an electrolyte (an ~ cell); also : produced by or used in electrolysis  
 (~ copper) — elec-tro-lyt-i-cal-ly \-'līt-ik(ə)-lē\ adv  
 elec-tro-lyze \i-lek-'trā-'līz\ vt -lyzed; -lyz-ing (1834) : to subject to  
 electrolysis  
 elec-tro-mag-net \i-lek-trō-'mag-nət\ n (1831) : a core of magnetic  
 material (as iron) surrounded by a coil of wire through which an elec-  
 tric current is passed to magnetize the core  
 elec-tro-mag-net-ic \-'mag-'ne-tik\ adj (1821) : of, relating to, or pro-  
 duced by electromagnetism — elec-tro-mag-net-i-cal-ly \-'līt-ik(ə)-lē\ adv  
 electromagnetic pulse n (1963) : high-intensity electromagnetic radi-  
 ation generated by a nuclear blast high above the earth's surface and  
 held to disrupt electronic and electrical systems  
 electromagnetic radiation n (1902) : energy in the form of electro-  
 magnetic waves; also : a series of electromagnetic waves  
 electromagnetic spectrum n (ca. 1934) : the entire range of wave-  
 lengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from  
 gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light  
 electromagnetic unit n (1855) : any of a system of electrical units  
 based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents  
 electromagnetic wave n (1906) : one of the waves that are propagated  
 by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field in-  
 tensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet,  
 X rays, and gamma rays  
 elec-tro-mag-ne-tism \i-lek-trō-'mag-nə-'tī-zəm\ n (1828) 1 : mag-  
 netism developed by a current of electricity 2 a : a fundamental phys-  
 ical force that is responsible for interactions between charged particles  
 which occur because of their charge and for the emission and absorp-  
 tion of photons, that is about 100 times weaker than the strong force,  
 and that extends over infinite distances but is dominant over atomic  
 and molecular distances — called also electromagnetic force; compare  
 GRAVITY 3a(2), STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE b : a branch of physical  
 science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and  
 magnetism  
 elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal \-'mə-'ka-ni-kəl\ adj (1888) : of, relating to, or  
 being a mechanical process or device actuated or controlled electrical-  
 ly; esp : being a transducer for converting electrical energy to mechan-  
 ical energy — elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal-ly \-'k(ə)-lē\ adv  
 elec-tro-met-al-lur-gy \-'me-tā-'lōr-jē, esp Brit -mō-'tā-lōr-\ n (1840) : a  
 branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current  
 either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat  
 elec-trom-e-ter \i-lek-'trā-mə-tər\ n (1749) : any of various instru-  
 ments for detecting or measuring potential differences or ionizing radi-  
 ations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between  
 charged bodies  
 elec-tro-mot-ive force \i-lek-trō-'mō-tiv-, -trō-\ n (1827) : something  
 that moves or tends to move electricity : the potential difference de-  
 rived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing  
 through the source (as a cell or generator)  
 elec-tro-my-o-gram \i-lek-trō-'mī-ə-'grām\ n (1917) : a tracing made  
 by an electromyograph  
 elec-tro-my-o-graph \-'grāf\ n [electr- + myo- + -graph] (1948) : an in-  
 strument that converts the electrical activity associated with function-  
 ing skeletal muscle into a visual record or into sound and is used to di-  
 agnose neuromuscular disorders and in biofeedback training — elec-  
 tro-my-o-graph-ic \-'mī-ə-'grā-fik\ adj — elec-tro-my-o-graph-i-cal-ly  
 \-'fī-k(ə)-lē\ adv — elec-tro-my-og-ra-phy \-'mī-ə-'grā-fē\ n  
 elec-tron \i-lek-'trān\ n [electr- + -on] (1891) : an elementary particle  
 consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602 x  
 10<sup>-19</sup> coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109 x 10<sup>-31</sup>  
 kilogram or about 1/1836 that of a proton  
 electron cloud n (1926) : the system of electrons surrounding the nu-  
 cleus of an atom  
 elec-tro-neg-a-tive \i-lek-trō-'ne-gə-tiv\ adj (1813) : having a tenden-  
 cy to attract electrons — elec-tro-neg-a-tiv-i-ty \-'ne-gə-ti-vo-tē\ n  
 electron gas n (ca. 1929) : a population of free electrons in a vacuum  
 or in a metallic conductor  
 electron gun n (1924) : an electron-emitting cathode and its surround-  
 ing assembly (as electromagnets in a cathode-ray tube) for directing,  
 controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons  
 elec-tro-nic \i-lek-'trā-nik\ adj (1902) 1 : of or relating to electrons  
 2 a : of, relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the  
 methods or principles of electronics (~ fuel injection) b : imple-  
 mented on or by means of a computer : involving a computer (~  
 banking) 3 a : generating musical tones by electronic means (an ~  
 organ) b : of, relating to, or being music that consists of sounds elec-  
 tronically generated or modified 4 : of, relating to, or being a medium  
 (as television) by which information is transmitted electronically (~  
 journalism) — elec-tro-ni-cal-ly \-'nī-k(ə)-lē\ adv  
 elec-tron-i-ca \i-lek-'trā-ni-kə\ n [prob. fr. New Electronics, recording  
 label of the Brit. firm Beechwood Music Ltd.] (1994) : dance music fea-  
 turing extensive use of synthesizers, electronic percussion, and samples  
 of recorded music or sound  
 electronic countermeasure n (1962) : the disruption of the operation  
 of an enemy's equipment (as by jamming radio or radar signals)  
 electronic mail n (1975) : E-MAIL

\ə\ abut \ʰ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar  
 \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job  
 \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ foot \ū\ foot  
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ʰ, œ, ɛ, ʷ\ see Guide to Pronunciation



the- vt (13c) 1 a r, cloth, or adorn almost horizontal to reduce air resistance blades) so that of flight; also: to engine) in such of a rotorcraft) peo of to a featheredge in by a tongue and usu. with precision w or form feathers r something feath- lk or a printed im- ler blade — feath- ally by unethically  
sanctioning, or re-  
kers be hired than bed rule 2: to do rule ~ vt 1: to dustry) by govern-  
2: a bed having a  
ng of an employer re employees than  
brained person —  
ry thin sharp edge; eredge vt  
erson: FEATHER-  
overing of feathers log) — see DOG II-  
y light  
of free-swimming  
dery stitch consti- ernately to the left  
ry light in weight; um limit of 12k steurs — compare HT 2 — feather-  
ing, suggesting, or  
1: in a graceful RLY 3: with skill  
act of making, fr. 1 a: the structure, sical beauty 2 a b: a part of the teristic 3: any of istic of a grammat- : that is distinctive picture b: a fea- r magazine c particularly attrac- less -less adj -riq- vt (ca. 1755) c or portray in the to the exhibit ~ re (a menu featur-  
res of a particular it) 2: displayed,  
t film; esp: a short movie  
\*febrifuga, fr. LL uge] (1686): ANTI-  
ebris fever] (1651)  
r-ar-ys [ME Feb- st of purification] dar  
ns two identical of ss of one of them. often pronounced f these variants ar from many speak- ciation of the vow-  
ting feces  
egs] (14c): bodily  
fr. ME (Sc) fek, al- 2: WORTHLESS.  
ess n  
LMOST, NEARLY  
faec-, faex] (15c) t)s\ n

