# NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC. 

## CASE NO. C 062361 WHA (JCS)

NETFLIX, INC.'S

## EXHIBIT 3 (Part 1 of 2)

TO

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT
filed on November 15, 2006

# MerriamWebster's Collegiate Dictionary 

ELEVENTH EDITION



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## Case 3：06－cv－02361－WHA

chainge，alter．of OF barater－more at barratry］vi（15c）：to trade位 exohanging one commodity for another $\sim v t$ ：to trade or exchange by ex is if by bartering－barter－er $\backslash$－tor－ar $n$
bysor $n$（15c） 1 ：the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2 barten $n$（thing given in exchange in bartering
2 ：the thing gland＇bär－thə－lanz－，＂bär－t ${ }^{2}$ l－anz－$\backslash n$［Kaspar Bartholin Bairitho．lin physicianl（1901）：either of two oval racemose glands lying 14138：Dan．physician the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubri－ one to each - compare COWPER＇s OLAND
eitinig mucus－compare ，bär－tz－＇zan\ $n$［alter．of ME bretasinge，fr． bartiozan（barapet－more at BRATTICE］（1801）：a small structure（as a bretais parapet－mojecting from a building and serving esp．for lookout or de－ censes
Baittlett－\bärt－lat $\backslash n$［Enoch Bartlett $\dagger 1860$ Am，orchardist］．（1847）：a Bart elt has yellowish－green or sometimes red skin and whitish flesh pearthat he principal commercially produced pear in the U．S．
Baifuch lba－ruik，！bär－ıuk，＇ber－1 $n$［LL，fr．Gk Barouch，fr．Heb Bajrach ：a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of Bäukh ：a homent and in the Protestant Apocrypha－see Bible table the fold Testamentan $n$（1941）：glassware or utensils used in preparing baroware Nbar－wer nolic beverages
aid＂serving alconọic beverages ，（ISV bary－（fr．Gk barys heavy）$+{ }^{2}$－on baryon ber－e－an，（1953）：any of a group of subatomic particles（as nu－ thons）that are subject to the strong force and are composed of three pularks－bary on ic lıber－ē－ä－nik，，ba－ré－\adj
 bairyytone var of BARTTONE
BAS $a b b r 1$ bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sci－ BAces：
©ichces basal hretaing to the foundation，base，or essence ：FUNDAMENTAL $b$ ：of， melating to；or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital ac－ reiating of an organism ：MINIMAL 〈a～diet〉 c：used for teaching be－ tivifies of an organism－Ma－sal．ly adv
ghiness readers）：a minute distinctively staining cell organelle basib：body $n$（1902）：a minute distinctively staining cell organelie Tound at the base of a flagellum or cilium and iden
解ticture：－called also basal granule，kinetosome mistof the skin
tiasaliganglion $n$（ca．1889）：any of four deeply placed masses of gray basater（a＇s the amygdala）in each cerebral hemisphere－called also basal nucleus
basalmetabolic rate $n$（1922）：the rate at which heat is given off by basainanism＇at complete rest
hasalimetabolism $n$（1913）：the turnover of energy in a fasting and basting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity， restingation，and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate
 tra Gk basanitēs（lithos），fr．basanos touchstone，fr．Egypt bhnwl（1601） Ga dark gray to black dense to fine－grained igneous rock that consists ofbasic plagioclase，augite，and usu．magnetite－ba－sal－tic \bo－＇sól－ sak hadj．
Gajs ccule $\backslash$ bas－（ ）kyül $n$［F，seesaw］（1678）：an apparatus or structure
 theiprinciple of the seesaw or by weights
 pase fr．bainein to go－more at COME］（13c） 1 a（1）：the lower part ofla：wall，pier，or column considered as a separate architectural feature （2）：the lower part of a complete architectural design b：the bottom （2）：the lower part of a complete architectural design b：the bottom ifsomething considered as its support ：POUNDATiON a con be constructed； face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can a base $d$ ：－that wijp whe on which the figure stands（2）：the length of a base d：that phartiof a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central friteture of the organism 2 a：a main ingredient＜paint having a la－ tix $\sim b$ ：a supporting or carrying ingredient（as of a medicine）3a the fundamental part of something ：GROUNDWORK，BASIS b：the ectónomic factors on which in Marxist theory all legal，social，and polit－ iéalirelations are formed 4：the lower part of a heraldic field 5 a Wht starting point or line for an action or undertaking $b$ ：a baseline finisurveying ：c ：a center or area of operations：as（1）：the place from Which a military force draws supplies（2）：a place where military op－ enditons begin（3）：a permanent military installation d（1）：a num－ bef（as 5 in 56.44 or 57 ）that is raised to a power；esp：the number that When raised to a power equal to the logarithm of a number yields the Witimber itself＜the logarithm of 100 to the $\sim 10$ is 2 since $10^{2}=100$＞ （2）a a number equal to the number of units in a given digit＇s place that forfigiven system of writing numbers is required to give the numeral 1 ． fifitie rext higher place＜the decimal system uses a $\sim$ of 10 ）；also husistch a system of writing numbers using an indicated base（convert fróm 10 to $\sim 2\rangle$（3）：a number that is multiplied by a rate or of Which a percentage or fraction is calculated＜to find the interest on $\$ 90$ Qucipercent multiply the $\sim 90$ by 10 ）e：ROOT $6 \mathbf{6}$ a：the starting aplate orgoal in various games $\mathbf{b}$ ：any one of the four stations at the eontiets of a baseball infield $c$ ：a point to be considered＜his opening tentarks touched every $\sim$－ 7 a ：any of various typically water－
 thinit 7 ；are capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt，and are mol－ eculles or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or able to give up ahutishared pair of electrons to an acid $b$ ：any of the five purine or pyrimidine bases of DNA and RNA that include cytosine，guanine，ad－ chiine，thymine，and uracil 8：a price level at which a security previ－ Ofislydeclining in price resists further decline $9:$ the part of a trans－ fomational grammar that consists of rules and a lexicon and generates the deep structures of a language－based \＇bāst\adj — base－less qbasilbs adj－off base $1:$ WRONG，MISTAKEN 〈estimates were way 2 offibase＞ 2 ：UNAWARES＜caught off base by the charges）
fase ivt based；bas－ing（1587） 1 ：to make，form，or serve as a base fots 2 ：to find a base or basis for－usu．used with on or upon baseradj［ME bas，fr．AF，fr．LL bassus fat，short，low］（14c） 1 archaic toflittle height 2 obs ：low in place or position 3 obs：bass 4 ar－ dhaic bebseborn 5 a：resembling a villein：servile＜a $\sim$ tenant〉 6theld by villenage＜～tenure 6 a ：being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties（as lack of resistance to
cortosion）$\langle\mathbf{a} \sim$ metal such as iron＞－compare NOBLE $b:$ contain－ ing a larger than usual proportion of base metals $\langle\sim$ silver denarii 7 a ：lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit ：IGNOBLE $b$ ：lacking higher values：DEGRADING＜a drab～way of iife）－base－ly adv－base－ness $n$
life $>$－base－iy adv－base
syn Base，Low，vILE mean deserving of contempt because of the ab－ sence of higher values．BASE stresses the ignoble and may suggest cru－ elty，treachery，greed，or grossness 〈base motives〉．Low may connote crafty cunning，vulgarity，or immorality and regularly implies an out－ raging of one＇s sense of decency or propriety 〈refused to listen to such low talk＞．VILE，the strongest of these words，tends to suggest disgust－ ing 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－，ból $\$ 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 $1-$－bórd $n(1847)$ ：a board situated at or forming the base of something；specif：a molding covering the joint of a wall and the ad－ joining floor
joining floor
base－born（－iborn adj（1591）
1：MBAN，IGNOBLB
2 a ：of humble birth $b$ ：of illegitimate birth
base exchange $\boldsymbol{n}$（ca．1956）：a post exchange at a naval or air force base
base hit $\boldsymbol{n}$（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－\ $n$［building，antenna，span，earth］（1982）：the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure（as a building， activity or bridge）or cliff－－BASE jumper $n$
base－line bibas－liñ $n$ ，often attrib（1610） 1 ：a line serving as a basis； base－line（bās－linn $n$ ，often attrib（1610） 1 a line serving as a basis；
esp：one of known measure or position used（as in surveying or naviga－ 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 control 5 ：a starting point＜the of this discussion〉
base．lin－er \＇bās－Iīngr $n$（ca．1929）：a tennis player who stays on or near the baseline and seldom moves to the net
base－ment \＇bās－mont\ $n$［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 floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture part of something；specif：the rocks underlying stratified fundamental part of something；specif ：the rocks underiying stratified
rocks 4 chiefly NewEng ：a toilet or washroom esp．in a school－ rocks 4 chiefly NewEng：
base ment－less（－as adj
basement membrane $n$（1847）：a thin membranous layer of connec－ tive tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying lamina propia
ba－sen Ji \bə－＇sen－jé，－＇zen－$n$［prob．modif．of Lingala mbwa na basen－ $j i$ ，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 vi（1973）：to participate in formation of a base pair＜adenine base－paith thymine
base pair $\boldsymbol{n}$（1956）：one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on comple－ 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 mentary strands of nucieic 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－ clude adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to
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
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 $n$
base or is attempting to reach
bases pl of BASE or of basis
bash ${ }^{\prime}$＇bashl $v b$［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〉～$v^{i}$ ：CRASH－bash－er $n$
${ }^{2}$ bash $n(1805) 1:$ a forceful blow 2 ：a festive social gathering ：PAR－ TY 3 chiefly Brit ：TRY，ATTEMPT 〈have a $\sim$ at it〉
bashaw var of PASHA
bash－ful \＇bash－fal adj［obs．bash（to be abashed）］（1548） 1 ：socially shy or timid ：DIPFIDENT，SELF－CONSCLOUS 2 ：resulting from or typ－ ical of a bashful nature 〈a～smile〉 syn see sHY－bash－ful－ly －fo－ ical of a bashful nature 〈a $\underset{\text { lè } \backslash \text { adv }}{\sim}$ smile〉
 ba－sic bassik also－zik adjental（～truths）b：concerned with fun－ damental scientific principles ：not applied $\langle\sim$ research $\rangle 2$ ：consti－ tuting 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 material and under ba－ sic slag－ba•sić•i•ty \bā－＇ṣi－so－tē $n$
${ }^{2}$ basic $n$（1926）I：something that is basic：FUNDAMENTAL＜get back to $\sim)^{5}$ 2：BASIC TRAINING
BA．SIC \＇bä－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（o－）lē also－zi－\adv（1903） 1 à：at a basic level ：in
｜o $\backslash$ abut $\backslash^{\eta} \backslash$ kitten，$F$ table lor $\backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash $\backslash a ̄ \backslash$ ace $\backslash \ddot{a} \backslash$ mop，mar laü\out $\backslash c h \backslash c h i n ~ \ e \backslash b e t ~ \ e ̄ \backslash e a s y ~ \ g \backslash g o ~ \ i \backslash h i t ~ M i l i c e ~ V \backslash j o b$
 $\backslash y \backslash$ yet $\backslash z h \backslash$ vision，beige $\backslash k,{ }^{n}, \propto, w, y$ see Guide to Pronunciation
quantity，or volume as if by squeezing $\langle\sim$ a computer file $\rangle \sim v i:$ to undergo compression syn see CONTRACT
${ }^{2}$ com－press \＇käm－，pres $\backslash n$［MF compresse，fr．compresser to compress， fr．LL compressare］（1599） 1 ：a folded cloth or pad applied so as to press upon a body part 2 ：a machine for compressing
 ：reduced in size or volume（as by pressure） 2 ：flattened as though subjected to compression：a flattened laterally 〈petioles $\sim$ b ：narrow from side to side and deep in a dorsoventral direction－ com－pressed－ly k kom－${ }^{\text {＇p }}$ prest－lē，－＇pre－səd－lē $\backslash a d v$
compressed air $n(1669)$ ：air under pressure greater than that of the compressed
com－press－ible \kam－＂pre－sa－bal $\backslash$ adj（ca．1691）：capable of being