fe-cund [ve-kənd, 'fē-ə] adj [ME, fr. AF, fr. L secundus — more at FEMININE] (15c) 1: fruitful in offspring or vegetation: PROLIFIC 2: intellectually productive or inventive to a marked degree (a ~ imagination) syn see FERTILE — fe-cun-di-ty \fē-'kən-də-tē, fē-'n- fe-cun-date [ve-kən-'dāt, 'fē-ə] vt -dat-ed; -dat-ing [L secundatus, pp. of secundare, fr. secundus] (ca. 1631) 1: to make fecund 2: IMPREG- fe-cun-da-tion \fē-kən-'dā-shən, 'fē-ə] n  
NATE — fe-cun-da-tion  
fed abbr federal; federation  
fed abbr federal [short for federal] (1916) 1 often not cap: a federal agent, officer, or official — usu. used in pl. 2 a: FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD b: FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
fe-da-yeen \fē-'dā-'yē, -'dā-ə] n, pl fe-da-yeen \-'yēn [Ar fidāy, lit., one who sacrifices himself] (1955): a member of an Arab commando group operating esp. against Israel — usu. used in pl.  
fed-er-al [fē-d(ə)-rəl] adj [L foeder-, foedus compact; league; akin to L fidere to trust — more at BIDE] (1660) 1 archaic: of or relating to a compact or treaty 2 a: formed by a compact between political units that surrender their individual sovereignty to a central authority but retain limited residuary powers of government b: of or constituting a form of government in which power is distributed between a central authority and a number of constituent territorial units c: of or relating to the central government of a federation as distinguished from the governments of the constituent units 3 cap: advocating or friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers; the principle of the American Federalists 4 often cap: of, relat- ing to, or loyal to the federal government or the Union armies of the U.S. in the American Civil War 5 cap: being or belonging to a style of architecture and decoration current in the U.S. following the American Revolution — fed-er-al-ly \-d(ə)-rə-lē] adv  
Federal n (1861) 1: a supporter of the U.S. government in the Civil War; esp: a soldier in the federal armies 2: FED 1 — usu. used in pl. federal case n (1955): BIG DEAL (don't make a federal case out of it) federal court n (1789): a court established by a federal government; esp: one established under the constitution and laws of the U.S. federal district n (ca. 1934): a district set apart as the seat of the cen- tral government of a federation federal district court n (1948): a district trial court of law and equity that hears cases under federal jurisdiction fed-er-al-ose \fē-d(ə)-rə-'lēz, -'lēz; 'fē-d(ə)-rə-ə] n (1944): BUREAU- CRATESE  
federal funds n pl (1950): reserve funds lent overnight by one Federal Reserve bank to another  
fed-er-al-ism [fē-d(ə)-rə-'lī-zəm] n (1787) 1 a often cap: the distribu- tion of power in an organization (as a government) between a central authority and the constituent units — compare CENTRALISM b: sup- port or advocacy of this principle 2 cap: Federalist principles fed-er-al-ist \-līst] n (1787) 1: an advocate of federalism: as a often cap: an advocate of a federal union between the American colonies af- ter the Revolution and of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution b of- ten cap: WORLD FEDERALIST 2 cap: a member of a major political party in the early years of the U.S. favoring a strong centralized nation- al government — federalist adj, often cap  
fed-er-al-i-za-tion \fē-d(ə)-rə-'lī-zā-shən] n (ca. 1860) 1: the act of federalizing 2: the state of being federalized fed-er-al-ize [fē-d(ə)-rə-'līz] vt -ized; -iz-ing (1801) 1: to unite in or under a federal system 2: to bring under the jurisdiction of a federal government  
Federal Reserve bank n (1914): one of 12 reserve banks set up under the Federal Reserve Act to hold reserves and discount commercial pa- per for affiliated banks in their respective districts  
Federal Reserve Board n (1920): a 7-member board of governors overseeing the Federal Reserve System  
Federal Reserve System n (1919): the central banking system of the U.S. consisting of 12 districts with a Federal Reserve bank in the princi- pal commercial city of each district  
fed-er-ate [fē-d(ə)-rət] adj [L foederatus, fr. foeder-, foedus] (1710) 1: united in an alliance or federation: FEDERATED  
fed-er-ate [fē-d(ə)-rət] vt -at-ed; -at-ing (1580): to join in a federation federated church n (1898): a local church uniting two or more con- gregations that maintain different denominational ties — compare UNION CHURCH  
fed-er-a-tion [fē-d(ə)-rā-shən] n (1787) 1: an encompassing political or societal entity formed by uniting smaller or more localized entities: as a: a federal government b: a union of organizations 2: the act of creating or becoming a federation; esp: the forming of a federal union  
fed-er-a-tive [fē-d(ə)-rā-tiv, 'fē-d(ə)-rə-ə] adj (1690): of, relating to, or formed by federation (a ~ republic) — fed-er-a-tive-ly adv  
fedn abbr federation  
fe-do-ra [fē-'dō-rə] n [Fédora (1882), drama by V. Sardou] (1891): a low soft felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise  
fed up adj (1900): tired, sated, or disgusted beyond endurance  
fee [fē] n [ME, fr. AF fē, fief, of Gmc origin; akin to OE feoh cattle, property, OHG fihu cattle; akin to L pecus cattle, pecunia money] (14c) 1 a (1): an estate in land held in feudal law from a lord on condition of homage and service (2): a piece of land so held b: an inherited or heritable estate in land 2 a: a fixed charge b: a sum paid or charged for a service — in fee: in absolute and legal possession  
fee w feed; fee-ing (15c) 1 chiefly Scot: HIRE 2: \*TIP 2  
feeble [fē-bəl] adj fee-ble \-b(ə)-lə; fee-blest \-b(ə)-ləst] [ME feble, fr. AF, fr. L febilis lamentable, wretched, fr. flere to weep — more at BLEAT] (12c) 1 a: markedly lacking in strength b: indicat- ing weakness 2 a: deficient in qualities or resources that indicate vig- or, authority, force, or efficiency b: INADEQUATE, INFERIOR syn see WEAK — fee-ble-ness \-bəl-nəs] n — fee-bly \-blē] adv  
fee-ble-mind-ed [fē-bəl-'mīn-dəd] adj (1534) 1 obs: IRRESOLUTE, VACILLATING 2: mentally deficient 3: FOOLISH, STUPID — fee-ble- mind-ed-ly adv — fee-ble-mind-ed-ness n  
fee-ble-ly [fē-b(ə)-lē] adj (1674): somewhat feeble  
feed [fēd] vt [fēd; feed-ing] [ME feden, fr. OE fēdan; akin to OE fōda food — more at FOOD] vt (bef. 12c) 1 a: to give food to b: to give as food 2 a: to furnish something essential to the development, sustenance, maintenance, or operation of (reading ~s the mind) b: to supply (material to be operated on) to a machine 3: to produce

or provide food for 4 a: SATISFY, GRATIFY b: SUPPORT, ENCOUR- AGE 5 a (1): to supply for use or consumption (2): CHANNEL, ROUTE b (1): to supply (a signal) to an electronic circuit (2): to send (as by wire or satellite) to a transmitting station for broadcast 6: to supply (a fellow actor) with cues and situations that make a role more effective 7: to pass a ball or puck to (a teammate) esp. for a shot at the goal ~ vt 1 a: to consume food: EAT b: PREY — used with on, upon, or off 2: to become nourished or satisfied or sustained as if by food 3 a: to become channeled or directed b: to move into a machine or opening in order to be used or processed  
feed n (1576) 1 a: an act of eating b: MEAL; esp: a large meal 2 a: food for livestock; specif: a mixture or preparation for feeding live- stock b: the amount given at each feeding 3 a: material supplied (as to a furnace or machine) b: a mechanism by which the action of feeding is effected c: the motion or process of carrying forward the material to be operated upon (as in a machine) d: the act or process of feeding a signal (as an audio or video transmission); also: the signal being fed 4: the action of passing a ball or puck to a team member who is in position to score  
feed-back [fēd-'bak] n (1919) 1: the return to the input of a part of the output of a machine, system, or process (as for producing changes in an electronic circuit that improve performance or in an automatic control device that provide self-corrective action) 2 a: the partial re- version of the effects of a process to its source or to a preceding stage b: the transmission of evaluative or corrective information about an action, event, or process to the original or controlling source; also: the information so transmitted 3: a rumbling, whining, or whistling sound resulting from an amplified or broadcast signal (as music or speech) that has been returned as input and retransmitted  
feedback inhibition n (1960): inhibition of an enzyme controlling an early stage of a series of biochemical reactions by the end product when it reaches a critical concentration  
feed dog n (1858): a notched piece of metal on a sewing machine that feeds material into position under the needle  
feed-er [fē-dər] n, often attrib (14c) 1: one that feeds: as a: one that fattens livestock for slaughter b: a device or apparatus for supplying food 2: one that eats or takes nourishment; esp: an animal being fat- tened or one suitable for fattening 3 a: one that supplies, replenishes, or connects b: TRIBUTARY 2 c: a heavy wire conductor supplying electricity at some point of an electric distribution system (as from a substation) d: BRANCH; esp: a branch transportation line e: a road that provides access to a major artery  
feeding frenzy n (1973): a frenzy of eating; also: the excited pursuit of something by a group  
feed-lot [fēd-'lɔt] n (1889): a plot of land on which livestock are fat- tened for market  
feed-stock \-'stāk] n (1932): raw material supplied to a machine or processing plant  
feed-stuff \-'stʌf] n (1856): FEED 2a; also: any of the constituent nutri- ents of an animal ration  
fee-for-service n, often attrib (1945): separate payment to a health- care provider for each medical service rendered to a patient (a ~ health plan)  
feel [fēl] vt felt [felt]; feeling [ME felen, fr. OE fēlan; akin to OHG fūlen to feel, L palpāre to caress] vt (bef. 12c) 1 a: to handle or touch in order to examine, test, or explore some quality b: to per- ceive by a physical sensation coming from discrete end organs (as of the skin or muscles) 2 a: to undergo passive experience of b: to have one's sensibilities markedly affected by 3: to ascertain by cau- tious trial — usu. used with out 4 a: to be aware of by instinct or in- ference b: BELIEVE, THINK (say what you really ~) ~ vt 1 a: to receive or be able to receive a tactile sensation b: to search for some- thing by using the sense of touch 2 a: to be conscious of an inward impression, state of mind, or physical condition b: to have a marked sentiment or opinion (~s strongly about it) 3: SEEM (It ~s like spring today) 4: to have sympathy or pity (I ~ for you) — feel like 2: to have an inclination for (feel like a walk?)  
feel n (13c) 1: SENSATION, FEELING 2: the sense of touch 3 a: the quality of a thing as imparted through or as if through touch b: typi- cal or peculiar quality or atmosphere; also: an awareness of such a quality or atmosphere 4: intuitive knowledge or ability  
feel-er [fē-lər] n (1526): one that feels: as a: a tactile process (as a tentacle) of an animal b: something (as a proposal) ventured to as- certain the views of others  
feeler gauge n (1925): a thin metal strip or wire of known thickness used as a gauge  
feel-good [fēl-'gʊd] adj (1977) 1: relating to or promoting an often specious sense of satisfaction or well-being (a ~ reform program that makes no changes) 2: cheerfully sentimental: LIGHTHEARTED (a ~ movie)  
feel-ing [fē-līŋ] n (12c) 1 a (1): the one of the basic physical senses of which the skin contains the chief end organs and of which the sensa- tions of touch and temperature are characteristic: TOUCH (2): a sen- sation experienced through this sense b: generalized bodily con- sciousness or sensation c: appreciative or responsive awareness or recognition 2 a: an emotional state or reaction (a kindly ~ toward the boy) b pl: susceptibility to impression: SENSITIVITY (the remark hurt her ~s) 3 a: the undifferentiated background of one's aware- ness considered apart from any identifiable sensation, perception, or thought b: the overall quality of one's awareness c: conscious rec- ognition: SENSE 4 a: often unreasoned opinion or belief: SENTI- MENT b: PRESENTIMENT 5: capacity to respond emotionally esp. with the higher emotions 6: the character ascribed to something: AT- MOSPHERE 7 a: the quality of a work of art that conveys the emotion of the artist b: sympathetic aesthetic response 8: FEEL 4  
syn FEELING, EMOTION, AFFECTION, SENTIMENT, PASSION mean a subjective response to a person, thing, or situation, FEELING denotes