com－pres－sion \kem－＇pre－shan\n（15c） 1 a ：the act，process，or re－ sult of compressing $b$ ：the state of being compressed 2 ：the process of compressing the fuel mixture in a cylinder of an internal combus－ tion engine（as in an automobile） 3 ：the compressed remains of a fos－ sil plant 4 ：conversion（as of data，a data file，or a communications signal）in order to reduce the space occupied or bandwidth required－ com•pres－sion－al（－＇presh－nol，－＇pre－sho－n $1 \backslash a d j$ ．
compressional wave $n$（1875）：a longitudinal wave（as a sound wave） propagated by the elastic compression of the medium．－called also compression wave
com－pres－sive $\backslash k o m-{ }^{\prime}$ pre－siv $\backslash \operatorname{adj}$（1572） 1 ：of or relating to compres－ sion 2 ：tending to compress－com－pres－slve－ly adv
comppres－sor 1 －pre－sor $\backslash n(1839)$ ：one that compresses：as a a mus－ cle that compresses a part $\mathbf{b}$ ；a machine that compresses gases
com－prise （kom－＇prizi vt com－prised；com－pris．ing［ME，fr．AF compris，pp．of comprendre，fr．L comprehendere］（ 15 c ） 1 ：to include esp．within a particular scope＜civilization as Lenin used the term would then certainly have comprised the changes that are now associat－ ed in our minds with＂developed＂rather than＂developing＂．states －Times Lit．Supp．〉 2 ：to be made up of＜a vast installation，compris－ ing fifty buildings－Jane Jacobs＞ 3 ：COMPOSE，CONSTITUTE＜a mis－ conception as．to what $\sim s$ a literary generation－William Styron＞ ＜about 8 percent of our military forces are comprised of women UJimmy Carter）
usage Although it has been in use since the late 18 th century，sense 3 is still attacked as wrong．Why it has been singled out is not clear，but until comparatively recent times it was found chiefly in scientific or technical writing rather than belles lettres．Our current evidence shows a slight shift in usage：sense 3 is somewhat more frequent in re－ cent literary use than the earlier senses．You should be aware；howev－ er，that if you use sense 3 you may be subject to criticism for doing so， and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as compose or and you
make up．
1com－proimise \＇käm－pro－nmiz $\backslash n$［ME，mutual promise to abide by an comppro•mise \kam－pro－miz $n$ LME，mutual promise to abide compromissus，pp，of compromittere to promise mutually，fr．com－＋ promittere to promise－more at PROMISE］（15c） 1 a ：settlement of differences by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual conces－ sions $b$ ：something intermediate between or blending qualities of two different things 2 ：a concession to something derogatory or prejudi－ cial 〈a of principles〉
${ }^{2}$ compromise $v b-m i s e d ;-m i s \cdot i n g$ vt（1598） 1 obs ：to bind by mutual agreement 2 ：to adjust or settie by mutual concessions 3 a ：to ex－ pose to suspicion，discredit，or mischief＜his reputation has been com－ promised $\rangle$ ：to reveal or expose to an unauthorized person and esp． to an enemy（confidential information was compromised）c：to cause the impairment of＜a compromised immune system〉＜a seriously com－ the impairment of＜a compromised immune system〉＜a seitual conces－ promised patient $\sim v i$ a to come to agreement by mutual conces－ sion $b$ ：to find or follow a way between extremes 2 ：to make a shameful or disreputable concession 〈wouldn＇t $\sim$ with their princi－ ples $)$ com－pro•mis－er $n$
compt V＇kaúnt，＇käm（p）t \archaic var of couni＇
 eroller controller］（ 15 c ） 1 ：a royal－household official who examines and supervises expenditures 2 ：a public official who audits govern－ ment accounts and sometimes certifies expenditures 3 ：CONTROLLER lc－comp－trol－ler－ship $\backslash$－ship $\backslash n$
com－pulesion $\$ kom－＇pal－shan！$n$［ME，fr．AF or LL；AF，fr．LL compulsion－，compulsio，fr．L compellere to compel］（15c） 1 a an act of compelling ：the state of being compelled $b:$ a force that compels of compelling ：the state of being compelled irresistible persistent impulse to perform an act（as excessive 2：an irresistible persistent impul
hand washing）；also ：the act itself
hand washing）；also：the act itself
com－pul－sive - －pal－siv adj（1588） 1 ：having power to compel 2 ：of，relating to，caused by，or suggestive of psychological compulsion or obsession 〈～actions〉＜a $\sim$ gambler〉 com•pul－sive•ly adv－ com－pul－sive•ness $n$－com•pul－siv•i•ty \kem－，pal－＇si－vっ－tē，．，käm－1 n
com－pul－sory \kem－＇pals－ree，－＇pal－sa－\ adj（1581） 1 ：MANDATORY， ENFORCED＜～retirement） 2 ：CORRCIVE，COMPELLING＜～mea－ sures ${ }^{\text {E }}$－com•pul－so－rl－ly \－re－lè $\operatorname{adv}$
comepuncetion \kom＇pon（k）－shan\ $n$［ME compunccioun，fr．AF com－ punction，fr．LL compunction－，compunctio，fr．L compungere to prick hard，sting，fr．com－＋pungere to prick－more at PUNGENT1（14c） 1 a：anxiety arising from awareness of guilt $\langle\sim s$ of conscience $\rangle$ ：$b$ ：dis－ tress of mind over an anticipated action or result 〈showed no in planning devilish engines of ．．．destruction Havelock Ellis＞ 2 ：a twinge of misgiving ：SCRUPLE＜cheated without $\sim$ ）syn see PENI－ TENCE，QUALM－com＊punc－tious $\backslash$－shas $\backslash a d j$
 gatio，fr．L compurgare to clear completely，fr，com－＋purgare to purge］ （ca．1658）：the clearing of an accused person by oaths of others who （ca． 1658 ）：the clearing of an accused person by
swear to the veracity or innocence of the accused
com－pur－ga－tor $l^{4}$ käm－（1）por－gā－tor $\ n(1533)$ ：one who under oath com－pur－ga－tor ${ }^{1}$ kam－（．）por－ıgā－tor $n$（1533）：one who
vouches for the character or conduct of an accused person
vouches for the character or conduct of an accused person
com－put－able $\backslash \mathrm{kom}-\mathrm{pytu}-\mathrm{to}-\mathrm{bal} \backslash \mathrm{adj}(1646)$ ：capable of being comput－ ed－com put $\cdot$ abil－i•ty \ıpyü－tə－lbi－le－tē $\backslash n$
com－pú－ta－tion \，käm－pyú－tā－shon，－pyü－\} n ( 1 5 c ) 1 a：the act or ac－ tion of computing ：CALCULATION $\mathbf{b}$ ：the use or operation of a com－ puter 2 ：a system of reckoning 3 ：an amount computed－com－ pu－ta－tion－al \－shnol，－sha－nT\adj com•pu－ta－tion－al－ly adv
com－pute \kam－＇pyüt $\backslash v b$ com－puted；com＊put－ing［L computiore－ more at COUNT］$v t$（1616）：to determine esp．by mathematical mexin （～your income tax）；also：to determine or calculate by meando computer $\sim v i \quad 1$ ：to make calculation：RECKON 2 ：to use a puter
computed tomography $n$（1974）：radiography in which a tirise dimensional image of a body structure is constructed by compuita from a series of plane cross－sectional images made along an axis
called aliso computed axial tomography，computerized axial tomogroh， called also computed axial
computerized tomography
com－put－er \kom－＇pyü－tor\ $n$ ，often attrib（1646）：one that compitits speclf：a programmable usu．electronic device that can store，retpye and process data－com－put－er－dom I－dom\ $n$－com－putered I－los $\backslash$ adj－com．put．er－like \－lik $\backslash$ adj
com－put－er－ese \－pyü－to－＇rēz，－rēs $n$（ca．1960）：jargon used by fom com－put－er－ese -p
puter technologists
com•puteer－Ise chieflj Brit var of COMPUTERIZE
com•put eer－lst \kam－＇pyü－tう－rist $n$（1973）：a person who uses or oft
 ：to carry out，control，or produce by means of a computer＜compific． ized music＞ 2 ：to equip with computers＜～public schools＞ 3 a．to store in a computer $\langle\sim$ data〉 $b$ ：to put in a form that a compílet


com－put－er－nik \kom－pyü－tor－ınik $n(1968):$ a computer enthusiad or expert
or expert
about computers and esp．about their use－com•puter．phot it
 comr abbr commissioner
com－rade \＇käm－ırad，－rəd，esp Brit－ırād $\backslash n$［MF camarade group sleep． ing in one room，roommate，companion，fr．OSp camarada，fr．capma room，fr．LL camera，camara－more at CHAMBER］＇（1544）1asth room，fr．LL camera，camara－．more at CHAMBERI
intimate friend or associate ：COMPANION b：a fellow soldier 2 if its use as a form of address by communists］：COMMUNIST－cofir rade－li•ness lie－nosi $n$－com－rade．ly adj－com－radesphip $1-\mathrm{s}$ ship $\backslash n$
com－rad＊ery \＇käm－，ra－d（o－）rë，－rə－drē，－ırä－d（o－）rē\n（1879）：camapt． DERIE
Comsat \＇käm－ssat service mark－used for communications seryik involving an artificial satellite
Com－stock－ery Ykām－istä－kə－rē also＇kam－l $n$［Anthony Comstock＇t omp（1905） 1 ．strict censorship of materials considered obsceric： －ery］（1905）：strict censorship of materials considered orious opposition to alleged immorality（as in literature）
 to Comstockery
 disparaging ：a person sympathetic to Communist causes
Comt－ian or Comt－ean \＇käm（p）－tē－an，＂kōn（n）－tē－\adj（1846）：ofor
relating to Auguste Comte or his doctrines－Comt．lsm $\backslash \mathrm{kam}(p))^{\Downarrow}$ zom，${ }^{1} k{ }^{n}(n)-1 n-$ Comt•ist \käm（p）－tist，${ }^{1} k \bar{n}^{n}(n)-\backslash a d f$ or $n$
con \＇kän\ wt conned；con－ning［ME connen to know，learn，studyą ter of cunnen to know，infin．of can — more at CANl（13c） $1:$ tocim mit to memory 2 ：to study or examine closely
mit to memory
2con var of CONN
${ }^{2} \mathrm{con}$ var of CONN
${ }^{3} \mathrm{con}$ adv［ME，short for contra］（15c）：on the negative side ：in oppoif tion＜so much has been written pro and $\sim$ ）
${ }^{4}$ cón $n$（1589） 1 ：an argument or evidence in opposition 2 ：the fity tive position or one holding it＜an appraisal of the pros and $\sim s$ 〉
${ }_{5}$ con adj［by shortening］（1889）：CONFIDENCE 〈a～artist〉 〈a～gáaik $\sim$
$6_{\text {con }}$ vt conned；con $n$ ing（1896）1：sWINDLE＜accused of conning if
tirees out of their savings） 2 ：MANIPULATE $2 \mathrm{~b} 3:$ PERSUADB， 6 ． tirees
${ }^{7}$ COLE $n$（1901）：something（as a ruse）used deceptively to gain anotitis
con $n$（1901）：something（as a ruse）used decept
confidence；also ：a confidence game ：．
con $n$［by shortening］（1893）：coNVICT
${ }^{8}$ con $n$［by shortening］（1893）：CONVICT
con $n$［shott for consumption］（1915）slang ：a destructive disease of tix
gon $n$［shoft for consumption］
lungs；esp ：TUBERCULOSIS
10 lungs；esp：TUBERCULOSIS $\quad 1$［ conjunx］consort 2 consolidated 3 consul 4 contife con
ued
con－－see．com－
con－al－bu•min \ıkän－al－＂byü－man\ $n[$ com -+ albumin $](1900)$ ：a piot tein of the white of egg that binds with metal ions（as of iron and cot per）