\ə] about \ə] kitten, F table \ər] further \ə] ash \ə] ace \ə] mop, mar \aʊ] out \ch] chin \el] bet \e] easy \ə] go \i] hit \i] ice \j] job \ŋ] sing \ɔ] go \ɔ] law \oɪ] boy \θ] thin \tʃ] the \ʊ] loot \ʊ] foot \y] yet \zʰ] vision, beige \k, ɱ, ŋ, ŋ, ŋ] see Guide to Pronunciation

im-per-me-able (im-'pær-mē-ə-bəl) adj [LL *impermeabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *LL permeabilis* permeable] (1697) : not permitting passage (as of a fluid) through its substance; broadly : IMPERVIOUS — im-per-me-abil-ity \-'pær-mē-ə-'bi-lə-tē\ n  
im-per-mis-si-ble (im-'pær-'mi-sə-bəl) adj (1858) : not permissible — im-per-mis-si-bil-i-ty \-'mi-sə-'bi-lə-tē\ n — im-per-mis-si-bly \-'mi-sə-'bi-lē\ adv  
im-per-son-al (im-'pær-sən-əl, 'pær-sən-əl) adj [ME, fr. LL *impersonalis*, fr. L *in-* + *LL personalis* personal] (15c) 1 a : denoting the verbal action of an unspecified agent and hence used with no expressed subject (as *methinks*) or with a merely formal subject (as *rained in it rained*) b of a pronoun : INDEFINITE 2 a : having no personal reference or connection (~ criticism) b : not engaging the human personality or emotions (the machine as compared with the hand tool is an ~ agency — John Dewey) c : not existing as a person : not having human qualities or characteristics — im-per-son-al-i-ty \-'pær-sən-ə-'nə-lə-tē\ n — im-per-son-al-ly \-'pær-sən-ə-'lə\ adv  
im-per-son-al-ize (im-'pær-sən-ə-'līz, 'pær-sən-ə-'līz) vt (ca. 1899) : to make impersonal (technology that ~s the learning process) — im-per-son-al-i-za-tion \-'pær-sən-ə-'lā-'zā-shən, 'pær-sən-ə-'lā-'zā-shən\ n  
im-per-son-ate (im-'pær-sə-'nāt) vt -at-ed; -at-ing (1715) : to assume or act the character of : PERSONATE — im-per-son-a-tion \-'pær-sə-'nā-shən\ n — im-per-son-a-tor \-'pær-sə-'nā-tər\ n  
im-per-ti-nence (im-'pær-tə-'nəns, 'pær-tə-'nəns) n (1603) 1 : the quality or state of being impertinent; as a : IRRELEVANCE, INAPPROPRIATENESS b : INCIVILITY, INSOLENCE 2 : an instance of impertinence  
im-per-ti-nen-cy \-ən(t)-sē, -nən(t)-\ n, pl -cies (1589) : IMPERTINENCE  
im-per-ti-nent (im-'pær-tə-'nənt, 'pær-tə-'nənt) adj [ME, fr. AF, fr. LL *impertinent*, *impertinens*, fr. L *in-* + *pertinent*, *pertinens*, prp. of *pertinere* to pertain] (14c) 1 : not pertinent : IRRELEVANT 2 a : not restrained within due or proper bounds esp. of propriety or good taste (~ curiosity) b : given to or characterized by insolent rudeness (an ~ answer) — im-per-ti-nent-ly adv  
syn IMPERTINENT, OFFICIOUS, MEDDLESOME, INTRUSIVE, OBTUSIVE mean given to thrusting oneself into the affairs of others. IMPERTINENT implies exceeding the bounds of propriety in showing interest or curiosity or in offering advice (resented their *impertinent* interference). OFFICIOUS implies the offering of services or attentions that are unwelcome or annoying (officious friends made the job harder). MEDDLESOME stresses an annoying and usu. prying interference in others' affairs (a *meddlesome* landlord). INTRUSIVE implies a tactless or otherwise objectionable thrusting into others' affairs (tried to be helpful without being *intrusive*). OBTUSIVE stresses improper or offensive conspicuousness of interfering actions (expressed an *obtrusive* concern for his safety).  
im-per-turb-able (im-'pær-'tər-bə-bəl) adj [ME, fr. LL *imperturbabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *perturbare* to perturb] (15c) : marked by extreme calm, impassivity, and steadiness : SERENE syn see COOL — im-per-turb-abil-i-ty \-'tər-bə-'bi-lə-tē\ n — im-per-turb-ably \-'tər-bə-'blē\ adv  
im-per-vi-ous (im-'pær-'vē-əs) adj [L *impervius*, fr. *in-* + *pervius* pervious] (1640) 1 a : not allowing entrance or passage : IMPENETRABLE (a coat ~ to rain) b : not capable of being damaged or harmed (a carpet ~ to rough treatment) 2 : not capable of being affected or disturbed (~ to criticism) — im-per-vi-ous-ly adv — im-per-vi-ous-ness n  
im-pe-ti-go (im-'pæ-'tē-gō, 'tē-gō) n [ME, fr. L, fr. *impetere* to attack — more at IMPETUS] (14c) : an acute contagious staphylococcal or streptococcal skin disease characterized by vesicles, pustules, and yellowish crusts  
im-pe-trate (im-'pæ-'trāt) vt -trat-ed; -trat-ing [L *impetratus*, pp. of *impetrare*, fr. *in-* + *patrare* to accomplish — more at PERPETRATE] (ca. 1534) 1 : to obtain by request or entreaty 2 : to ask for : ENTREAT — im-pe-trat-ion \-'pæ-'trā-shən\ n  
im-pet-u-ous-ty (im-'pæ-'tʃə-'wə-sə-tē, -chū-'tā) n, pl -ties (15c) 1 : the quality or state of being impetuous 2 : an impetuous action or impulse  
im-pet-u-ous (im-'pæ-'tʃə-'wə-sə-tē, -chū-'tā) adj [ME, fr. AF, fr. LL *impetuosus*, fr. L *impetus*] (14c) 1 : marked by impulsive vehemence or passion (an ~ temperament) 2 : marked by force and violence of movement or action (an ~ wind) syn see PRECIPITATE — im-pet-u-ous-ly adv — im-pet-u-ous-ness n  
im-pe-tus (im-'pæ-'tʃə-s) n [L, assault, impetus, fr. *impetere* to attack, fr. *in-* + *petere* to go to, seek — more at FEATHER] (1641) 1 a (1) : a driving force : IMPULSE (2) : INCENTIVE, STIMULUS b : stimulation or encouragement resulting in increased activity 2 : the property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its mass and its motion — used of bodies moving suddenly or violently to indicate the origin and intensity of the motion  
im-pli-e-ty (im-'pli-ə-tē) n, pl -ties (14c) 1 : the quality or state of being impious : IRREVERENCE 2 : an impious act  
im-pinge (im-'pinj) vt im-pinged; im-ping-ing [L *impingere*, fr. *in-* + *pingere* to fasten, drive in — more at PACT] (1605) 1 : to strike or dash esp. with a sharp collision (I heard the rain ~ upon the earth — James Joyce) 2 : to have an effect : make an impression (waiting for the germ of a new idea to ~ upon my mind — Phyllis Bentley) 3 : EN-CROACH, INFRINGE (~ on other people's rights) — im-pinge-ment \-'pinj-mənt\ n  
im-pi-ous (im-'pi-əs, 'pi-əs) adj [L *impius*, fr. *in-* + *pius* pious] (1542) : not pious : lacking in reverence or proper respect (as for God or one's parents) : IRREVERENT — im-pi-ous-ly adv  
im-pi-ish (im-'pi-ʃ) adj (1652) : of, relating to, or befitting an imp; esp : MISCHIEVOUS — im-pi-ish-ly adv — im-pi-ish-ness n  
im-pla-ca-ble (im-'plā-'kə-bəl, 'plā-'kə-bəl) adj [ME, fr. L *implacabilis*, fr. *in-* + *placabilis* placable] (15c) : not placable : not capable of being appeased, significantly changed, or mitigated (an ~ enemy) — im-pla-ca-bil-i-ty \-'plā-'kə-'bi-lə-tē, -'plā-'kə-\ n — im-pla-ca-bly \-'plā-'kə-'blē, -'plā-'kə-\ adv  
im-plant (im-'plānt) vt (15c) 1 a : to fix or set securely or deeply (a ruby ~ed in the idol's forehead) b : to set permanently in the consciousness or habit patterns : INCULCATE 2 : to insert in living tissue (as for growth, slow release, or formation of an organic union) (subcutaneously ~ed hormone pellets) ~ vi : to undergo implantation (the