love，devotion，or zest $2:$ in a tender manner－used as a direction love，d
music
music ani－ma \kän－＇a－nっ－ımä，kōn－1ã－ni－\adv［It，lit．，with spirit］（保 con ani•ma（kän－＇a－nっ－ımä，kōn－ä－ni－\adv［It，lit．，with
1906）：In a spirited manner－used as a direction in music
 co nattion．ko－na－shon $n$［L conationt，conaitio act of attemptag
conari to attempt－more at DEACON］（ca．1837）：an inclination（asia instinct，a drive，a wish，or a craving）to act purposefully ：IMPUSE： －co•na－tive I＇kō－nə－tiv，＇kä－，＇kō－，nā－\ adj
con brio \kän－＂brē－（i）ō，kōn－\adv［It；lit．，with vigor］（1798）：in a vigíf ous or brisk manner－often used as a direction in music
conc $a b b r 1$ concentrate；concentrated；concentration 2 concref con－ca．nav－a．lin \kän－kə－1na－və－lon\n＇（com－＋canavalin，a noncit talline globulin found in the jack bean，fr．NL Canavalia，genus jim talline globulin found in the jack bean，or．NL Canavalia，genus
of the jack beanl（1917）：a protein that occurs in the jack bean and of the jack beand（1917）：a p
mitogen and hemagglutinin
mitogen and hemagglutinin
con－cat•e－nate \kän－ka－te－not，kon－\ adj［ME，fr．LL concatenatus；
of concatenare to link together，fr．L com－＋catena chain］（b ：linked together
2concatenate l－ınat $\backslash$ vt－nat－ed；－nat－ing（1598）：to link together fif series or chain－con－cat•e•na－tion <br>（1）kän－ika－tə－＇nä－shən，kən－ con cave \kän－＇kāv，＇kän－$\backslash$ adj $(\mathrm{ME}$ ，fr．L concavus，fr．com－ hollow－more at CAVE］（15c） 1 ：hollowed or rounded inwa the inside of a bowl 2 ：arched in：curving in－used of the side curve or surface on which neighboring normals to the curve or sui converge and on whic
the curve or surface
${ }^{2}$ con－cave \＇kän－，kãv\n（1552）：a concave line or surface
nncavi．idy 1 we，or space nncs vo－cc popcave on 1 de curved m
n．ceal Vkon $\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{t}$ celare $0 \mathrm{~m}^{+}+$celagnition arecognition the dc balind the do son－ceal－ing 1：s cosmeti the eyes concede \ka fi．L concede right or privi ligly or hesil
make conces： Matadi－co ladid－CO on ceit ken of mental act oplinion；esp
i 1 fancy Ite ia fancy ite stained met －an org Wilk concelt vt（ IMAGINE con－celt－ed con－celted ：FANCIFUL scon－celv－abl con－celv－ab
－MAOINABI
 vorbi－lo－tē． tonecelv－abl may be conc con．celve ceive，fr．Lit more at HEA child $\rangle \quad b: 1$ company＇s fi to form a apprehend apprehend reasons
$\sim v i$
$\sim$ with of＜$\sim$ con－celee．bl cbrates a Eu con－cel－e．bi concelebrart bratel vt（18 recites the 6 as a celebr Cokản－jse－1： con－cent Ik com－+ cant
con－cen－tet ter］vi（1598 ter）vt（1598 ${ }^{1}$ con－cen－tra centrum cel center or o body；mass ：to accumi 2 a ：to ma densed forr © OATHER， ＇rā－on a 1 concentrat rich produ duced in bu （as grains） （as grains）
con centitr or process rection of of focus $w$
amount of concentral war，politic con．cen－itr as a：an source $\mathbf{C}$ arate low－1 high－volur con－cen－tt tricus，fr．I
s circles ly circle pere to co ceived in t concepaliz conicep． cle，fr．con containing con－cepot becoming －BMBRYC
crim con abbr criminal conversation
crime \＇krim\ $n$［ME，fr．AF，fr．L crimen accusation，reproach，crime； prob．akin to $L$ cernere to sift，determine］（14c） $1:$ an act or the com－ mission 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 pun－ ishment by that law；esp；a gross violation of law $2:$ a grave offense esp．against morality 3 ：criminal activity＜efforts to fight $\sim$＞ 4 ：something reprehensible，foolish，or disgraceful＜it＇s a $\sim$ to waste good food）syn sce ofFense－crime－less l－las adj．
crime against humanity（1945）：atrocity（as extermination or en－ slavement）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
${ }^{1}$ crim－i•nal \akri－mo－n${ }^{\circ}$ ，＂krim－nal 1 adj［ME，fr．AF or．LL；AF criminal， fr．LL criminalis，fr．L criminy，crimen crime］（15c）－ $1:$ relating to，in －volving，or being a crime＜$\sim$ 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 $\sim$ mind〉 －DISGRACEFUL－crim．I－naldy adv
${ }^{2}$ 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－lonal－ist \＇kri－mo－n ${ }^{\text {al }}$－ist $\backslash n$（1951）：a specialist in criminalistics crim－l－nal－ls－tics \，kri－mo－n²－4is－tiks，krim－no－lis－l in pl but sing－in constr（1943）：application of scientific techniques in collecting and an－ alyzing physical evidence in criminal cases
crim－fonalofoty $\backslash_{1 k r i-m o-' n a-l o-t e ̂ ~} n(1611)$ i ：the quality or state of crim－${ }^{\text {being }}$ criminal 2 ；criminal activity＜urban $\sim$
being criminal 2 ：criminal activity＜urban $\sim$ ，
 criminal－crim－l－nal－l－zátion l，kri－mo－n＇l－ə－zä－shon，dkrim－nə－le－ zä－$n$
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 \＇kri－mo－nāt $v t$－nat－ed；－nat－ing［L criminatus，pp．of criminari，fr．crimin－，crimen accusation］（1645）：INCRIMINATE－ crim－i－nation \kri－me－lnä－shori\n
crimini var of CRBMINI
crim－l－nol－o－gy \，kri－mo－Inä－lo－jē $\backslash n$［It criminologia，fr．L crimin－，crl－ men + It $-0-+-\operatorname{logia}-\operatorname{logy}](1882)$ ：the scientific study of crime as a so clal phenomenon，of criminals，and of penal treatment－crimil－no－
 íc crim－1－nol－o－gist ，kri－me－Inä－le－jist $n$
crim－i－nous \＇kri－mo－nos \adj（15c）：CRMMNAL
crim－l－ny＇＇kri－mo－nē，＇krī－interj［perh．alter．of jiminy，gemini，mild ：oath，prob．euphemism for LL Jesu domine Jesus Lordil（1681）－used as a mild oath or to express surprise
1crimp \krimp $v t$［D or LG Krimpen to shrivel；akin to MD criampe crimp lacrimp $\quad v t$ iD or LG krimpen to shrivel；akin to Mo crampe a to form（leather）into a desired shape $b:$ to give（synthetic fibers） à 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 con－ tróls－Time－crimp－er \krim－por $n$
${ }^{2}$ crimp $n$（1863） 1 ：something produced by or as if by crimping：as a ：a．section of hair artificially wayed or curled b．a succession of waves（as in wool fiber）c：a bend or crease formed in
${ }^{3}$ crimp $n$［perh．fr．${ }^{1}$ crimp］（1758）：a person who，entraps or forces men into shipping as sailors or into enlisting in an army or navy
4into shipping as sailors or into enilisting in an army or navy
crimp of（1812）：to trap into military or sea service：
crimpy 1 ikrim－pē adj crimpilier；－est（1888）：FRizzi
${ }^{1}$ crimeson \＇krim－zon\ $n$［ME crimisin，fr．OSp cremesin，fr．Ar＇qirmizū， 2 fr．airmiz kermes］（15c）：any of several deep purplish reds
${ }_{3}$ crimson adj（ 15 c ）：of the color crimson
$3^{3}$ crimson vt（ 1601 ）：to make crimson $\sim v i$ ：to become crimson；esp ：BLUSH
crimson clover $n$（1839）：an annual European clover（Trifolium incar－ natum）that has cylindrical heads of crimson flowers and is cultivated in the U．S．esp．as a cover crop
${ }^{1}$ cringe \＇ikrinj］vi cringed；cring－ing［ME crengen；akin to OE cringan to yield，MHG krank weak］（13c） $1:$ to draw in or contract one＇s mps－ cles involuntarily（as from cold or pain） 2 ：to shrink in fear or servil－ ity 3 ：to behave in an excessively humble or servile way $4:$ to recoll in distaste＜Americans cringed．．．at the use of a ferm now regarded as a slur－William Safire＞syn see FAWN－cring er $n$
${ }^{2}$ cringe $n$（ 1597 ）：a cringing act；specif：a servile bow
crintegle \krin－gal\n［LG kringel，dim．of kring ring］（1627）：a loop or grommet at the corner of a sail to which a line is attached
1＇criñ＇kle \＇krin－kal\ vb crin－kled；crin－kling \－k（o）］in\［ME crynkelen； akin to OE cringan to yield］$v i$（14c） 1 a ：to form many short bends or ripples $b:$ WRNNKLE 2 ：to give forth a thin crackling sound ：RUS－ TLE 〈crinkling silks＞$\sim v t$ ：to cause to crinkle ：make crinkles in
2，ifinkle $n$（1596）1：WRINKLE，CORRUGATION，PUCKER 2 ：any of several virus diseases of plants märked by crinkling of leaves－crin－ kly－k（o－）lē
ch noid \＇krī－nóid $n$［ultim．fr．Gk krinon lily］ （1847）：any of a large class（Crinoidea）of echi－ noderms usu．having a somewhat cup－shaped body with five or more feathery arms－
FEATHER STAR，SEA LILY－crinold adj
crin－o－line \kri－no－lon\ $n$［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 $-0 \cdot l i n e d ~ \-l o n d \backslash a d j$

crinoid
 （1604）1 a ：a person of pure Spanish descent born ir Spanish－Ahiti ca．b：a person born and usu．raised in a Spanish－American eointity 2：a domestic animal of a breed or strain（as of cattle）developedy Iatin America；esp，often cap：any of a breed of hardy muscular potle Latin Amernca；esp，often cap ：any of a breed of hardy muscuiar pophe orig．developed in Argentina－criollo adj cripes \＇krips interj［euphemism for Christ］（1910）－used ias ofonith
oath oath
${ }^{1}$ crip．ple \} { } ^ { 4 } k r i - p a l \backslash n ［ME cripel，fr．OE crypel；akin to OE ciéppapito
creep－more at CREEP］（bef．12c） 1 a sometimes offersive＇：allathen
partly disabled person or animal $b$ ：one that is disabled or defifter partly disabled person or animal $b$ ：one that is disabled or defifite in a specified manner 〈a social $\sim 2$ ）something flawed orimpertô ${ }_{3}^{2}$ cripple adj（13c）：being lame，flawed，or imperfect
cripple vt crip－pled；crip－pling $(-p(a-)$ lin $\backslash(14 c) 1:$ to depriveiofite use of a limb and esp．a leg＜the accident left him crippled．， 2 it fob prive of capability for service or of strength，efficiency，or wholetios （an economy．crippled by inflations．syn see MAIM，WEAKBNethent

 ；cision；fr．krinein to decide－more at CERTANN］（15c）i a the thit Ing point for better or worse in an acute disease or fever ．$b$ angrow． ysmal attack of pain，distress，or disordered function c．：an emopp ally significant event or radical change of status in a person＇silite midlife $\sim 2$ the decisive moment（as in a literary plot） 2 ． $3_{4}$ and unstable or crucial time or state of affairs in which a decisive chang g impending；esp ：one with the distinct possibility of a highly $u$ indente able outcome 〈a financial $\sim b$ ：a situation that has reachedacitit cal phase＜the environmental $\sim$ ）：syn sce JUNCTURE
Tcrisp \＇krisp\adj［ME，fr．OE，fr．L crispus；akin to W crych curlỳ］（by 12c） 1 ：CURLY，WAVY；also ：having close stiff or wiry curls orsways 2 a：easily crumbled ：BRITTLE 〈a cracker〉 b：desirably firm crunchy＜～lettuce〉 3 a ：notably sharp，clean－cut，and olearikiay
 cably neat 《～new clothes〉 $\dot{c}:$ BRISK，LIVELY 〈a $\sim$ tale of infrifuly
 ：FRESH，INVIGORATING＜～autumn air〉〈a～white wine〉ze；detty and powerfully executed＜a $\sim$ tennis serve＞syn see krabing crisp－ly adv－crisp－ness $n$
${ }^{2}$ crisp vt（14c） 1 ：CURL，CRIMP 2 ：to cause to ripple ：WRINKubig －to make or keep crisp $\sim v i \quad 1:$ CURL $2:$ RIPPLE $3:$ to becopic crisp
 Fs＞behiefly Brit ：POTATO CHIP－usu．used in pl．2：a bakedidet sert of fruit with crumb topping＜apple $\sim$＞
crisp－bread \＇krisp－，bred $\backslash n$（ca．1927）：a plain dry unsweetened ctgot er made from crushed grain（as wheat or rye）
crisp－en \＇kris－pan\ $\nu t$（1931）：to make crisp $\sim v i:$ to becomecripx crisp－er $\backslash$＇kris－par $\backslash n$（1835）：one that crisps；specif：：a closed contdine引in arefrigerator intended to prevent loss of moisture from＇freshipio duce
crispohead l＇krisp－hed in（1966）：ICRBERG LETTUCR
 ：appealingly crunchy ：CRISP＜fried chicken＞－erispolenesspm cris＇seaross crus－ros vb lobs christcross crisscross mark of actoon
 iforth through or over $\sim$ vi 1 ：to go or pass back and fofthit $\therefore$ OVERLAP，INTERSECT
2crisscross adj（1840）：marked or characterized by crisscrossing crisscross adv

## crisscross $n$（1833）．1：a crisscross pattern ：NETWORK 2 ：the Jatat

 of being at cross－purposes；also ：a confused state cris－ta \＇kris－to\ $n, p l$ crls－tae l－，tē，－ti\［NL，fr．L，crest $-\bmod$ CREST］（1959）：any of the inwardly projecting folds of the inner me， brane of a mitochondrion
## crit abbr．critical；criticism；criticized

 oriverron
 terizing mark or trait syn see STANDARD
usage The plural criteria has been used as a singular for owershiflo century＜let me now return to the third criteria－R．M．Nixon） 4 really is the criteria－Bert Lance）．Many of our examplesidikg two foregoing，are taken from speech．But singular criteria is not common in edited prose，and its use both in speech and writingsete to be increasing．Only time will tell whether it will reach the unq． tioned acceptability of agenda．
criote－ridum \kri－ltir－ē－əm，krē－ter－＇yóm\n $n$［F critérium competítop crit，criterion，fr．LL criterium，fr．Gk taitērioni（1970）：a bicycle tade a specified number of laps on a closed course over public－roadssolesid a specified numb
to normal traffic