failure of embryos to ~) — im-plant-able \-'plānt-ə-bəl\ adj — im-plant-er \-'plānt-ər\ n  
syn IMPLANT, INCULCATE, INSTILL, INSEMINATE, INFIX mean to introduce into the mind. IMPLANT implies teaching that makes for permanence of what is taught (*implanted* a love of reading in her students). INCULCATE implies persistent or repeated efforts to impress on the mind (tried to *inculcate* in him high moral standards). INSTILL stresses gradual, gentle imparting of knowledge over a long period of time (*instill* traditional values in your children). INSEMINATE applies to a sowing of ideas in many minds so that they spread through a class or nation (*inseminated* an unquestioning faith in technology). INFIX stresses firmly inculcating a habit of thought (*infix*ed a chronic cynicism).  
2 im-plant (im-'plānt) n (1890) : something (as a graft or device) implanted in tissue — compare COCHLEAR IMPLANT  
im-plan-ta-tion (im-'plān-'tā-shən) n (1578) 1 a : the act or process of implanting something b : the state resulting from being implanted 2 in placental mammals : the process of attachment of the early embryo to the maternal uterine wall  
im-plau-si-ble (im-'plō-'zə-bəl) adj (ca. 1677) : not plausible : provoking disbelief — im-plau-si-bil-i-ty \-'plō-'zə-'bi-lə-tē\ n — im-plau-si-bly \-'plō-'zə-'blē\ adv  
im-plead (im-'plēd) vt [ME *empledēn*, fr. AF *empledēn*, fr. en- + *pledēn* to plead] (14c) : to sue or prosecute at law  
1 im-ple-ment (im-'plə-'mən) n [ME, fr. AF, fr. LL *implementum*, action of filling up, fr. L *implere* to fill up, fr. *in-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] (15c) 1 : an article serving to equip (the ~s of religious worship) 2 : a device used in the performance of a task : TOOL, UTENSIL 3 : one that serves as an instrument or tool (the partnership agreement does not seem to be a very potent ~ — H. B. Hoffman)  
syn IMPLEMENT, TOOL, INSTRUMENT, APPLIANCE, UTENSIL mean a relatively simple device for performing work. IMPLEMENT may apply to anything necessary to perform a task (crude stone *implements*) (farm *implements*). TOOL suggests an implement adapted to facilitate a definite kind or stage of work and suggests the need of skill (use strongly than IMPLEMENT (a carpenter's *tools*). INSTRUMENT suggests a device capable of delicate or precise work (the dentist's *instruments*). APPLIANCE refers to a tool or instrument utilizing a power source and suggests portability or temporary attachment (household *appliances*). UTENSIL applies to a device used in domestic work or some routine unskilled activity (kitchen *utensils*).  
2 im-ple-ment (im-'plə-'mən) vt (1806) 1 : CARRY OUT; ACCOMPLISH; esp : to give practical effect to and ensure of actual fulfillment by concrete measures 2 : to provide instruments or means of expression for  
im-ple-men-ta-tion (im-'plə-'mən-'tā-shən, '-mən-\ n — im-ple-men-ter or im-ple-men-tor \-'plə-'mən-'tər\ n  
im-plic-ate (im-'pli-'kāt) vt -cat-ed; -cat-ing [ME, to convey by implication, fr. ML *implicatus*, pp. of *implicare*, fr. L, to entwine, involve — more at EMPLOY] (15c) 1 : to involve as a consequence, corollary, or natural inference : IMPLY 2 archaic : to fold or twist together : ENTWINE 3 a : to bring into intimate or incriminating connection (the evidence that ~s him in the bombing) b : to involve in the nature or operation of something  
im-plic-a-tion (im-'pli-'kā-shən) n (15c) 1 a : the act of implicating : the state of being implicated b : close connection; esp : an incriminating involvement 2 a : the act of implying : the state of being implied b (1) : a logical relation between two propositions that falls to hold only if the first is true and the second is false — see TRUTH TABLE (2) : a logical relationship between two propositions in which if the first is true the second is true (3) : a statement exhibiting a relation of implication 3 : something implied; as a : SUGGESTION b : possible significance (the book has political ~s) — im-plic-a-tive \-'pli-'kə-'tīv, im-'pli-'kə-\ adj — im-plic-a-tive-ly adv — im-plic-a-tive-ness n  
im-plic-it (im-'pli-'sət) adj [L *implicitus*, pp. of *implicare*] (1599) 1 a : capable of being understood from something else though unexpressed : IMPLIED (an ~ assumption) b : involved in the nature or essence of something though not revealed, expressed, or developed : POTENTIAL (a sculptor may see different figures ~ in a block of stone — John Dewey) c of a mathematical function : defined by an expression in which the dependent variable and the one or more independent variables are not separated on opposite sides of an equation — compare EXPLICIT 4 2 : being without doubt or reserve : UNQUESTIONING (an ~ trust) — im-plic-it-ly adv — im-plic-it-ness n  
implicit differentiation n (ca. 1889) : the process of finding the derivative of a dependent variable in an implicit function by differentiating each term separately, by expressing the derivative of the dependent variable as a symbol, and by solving the resulting expression for the symbol  
im-plode (im-'plōd) vb im-plod-ed; im-plod-ing [in- + *plode* (as in *explode*)] vt (1881) 1 a : to burst inward (a blow causing a vacuum tube to ~) b : to undergo violent compression (massive stars which ~) 2 : to collapse inward as if from external pressure; also : to come greatly reduced as if from collapsing 3 : to break down or fall apart from within : SELF-DESTRUCT (the firm ~ed from greed and factionalism — Jan Hoffman) ~ vt : to cause to implode  
im-plore (im-'plɔr) vt im-plored; im-plor-ing [MF or L, MF *implorare*, fr. L *implorare*, fr. *in-* + *plorare* to cry out] (ca. 1540) 1 : to call upon in supplication : BESEECH 2 : to call or pray for earnestly : ENTREAT (*implored* the crowd to be quiet) syn see BEG — im-plor-ing-ly adv  
im-plo-sion (im-'plō-zhən) n [in- + *plasion* (as in *explosion*)] (1877) : the rush of air in forming a suction stop 2 : the action of imploding 3 : the act or action of bringing to or as if to a center; also : INTENSIFICATION (this ~ of cultures makes realistic for the first time the age-old vision of a world culture — Kenneth Keniston) — im-plo-sive \-'plō-siv, -zīv\ adj or n  
im-ply (im-'pli) vt im-plied; im-ply-ing [ME *emplier*, fr. AF *emplier*; entangle — more at EMPLOY] (14c) 1 obs : ENFOLD, ENTWINE 2 : to involve or indicate by inference, association, or necessary consequence rather than by direct statement (rights ~ obligations) 3 : to contain potentially 4 : to express indirectly (his silence *implied* consent) syn see SUGGEST usage see INFER  
im-po-lite (im-'pə-'līt) adj [L *impolitus*, fr. *in-* + *politus* polite] (1730) : not polite : RUDE — im-po-lite-ly adv — im-po-lite-ness n