## to normal traffic

critolc Jkri－tik $n$［L criticius，fr．Gk kritikos，fr．kritikos able to dibed or judge，fr．krinein］（1588） 1 a ：one who expresses a reasoned op ion on any matter esp．involving a judgment of its value，trulth， $\boldsymbol{i}$ teousness，beauty，or technique $b$ ：one who engages often profest ally in the analysis，evaluation，or appreciation of works of art onand tic performances 2 ：one given to harsh or captious judgment offer critic $n$［Gk kritike art of the critic，fr．fem．of kritikos］（1651）： －CRITICISM 2 archaic：CRITIQUE
crit－i．cal \＇kri－ti－kol\adj（1547） 1 a ：of，relating to，or beingat point or specially important juncture＜a relating to，or beingase〉：as point or specially important juncture＜a $\sim$ phase＞：as（1）：relatio． or being the stage of a disease at which an abrupt change for betc
worse may be expected；also：being or relating to an illness or co tion involving danger of death＜$\sim$ care〉＜a patient Ilsted in $\sim$ tion）（2）：relating to or being a state in which or a measurem point at which some quality，property，or phenomenon suffers ajef nite change＜～temperature〉 $b: C R U C I A L, ~ D E C I S I V E 〈 a \sim t e f \phi\rangle$ \＆INDISPENSABLE，VITAL 〈a～waterfowl habitat〉 〈a componept pe the operation of a machine＞$d$ ：being in or approaching a state 0.1 sis＜a $\sim$ shortage〉＜a situation＞ 2 a ：inclined to criticize sedted and unfavorably ：of or relating to the judgment of critics criticism also ：of or relating to the judgment of critics＜the play was a：rus cess〉 $c:$ exercising or involving careful judgment or judiciou
ation $\langle\sim$ thinking $d$ ：including variant readings and sc emendations $\langle\mathrm{a} \sim$ edition〉 $3 a:$ of sufficient size to sustain
reaction－$u$ pinining a nuc yatits－ ka － ness $1-k a l-n$ syyn CRITIC FCENSORIOU fects．CRITI rly in order 1 y in ordency atendency rasparagem squerulous tivival grou forverse pil utsposition tone of the citical angl fiection take fiection tak chtical mas tiore＞
erfical polr the derivati citical regi which the $n$ critical valu sponding to citulcoas－te ctiti－clse $B$ chloleism cfitecism Cuvarably Servation o uating or ar such evalua tific investi！ matters as chort－clze Frl 1：t cizable clzoable－ syn CRITM fault esp． for using buking／$r$ SURE CaIt Senator fo disappioy ventional unfavorat DENOUNC ：a pastor： ${ }^{1}$ cridilque esp：a crit critique $v t$ VBFW
crlfoter
1＇kI Criver MKI Goak I＇krí deep harst BLE 13 s croak ：KII croak－er 1 ：any of Croat $l^{1} \mathrm{kr}$ c vat1（1657） Cro－atian 2：a south adj
1croc lkräl
Crochet I
the interk hooked ni crochet n with crocl nap on Cl Rap on cl
Regl］（18 group tha bestos－ crock 1 kr
küche］（ tion on c off from ${ }^{2}$ story in tl crock：s！
 crock $n$
i one th With one crock patier crocked crock－ern Scand or
form of c form of c
crock．el
de－sid－er－ate \di－＇si－da－rrāt，－＇zi－\ $\nu t$＇－at－ed；－at－ing［L desideratus，pp． of desiderare to desire－more at Desirel（1645）：to entertain or ex－ press a wish to have or attain－de－sid－er－a．tion $\$－si－da－＇rä－shan， zri－$n$－de－sid－er－a－tive \－＇si－da－，rā－tiv，－－si－d（a－）rat－，－＇zi－ adj de－sid－er－a．tum \di－si－da－‘‘ä－tom，，zi－，－rā－$\backslash n$ ，pl－ta $\backslash$－tol［L，neut．of desideratus］（1652）：something desired as essential
de－sign \di－＇zin\ $v b$［ME，to outline，indicate，mean，fr．AF \＆ML；AF designer to designate，fr．ML designare，fr．L，to mark out，fr．de－＋ signare to mark－more at SIGN］vt（14c） $1:$ to create，fashion，exe－ ceive and plan out in the mind＜he $\sim$ ed the perfect crime）$b$ ；to have as a purpose：INTEND 〈she $\sim$ ed to excel in her studies）$c:$ to devise for a specific function or end 〈a book $\sim$ ed primarily as a college text－ for aspechachaic ：to indicate with a distinctive mark，sign，or name 4 a ：to make a drawing，pattern，or sketch of $b$ ：to draw the plans for $\langle\sim$ a building $\rangle \sim v i{ }^{\sim}$ ：to conceive or execute a plan $2:$ to
 draw，lay out，or prepare a design－de－sign－ed．ly
design $n$（1569） 1 a ：a particular purpose held in view by an individ ual or group＜he has ambitious～s for his son〉 $b$ ：deliberate purpo sive planning＜more by accident than $\sim 2$ ：a mental project or scheme in which means to an end are laid down 3 a ：a deliberate un dercover project or scheme ：PLOT b pl：aggressive or evil intent－ used with on or against＜he has $\sim s$ on the money）4：a preliminary sketch or outline showing the main features of something to be execut－ ed 〈the～for the new stadium＞ 5 a：an underlying scheme that gov erns functioning，developing，or unfolding ：PATTERN，MOTIP＜the gen－ eral $\sim$ of the epic＞b：a plan or protocol for carrying out or accom－ plishing something（as a scientific experiment）；also：the process of preparing this 6：the arrangement of elements or details in a produc or work of art 7 ：a decorative pattern＜a floral $\sim>8$ ：the creative
art of executing aesthetic or functional designs
syn see INTENTION， PLAN
${ }^{1}$ des．ig．nate \＇de－zig－nnăt，－nat\adj［L designatus，pp．of designare］ （1629）：chosen but not yet installed 〈ambassador～
des－ig•nate t－nāt！$v t$－nat－ed；－nat－ing（1639） 1 ：to indicate and set pecific purpose，office，or duty $<\sim$ a group to prepare a plan〉 2 a ：to point out the location of 〈a marker designating the bat－ tle〉 $b$ ：to distinguish as to class 〈the area we $\sim$ as that of spiritual nated ship．B．Conant〉 $\mathrm{c}:$ SPECIFY，STIPULATE 〈 to be sent by a desig－ 4 ：to call by a distinctive title，term，or expression＜a particle designat－ ed the neutron〉－des•ig．na．tive l－nā－tivy adj－des．ig•na．tor

designated driver $\boldsymbol{n}$（1982）：a person chosen to abstain from intoxi－ designated driver $n$（1982）：a personers safely who are not abstain－ ing
designated hitter $n$（1973） $1:$ a baseball player designated at the start of the game to bat in place of the pitcher without causing the pitcher to be removed from the game 2：REPRESENTATIVE，SUBSTI－ TUTE
des－ig－na－tion \de－zig－＇nā－shan $n$（14c） 1 ：the act of indicating or identifying 2 ：appointment to or selection for an office，post，or ser－ vice 3：a distinguishing name，sign，or title 4 ：the relation between a sign and the thing signified
des．ig．nee $\backslash$ de－zig－$n$ ne $\backslash n$（1925）：one that is designated
de－sign－er \di－＇zi－nor\ $n$（1662）：one that designs：as a ：one who cre ates and often executes plans for a project or structure＜urban $\sim s\rangle\langle a$ theater set $\leadsto \mathbf{b}$ ：one that creates and manufactures a new product style or design；esp ：one who designs and manufactures high－fashion clothing 〈the $\sim$＇s new fall line〉
${ }^{2}$ designer adj（1966） 1 ：of，relating to，or produced by a designer＜ wallpaper〉＜wearing a $\sim$ original＞；also ：displaying the name，signa ture，or logo of a designer or manufacturer $\langle\sim$ jeans〉 2 ：intended to reflect the latest in sophisticated taste or fashion＜～ice cream＞〈a haircut＞ 3 ：modified artificially（as by genetic engineering）to fulfin individual specifications or meet a need $\langle\sim$ foods $\rangle\langle\sim$ estrogens
designer drug $\boldsymbol{n}$（1983）：a synthetic version of a controlled substance （as heroin）that is produced with a slightly altered molecular structure （o avoid having it classified as an illicit drug
de－slign－ing ldi－＇zi－niny adj（1653） 1 ：practicing forethought 2 ：CRAFTY Dickens）
de－sign－ment \di－＇zin－mont $\backslash n$（1583）obs：PLAN，PURPOSE
de－sip．ra•mine（do－zi－pro－mēn］$n$［désmethyl（fr．des－+ methyl）+ imipraminel（1965）：a tricyclic antidepressant $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ de－sir•abilfi－ty \di－azi－ro－bi－lə－tē $n$ ，pl ties（1824） 1 pl ：desirable conditions＜had understood and studied certain desirabilities－D．D． Eisentiower〉 2 ：the quality，fact，or degree of being desirable
${ }^{1}$ de－sir－able \di－zī－ra－bal $\$ adj（14c） 1 ：having pleasing qualities or properties ：ATTRACTIVE 〈a～woman〉 2 ：worth seeking or doing as properties ：ATmRACficial，or wise ：ADVISABLE＜～legisiation〉－de－ sir abble－ness $n$－de．sir－ably $\backslash$－blē $\backslash a d v$
 de－sire $\backslash \mathrm{di}-\mathrm{Bi}(-a) r$ ，dē－$\backslash v b$ de－sired；de－sir－ing［ME，fr．AF desirer，fr．
$L$ desiderare，fr．de－+ sider－，sldus heavenly body］$v t$（13c） $1:$ to long $L$ desiderare，fr．de－＋sider－，sldus heavenly body］vt $(13 \mathrm{c})$ t express a
or hope for：exhibit or feel desire for＜$\sim$ success〉． 2 a ：to exp wish for：REQUEST 〈they $\sim$ an immediate answer〉 $b$ archalc：to ex－ press a wish to ：ASK 3 obs：INVITE 4 archaic：to feel the loss of $\sim$ $v i$ ：to have or feel desire
syn Desire，wish，want，crave，cover mean to have a longing for． DESIRE Stresses the strength of feeling and often implies strong inten－ eral or transient longing esp．for the unattainable＜wishes for perma－ nent world peace〉．WANT specif．suggests a felt need or lack＜wants to have a family）．CRAVE stresses the force of physical appetite or emo－ tional need 〈craves sweets〉．Covet implies strong envious desire 〈cov－ ets his rise to fame $\rangle$ ．
${ }^{2}$ ets his rise to fame $\boldsymbol{n}$（ 14 c ） $1:$ conscious impulse toward something that promises enjoyment or satisfaction in its attainment 2 a ：LONGING，CRAVING b：sexual urge or appetite 3 ：a u some action 4 ：something desired
de． $\operatorname{sir}-$ ous $\backslash$ di－zí（－2）r－as adj $(14 \mathrm{c})$ ：impelled or governed by desire＜～