im-pol-i-tic (im-'pɒ-li-tɪk) n  
im-pol-i-ti-cal (im-'pɒ-li-ti-kəl) n  
adv — im-pol-i-ti-cal-ly  
im-pōn-der-a-ble (im-'pɒn-də-'rə-bəl) n  
ir- + LL *pondere* of being weigh  
Beethoven's...  
im-pōn-d(ə-)rə-l  
im-pōn-d(ə-)rə-l  
im-pōne (im-'pɒn-ə) vt  
fr. in- + *ponere*  
fr.  
im-port (im-'pɔrt) vt  
signify, fr. L, I  
FABLE] vt (15c)  
archaic : EX-  
external sourc-  
try from anoth-  
format to ano-  
tance to : COM-  
portable VM  
im-port (im-'pɔrt) vt  
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PICTATION 3 :  
im-port-ance (im-'pɔrt-ə-'nəns) n  
dan)(s) n (15  
SEQUENCE b  
: IMPORT, ME/  
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im-por-tan-cy (im-'pɔrt-ən-'sɪ) n  
TANCE  
im-por-tant (im-'pɔrt-ə-'nt) adj  
importante, fr-  
— more at IM-  
worth or CONS-  
FORTUNATE, im-  
portance  
im-por-tant-ly (im-'pɔrt-ə-'nt-lɪ) adv  
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and waited —  
Woolcott) ;  
having his pul-  
usage A nu-  
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Actually bot-  
use in this fr-  
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the horse an  
important, tl-  
Scott Fitzge-  
quiring mor-  
— Phoebe H-  
— George O-  
im-por-ta-tion (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən) n  
the of impor-  
ported cat  
(*Pteris rapae*)  
green larva tl-  
imported fire  
mound-build-  
nopsis richter  
the southeast-  
pests and can  
attention  
im-por-tu-na (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən) n  
(1528) 1 : u-  
sistent in req-  
: TROUBLESC-  
im-por-tu-ni-ty (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən-ə-'tɪ) n  
im-por-tune (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən) n  
-chan] adj [L  
importunus, :  
nus fit) — I-  
tune-ly adv  
im-por-tune-ly (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən-lɪ) adv  
im-por-tune-ly (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən-lɪ) adv  
troublesome vi  
: ANNOY, TR-  
blesomely  
im-por-tu-ni-ty (im-'pɔrt-ə-'tʃən-ə-'tɪ) n  
or state c  
mand  
im-pose (im-'pəʊz) vt  
nere, lit., to  
more at POS-  
(~ a tax) c  
bring about  
cies — C. H.  
the proper c  
public) 4 :  
~ oneself f-  
thing (impos-  
imposing ac-  
syn see GRA



**pulsion** : IMPETUS **c** : a wave of excitation transmitted through tissues and esp. nerve fibers and muscles that results in physiological activity or inhibition **3 a** : a sudden spontaneous inclination or incitement to some usu. unpremeditated action **b** : a propensity or natural tendency usu. other than rational **4 a** : the product of the average value of a force and the time during which it acts : the change in momentum produced by the force **b** : PULSE **4a** *syn* see MOTIVE

**im-pul-sion** \im-'pəl-shən/ *n* (15c) **1 a** : the act of impelling : the state of being impelled **b** : an impelling force **c** : an onward tendency derived from an impulsion **2** : IMPULSE **3a** **3** : COMPULSION **2**

**im-pul-sive** \im-'pəl-siv/ *adj* (15c) **1** : having the power of or actually driving or impelling **2 a** : arising from an impulse (an ~ decision) **b** : prone to act on impulse (an ~ young man) **3** : acting momentarily *syn* see SPONTANEOUS — **im-pul-sive-ly** *adv* — **im-pul-sive-ness** *n* — **im-pul-siv-i-ty** \-'pəl-'si-və-tē/ *n*

**im-pu-ni-ty** \im-'pyū-nə-tē/ *n* [MF or L; MF *impunitē*, fr. L *impunitat*, *impunitas*, fr. *impune* without punishment, fr. *in-* + *poena* punishment — more at PAIN] (1532) : exemption or freedom from punishment, harm, or loss (laws were flouted with ~)