de．sist di－${ }^{-1}$ sist，－＇zist，dee－\ vi［ME，fr．AF desister，fr．L desistere，fr．de． sistere to stand，stop；akin to $L$ stare to stand－more at STAND］（isk
sto cease to proceed or act syn see srop－de－sis－tance ton（t）s，－zis－\n
desk \} desk n ［ME deske，fr．ML desca，modif．of OIt desco table，it． discus dish，disc－more at DISH］（14c） 1 a ：a table，frame，or it with a sloping or horizontal surface esp．for writing and reading and of ten win from which a liturgical service is read $\mathbf{c}$ ：a table co labl or lectern from which a liturgical serks is a a division of a couste， stand，or booth at which a person works 2 a ：a division of an organ zation specializing in a particular phase of activity＜the Russian $\sim$ the Department of State $>b=a$ seating position according to rank an orchestra 〈a first－desk violinist〉
desk－bound \desk－，baünd $\backslash$ adj（1944）：restricted to work at a desk de－skill ydë－＇skill $v t$（1941） 1 ：to reduce the level of skill needed （a job） 2 ：to reduce the level of skill needed for a job by（a Worke desk lockey $n$（1980）：a person whose job involves working at a de desk－man \＇desk－ıman，－men\ $n$（1913）：a person who works at a de specif：a newspaperman who processes news and prepares copy
desk－tọp \＇desk－，tāp $\backslash n$（1925） 1 ：the top of a desk；also ：an arean window on a computer screen 1 a desk 2 ：a desktop computa analogous to objects on top of a desk 2：a desktop computer ${ }^{2}$ desktop adj（1958）：of a size that can be conveniently used on a des or table＜～computers＞－compare LAPTOP desktop publishing $n$（1984）：the production of printed matter means of a desktop computer having a layout program that integralis text and graphics
desm－or desmo－comb form［NL，fr．Gk，fr．desmos，fr．dein to bindes more at DIADEMI ：bond ：ligament 〈desmosome〉
des－mid I＇dez－mad $n$［ultim．fr．Gk desmos］ （1862）：any of numerous unicellular or colo－ nial green algae（order Zygnematales，esp family Desmidiaceae）
des－mo－some \dez－ma－sōm\ $n$（ca．1932）：a specialized structure of the cell membrane esp of an epithelial cell that serves as a zone of ad－ hesion to anchor contiguous cells together－ des－mo－som－al \－sō－mol $\backslash$ adj
des－0．｜ate \＇de－so－lat，＇de－za－\adj［ME desolat， fr．L．desolatus，pp．of desolare to abandon， fr ． $d e-+$ solus alone］（14c）1：devoid onless dis tants and visitors ：DESERTED 2 ：joyless，dis－ consolate，and sorrowful through or as if through separation from a loved one
widow 3 a ：showing the effects of abandon widow 3 a：showing the effects of abandon－
ment and neglect ：DILAPIDATED $\langle\mathrm{a} \sim$ old ment and neglect ：DILAPIDATED〈a $\sim$ old
hous）$b$ ：BARREN，LIPELESS 〈a $\sim$ land－
scane〉 $c:$ devoid of warmth，comfort，or hop
 scape＞c：devoid of warmth，comfort，or hope：GLOOMY 〈～mesio ries）syn see Alone，dismal－des－o．late－ly adv－des－olatio
ness $n$
${ }^{2}$ des－0．late $\mid-$ lāt $\backslash v t$－lat－ed；－lat－Ing（14c）：to make desolate：a ${ }^{2}$ ， deprive of inhabitants $b$ ：to lay waste $c$ ：FORSAKB $d$ ：to man wretched－des－o－lat ing－ly $\backslash-, 1 a \bar{a}-t i n-l e \bar{~} \backslash a d v$
des－0．lation de－sa－lä－shon， ，de－zo－$\backslash n$（14c） 1 ：the action of deso des 2 ：GRIPR SADNESS $b$ ：LONBLINESS 3 ：DEVASTATION，B ing $\langle$ a a a Grene of utter $\sim\rangle 4:$ barren wasteland de－sorb \G）dé－sorrb，－＇zórb\ vt（1924）：to remove（a sorbed substapis） de－sorb $\_{( }$）dè－sorb，－zorbl $v t$（1924）：to rem
by the reverse of adsorption or absorption
by the reverse of adsorption or absorption ：the process of desorblo de－sorp－tion I－＇sörp－sha desoxy－－see DROXY－
 （1931）：DNA
de－spair \di－sper\ $v b$［ME despeiren，fr．AF desperer，fr．L desperay de－＋sperare to hope；akin to L spes hope－more at SPEED］ví －to lose all hope or confidence 《～of winning＞ hope for－de－spair－er $n$
${ }^{2}$ despair $n$（14c） 1 ：utter loss of hope $\langle$ a cry of $\sim$（gave up in $\sim$ ） －a cause of hopelessness＜an incorrigible child is the $\sim$ or his par de－spair ing adj（1589）：given to，arising from，or marked by def ：de
adv
des－patch chiefly Brit var of DISPATCH
des－per－a．do \ıdes－pa－＇rā－（ı）dō，－rā－\ $n, p l$－does or－dos［prob． of obs．desperate desperado，fr．desperate，adj．］（1647）：a bold or lent criminal；esp ：a bandit of the western U．S．in the 19 th centur des－per－ate（＇des－p（o－）rot，－parti adj［L desperatus，pp．of desper （15c） 1 a ：having lost hope 〈a $\sim$ spirit crying for relief $\rangle$ b： 8 no ground for hope＜the outlook was $\sim 2$ a ：moved by def〈victims made $\sim b y$ abuse〉 $b:$ involving or employing extremed sures in an attempt to escape defeat or frustration＜made a $\sim$ lea the rope〉 3 ：suffering extreme need or anxiety $\langle\sim$ for mone involving extreme danger or possible disaster $\langle\mathrm{a} \sim$ situation Dest extreme intensity 6 ：shocking，outrageous syn see DENT－des．per．ate－ness $n$ des－per－ate－ly \＇des－p（o－）rot－lē，－part－\adv（ca．1547） 1 i in a des） ate manner＜struggling～＞ 2 ：EXTREMELY，TERRIBLY 〈～tired） important＞
des－per－a－tion \des－pa－rā－shon $n$（14c） 1 ：loss of hope and der to despair $2:$ a state of hopelessness leading to rashness de－spi－carble \di－＇spi－ko－bol，＇des－（1）pi－\ adj［LL despicabilis，fríl spicari to despise］（1553）：deserving to be despised ：so worthec spicari to despise］（1553）：deserving to be desphavior）syn set
 de－spir－i－tu－al－ize <br>（G）dē－＇spi－ri－ch（a－）wa－liz，－c ：to deprive of spiritual character or influence
de－splse \di－＇spiz\ $v t$ de－spised；de－spis－ing［ME，fr．AF stem of despire，fr．L despicere，ir．de－＋specere to look－more （14c） 1 ：to look down on with contempt or aversion＜dif spise－ment－＇spiz－mant negligible，worthless，or de－spis－er $n$－spi－zari $n$ syn DESPISE，CONTEMN，SCORN，DISDAIN mean to regard as unf of one＇s notice or consideration．DESPISE may suggest an emo response ranging from strong dislike to loathing＜despises cowit