**im-pure** \('jɪm-'pyūr/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *impurus*, fr. *in-* + *purus* pure] (15c) : not pure; as **a** : LEWD, UNCHASTE **b** : containing something unclean : FOUL (~ water) **c** : ritually unclean **d** : mixed or impregnated with an extraneous and usu. unwanted substance (an ~ chemical) — **im-pure-ly** *adv* — **im-pure-ness** *n*

**im-pu-ri-ty** \('jɪm-'pyūr-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties (15c) **1** : something that is impure or makes something else impure (removing *impurities* from water) **2** : the quality or state of being impure

**im-pu-ta-tion** \im-'pyə-tə-shən/ *n* (1581) **1** : the act of imputing; as **a** : ATTRIBUTION, ASCRIBTION **b** : ACCUSATION (denied any ~ of unfairness) **c** : INSINUATION **2** : something imputed — **im-pu-ta-tive** \im-'pyū-tə-tiv/ *adj* — **im-pu-ta-tive-ly** *adv*

**im-pute** \im-'pyūt/ *v* *im-put-ed*; *im-put-ing* [ME, fr. AF *imputer*, fr. L *imputare*, fr. *in-* + *putare* to consider] (14c) **1** : to lay the responsibility or blame for often falsely or unjustly **2** : to credit to a person or a cause : ATTRIBUTE (our virtues as well as our virtues have been *imputed* to bodily derangement — B. N. Cardozo) *syn* see ASCRIBE — **im-put-abil-i-ty** \-'pyū-tə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **im-put-able** \-'pyū-tə-bəl/ *adj*

**in** \in, ən, ɪn/ *prep* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *in* in, L *in*, Gk *en*] (bef. 12c) **1 a** — used as a function word to indicate inclusion, location, or position within limits (~ the lake) (wounded ~ the leg) (~ the summer) **b** : INTO **1** (went ~ the house) **2** — used as a function word to indicate means, medium, or instrumentality (written ~ pencil) (bound ~ leather) **3 a** — used as a function word to indicate limitation, qualification, or circumstance (alike ~ some respects) (left ~ a hurry) **b** : INTO **2a** (broke ~ pieces) **4** — used as a function word to indicate purpose (said ~ reply) **5** — used as a function word to indicate the larger member of a ratio (one ~ six is eligible)

**in** \in, ən, ɪn/ *adv* (bef. 12c) **1 a** (1) : to or toward the inside esp. of a house or other building (come ~) (2) : to or toward some destination or particular place (flew ~ on the first plane) (3) : at close quarters : NEAR (play close ~) **b** : so as to incorporate (mix ~ the flour) — often used in combination (built-*in* bookcases) **c** : to or at an appropriate place (fit a piece ~) **2 a** : within a particular place; esp. : within the customary place of residence or business (the doctor is ~) **b** : in the position of participant, insider, or officeholder — often used with *on* (~ on the joke) **c** (1) : on good terms (2) : in a specified relation (~ bad with the boss) (3) : in a position of assured or definitive success **d** : in vogue or season *e of an oil well* : in production **f** : in one's presence, possession, or control (after the crops are ~) **g** : from a condition of indistinguishability to one of clarity (fade ~) — **in for** : certain to experience (*in for* a rude awakening)

**in** \in, ən, ɪn/ *adj* (1599) **1 a** : that is located inside or within (the ~ part) **b** : that is in position, operation, or power (the ~ party) **c** : INSIDE **2** : that is directed or bound inward : INCOMING (the ~ train) **3 a** : extremely fashionable (the ~ thing to do) **b** : keenly aware of and responsive to what is new and fashionable (the ~ crowd)

**in** \in, ən, ɪn/ *n* (1764) **1** : one who is in office or power or on the inside (a matter of ~s versus outs) **2** : INFLUENCE, PULL (enjoyed some sort of ~ with the commandant — Henriette Roosenburg)

**in** *abbr* 1 inch 2 inlet

**in** *symbol* indium

**IN** *abbr* Indiana

**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* (imbalance) (immoral) (impractical), *ir-* before *r* (irreducible), and *in-* before 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 *b, m,* or *p* (immingle), *ir-* before *r* (irradiance), and *in-* before other sounds (infiltrate) **2** : <sup>1</sup>EN- (imbrute) (imperl) (inspirit)

**in** *n* suffix [F-ine, fr. L-ina, fem. of -inus of or belonging to — more at -EN] **1 a** : neutral chemical compound (insulin) **b** : enzyme (pancreatin) **c** : antibiotic (penicillin) **2** : <sup>2</sup>INE **1a, b** (epinephrin) **3** : pharmaceutical product (niacin)

**in** *n* *comb form* [sit-in] : organized public protest by means of or in favor of : demonstration (teach-in) (love-in)

**in-abil-i-ty** \i-nə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* [ME *inhabilitate* disqualification, fr. ML *inhabilitas*, fr. L *in-* + *habilitas* ability] (15c) : lack of sufficient power, resources, or capacity (his ~ to do math)

**in** *absen-tia* \in-'ab-sen-(t)sh(ē)-ə/ *adv* [L] (1886) : in absence (gave him the award *in absentia*)

**in-ac-ces-si-ble** \i-nək-'sɛ-sə-bəl, (jɪ-'nək-'sɛ-sə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *inaccessibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *accessibilis* accessible] (15c) : not accessible (an ~ area) (an ~ goal) — **in-ac-ces-si-bil-i-ty** \-'sɛ-sə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-ac-ces-si-ty** \-'sɛ-sə-'bi-ē/ *adv*

**in-ac-cu-ra-cy** \('jɪ-'nə-'kʏ-rə-sē, -k(ə)'rə-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies (ca. 1755) **1** : the quality or state of being inaccurate **2** : MISTAKE, ERROR

**in-ac-cu-rate** \-'a-'kʏ-rət, -k(ə)'rət/ *adj* (1738) : not accurate : FAULTY (~ information) — **in-ac-cu-rate-ly** \-'kʏ-rət-lē, -k(ə)'rət-, -kʏrət-/ *adv*

**in-ac-tion** \('jɪ-'nək-shən/ *n* (1707) : lack of action or activity : IDLE-NESS

**in-ac-ti-vate** \('jɪ-'nək-tə-'vāt/ *v* (1906) : to make inactive (chemicals to ~ viruses) — **in-ac-ti-va-tion** \-'nək-tə-'vā-shən/ *n*

**in-ac-tive** \('jɪ-'nək-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 esp. because of the loss of some quality (as infectivity or antigenicity) — **in-ac-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-ac-tiv-i-ty** \-'nək-'ti-və-tē/ *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) (inactive accounts). IDLE applies to persons that are not busy or occupied or to their powers or their implements (workers were *idle* 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 habitual 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 deliberate submissiveness or self-control (passive resistance). SUPINE applies only to persons and commonly implies abjectness or indolence (a *supine* willingness to play the fool).

**in-ad-e-qua-cy** \('jɪ-'nə-'di-'kwə-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies (1787) **1** : the quality or state of being inadequate **2** : INSUFFICIENCY, DEFICIENCY

**in-ad-e-quate** \i-'kwət/ *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-ble** \i-'nəd-'mi-'sə-bəl/ *adj* (1776) : not admissible (~ evidence) — **in-ad-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \-'mi-'sə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-ad-mis-si-bly** \-'mi-'sə-'bi-ē/ *adv*

**in-ad-ver-tence** \i-'nəd-'vər-tən(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *inadvertentia*, fr. L *in-* + *advertent-*, *advertens*, *prp.* of *advertere* to advert] (15c) **1** : the fact or action of being inadvertent **2** : a result of inattention : OVERSIGHT

**in-ad-ver-ten-cy** \-'tən(t)-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies (1592) : INADVERTENCE

**in-ad-ver-tent** \-'tənt/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *inadvertence*] (1653) **1** : not focusing the mind on a matter : INATTENTIVE **2** : UNINTENTIONAL (an ~ omission) — **in-ad-ver-tent-ly** *adv*

**in-ad-vis-able** \i-'nəd-'vi-'zə-bəl/ *adj* (1870) : not advisable : not wise or prudent (~ haste) — **in-ad-vis-abil-i-ty** \-'vi-'zə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n*

**-inae** *n* *pl* suffix [NL -inae, fr. L, fem. pl. of -inus] : members of the subfamily of — in all names of zoological subfamilies in recent classifications (Felinae)

**in-alien-able** \('jɪ-'nāl-yə-'nə-bəl, -'nā-lē-'ə-nə-/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *inaliénable*, fr. *in-* + *aliénable* alienable] (ca. 1645) : incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred (~ rights) — **in-alien-abil-i-ty** \-'nāl-yə-'nə-'bi-lə-tē, -'nā-lē-'ə-nə-/ *n* — **in-alien-ably** \-'nāl-yə-'nə-blē, -'nā-lē-'ə-nə-/ *adv*

**in-al-ter-able** \('jɪ-'nɒl-(ə)'rə-bəl/ *adj* (1541) : not alterable : UNALTERABLE — **in-al-ter-abil-i-ty** \-'nɒl-(ə)'rə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-al-ter-able-ness** \-'nɒl-(ə)'rə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-al-ter-ably** \-'blē-/ *adv*

**in-amo-ra-ta** \i-'nə-'mā-'rā-tə/ *n* [It *innamorata*, fr. fem. of *innamorato*, pp. of *innamorare* to inspire with love, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *amare* love, fr. L *amor* — more at AMOROUS] (1651) : a woman with whom one is in love or has intimate relations

**in-and-in** \in-'ən-(d)-'ɪn/ *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**; **-est** [L *inanis*] (1662) **1** : EMPTY, INSUBSTANTIAL **2** : lacking significance, meaning, or point : SILLY (~ comments) *syn* see INSIPID — **inane-ly** *adv* — **inane-ness** \-'nān-nəs/ *n*

**inane** *n* (1677) : void or empty space (a voyage into the limitless ~ — V. G. Childre)

**in-an-i-mate** \('jɪ-'nə-'nə-mət/ *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-ly** *adv* — **in-an-i-mate-ness** *n*

**in-a-ni-tion** \i-'nə-'ni-shən/ *n* (14c) : 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

**in-an-i-ty** \i-'nə-'nə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties (1603) **1** : the quality or state of being inane; as **a** : lack of substance : EMPTINESS **b** : vapid, pointless, or fatuous character : SHALLOWNESS **2** : something that is inane

**in-ap-par-ent** \i-'nə-'pər-ənt/ *adj* (1626) : not apparent — **in-ap-par-ent-ly** *adv*

**in-ap-peas-able** \i-'nə-'pɛ-zə-bəl/ *adj* (1803) : UNAPPEASABLE

**in-ap-pe-tence** \('jɪ-'nə-'pə-tən(t)s/ *n* (ca. 1691) : loss or lack of appetite

**in-ap-pli-ca-ble** \('jɪ-'nə-'pli-kə-bəl/ *adj* (1656) : not applicable : IRRELEVANT — **in-ap-pli-ca-bil-i-ty** \-'nə-'pli-kə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-ap-pli-ca-bly** \-'nə-'pli-kə-'bi-ē/ *adv*

**in-ap-po-site** \('jɪ-'nə-'pə-zət/ *adj* (1661) : not apposite : not apt or pertinent — **in-ap-po-site-ly** *adv* — **in-ap-po-site-ness** *n*

**in-ap-pre-cia-ble** \i-'nə-'prɛ-shə-bəl, -'pri-sh(ē)-'ə-bəl/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *inappréciable*, fr. MF *inappréciable*, fr. *in-* + *appréciable*] (1802) : too small to be perceived (an ~ amount) — **in-ap-pre-cia-bly** \-'blē-/ *adv*

**in-ap-pre-cia-tive** \i-'nə-'prɛ-shə-tiv, -'pri-also -'prɛ-shē-'ā-/ *adj* (1869) : not appreciative (~ of their workers) — **in-ap-pre-cia-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-ap-pre-cia-tive-ness** *n*

**in-ap-proach-able** \i-'nə-'prɔ-'tʃə-bəl/ *adj* (ca. 1828) : not approachable : INACCESSIBLE (her boss came across as ~)

**in-ap-pro-pri-ate** \i-'nə-'prɔ-'prɛ-ət/ *adj* (1804) : not appropriate : UNSUITABLE — **in-ap-pro-pri-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-ap-pro-pri-ate-ness** *n*

**in-apt** \('jɪ-'nəpt/ *adj* (ca. 1670) : not apt; **a** : not suitable (an ~ analogy) **b** : INEPT — **in-apt-ly** \-'nəpt-(t)l-/ *adv* — **in-apt-ness** \-'nəpt-/ *n*

**in-ap-ti-tude** \('jɪ-'nəp-tə-'tʏd, -'tʏd/ *n* (1620) : lack of aptitude

**in-ar-gu-able** \('jɪ-'nər-'gʏ-wə-bəl/ *adj* (ca. 1875) : not arguable : not open to doubt or debate (her impact was substantial and ~)

\ə/ abut \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ə/ acc \ə/ mop, mar  
 \ə/ out \ch/ chin \ə/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ go \h/ hit \h/ ice \j/ job  
 \j/ sing \d/ go \d/ law \d/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \l/ lot \l/ foot  
 \y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k/, ʔ, œ, ʊ, ʏ/ see Guide to Pronunciation