[^0]led one］（159）${ }^{\text {in }}$ intury exploritil
or opportuntite
resp．of the ir esp．of the sick 3）：WEIRD，fr．ME 3）：WBIRD，Gigh
 eveloped by ${ }^{2}$ nireality
zam
$n$ zna，fr．ML mpane + cam in the US elect，fr． selected： Ch and $\dot{i}) \stackrel{\text { chosen }}{ } \mathrm{b}$ for of as by divine $l$ ind vote for an offity 2：to makeid
nose cas a coll tsiness）$\sim \operatorname{hn}_{1}$ ing elected（ay iss of electing Sher～to those ne election ofidict 1 the U．S．anded in privaterity ：to work ford
n
filled by popd
ion $c$ based ion c：based thool）$b$ ：bede rother $\left\langle{ }^{\sim}\right.$ surgery
 －tive－ness nt to vote in anid as a any of J．S． ：of or relatid on $\langle a n \sim$ syth ry，jurisdiction
ititled to votep ititled to voted ＜electrochemit lectroanalyitis） ter of Orestersy then it occurs （885）－ ［885）：a dided d from ambies nber，electruifit 1 or elecitit． in $\sim$ currentit on 〈the roomit ing sound by 4 guitar＞ 4 4e： Kricity used 4 ot Tht，autoniobita salled also trocution 24 ophorus electure of giving a ： 1 a distribution
forces due tof nstalls，maintut

## laws of electricity 3 ：keen contagious excitement＜could fee

 opyand laws roomin organ $n$（1773）：a specialized tract of tissue（as in the electric doetric organ electricity is generated
di）in which electic $n$（ 1774 ）any of various round－bodied short－tailed rays de ray $n$（inidae）of warm seas with a pair of electric organs
 of electrifying 2 ：the state of being electrified
ess of electrifying 2 ：the state of being electrified 1 a ：to charge oriny in elech electric power（3）：to amplify（music）electronically 2 ：to plidith elecsely or suddenly 〈the news electrified the nation）
extite intensely or sucs $\backslash \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{l}$ lek－trō－9－1küs－tiks\ $n$ pl but sing in constr（1927） deprovace that deals with the transformation of acoustic energy into ingeice that or vice versa－elec－tro－acous－tic \－tik $\backslash$ adj
dotric energy or vis l－o－＇na－lo－sas $\mid n$（1903）：chemical analysis by elec－

fifytro－car－dio－gram \－＇kär－dē－ə－九gram\ $n$（ca．1904）：the tracing cide by an electrocardiograph；also ：the procedure for producing an detctrocardiogram
edetrocardiogio．graph \－graf $\backslash n$（1913）：an instrument for recording
 6echanges of eling abnormalities of heart action－elecetro car－dio－ fog in diagnosing abnormalics adj－elec－tro－car－dio－graph－i．caf－ly （a）lé $a d v$－elec•tro－car－di•og•ra•phy l－dē－ä－gra－fē $n$ stro．cau－tery l－＇kó－to－rè $n$（ca．1884）：cauterizat
 strochem－l clecicity to chemical changes and with the intercon fitation of clectricity to chemical changes and with the intercon－ Ejon of chemical and electrical energy－elec－tro－chem－i－cal midi－kal $\backslash a d j$－ele
chetroicon－vul－sive \i－，lek－trō－kan－＇val－siv $\backslash$ adj（1947）：of，relating Hy phtholving convulsive response to electroshock 《～shocks＞ ftritoconvulsive therapy $n$（1948）：ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY
 trencephalogram made with the electrodes in direct contact with the
detto；cute \i－lek－tra－kyüt $\backslash v t$－cut－ed；－cut－ing［electr－＋cute（as Whecute）］（1889） 1 ：to execute（a criminal）by electricity 2 ：to kill

onial 1 ：a conductor used to establish mincal contact with a nonmetalic part of a circuit 2 ：an element解害miconductor device（as a transistor）that emits or collects elec－ papior holes or controls their movements
dentrode－pos－it li－Ilek－trō－di－＇pä－zat $\backslash \boldsymbol{n}$（1864）：a deposit formed in of than electrode by electrolysis
Mnfordeposit $v t$（1882）；to deposit（as a metal or rubber）by electrol－

dedro－der－mal \i－lek－trö－dar－mal $\operatorname{adj}$（1940）：of or relating to elec－ thalactivity in or electrical properties of the skin
 Wioftissue by a high－frequency electric current applied with a rieedle What electrode－called also fulguration
Petio－di－al－y－sis $\backslash i-l$ lek－trō－di－＇a－lo－sos $\backslash n$（1921）：dialysis accelerat－ diby an electromotive force applied to electrodes adjacent to the fumbranes－elec－tro－di－ailyt－ic $\$－，dī－a－ㄴi－tikl adj
Hemtrody－nam．lcs J－dī－na－miks $\backslash n$ pl but sing in constr（1827）：a trimoh of physics that deals with the effects arising from the interac－ thonoh of physics that deals with electric currents with magnets，with other currents，or with Hontof clectric currents with magnets，with
 theing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph
解troren－ceph－a•lo－graph－ıgraf $n$［ISV］（1936）：an apparatùs for deting and recording brain waves－elecotro－en－cephoa－log－ra－ heratyse－fo－lä－gro－forl $n$－electro－en－ceph－a•lo－graphoic K－se－ （o）fitgra－fik adj－elec－tro－en－ceph－a－lo－graph－l－cal－ly l－fi－ to fatiadv－elec•tro－en•ceph－a－log－ra•phy H－Lä－gro－fē $n$
＋efro－fish－ing（i－＂lek－trō－fi－shin\ $n(1950)$ ：fishing that employs a difitelectric curent to attract and usu．temporarily immobilize fish oteasy capture
10 eftrofy capture detrofeposition on a mold－electroform $n$
ongropposition on a mold－electroform $n$（i－ılek－tro－je－nik adj（ca． 1890 ）；of or relating to the poduction of electrical activity in living tissue $\langle a n \sim$ pump $\sim$－elec to than－e sls b－je－no－sis $\backslash n$
Who．gram（i－${ }^{-1}$ ek－tra－ıgram $\backslash n$（ca．1935）：a tracing of the electrical Whatials of a tissue（as the brain or heart）made by means of elec－解tesplaced directly in the tissue instead of on the surface of the body
 flifingto a combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms 2 ：in－ Whing or produced by the action of very brief but powerful pulse dis－ chates of electricity under a liquid resulting in the generation of解 $\mathrm{m}_{\text {waves }}$ and highly reactive chemical species＜an $\sim$ effect．）
Wotroujet li－lek－tro－jet\} n ( 1 9 5 5 ) ：a concentration of atmospheric中tulecurrent found in the regions of strong auroral displays and of of the magnetic equator
Wertotkinet－ic li－lek－trö－ka－＇ne－tik，－kī－\ adj（1873）：of or relating fitionotion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a dif－

defino．kinnet－les｜－tiks\ $n$ pl but sing in constr（ca．1925）：a branch of ghicasdealing with the motion of electric currents or charged parti－ Ofide：
Hefrodess \i－＇lek－，trō－los，－trə－\adj（1947）：being or involving depo sifeniofmetal by chemical means instead of by electrodeposition
foditiongist li－lek－＇trä－la－jist $n$［blend of electrolysis and－logist（fr 40 dituaist）（ca．1902）：a person who removes hair，warts，moles，and thitimarks by means of an electric current applied to the body with a tedle：shaped electrode－elec－trol $\cdot 0 \cdot \mathrm{gy}$ ।－le－jë $\backslash n$
 hargating to luminescence resulting from a high－frequency discharge atigha gas or from application of a current to a layer of phosphor －+ etetro－lu－mi－nes．cence $\left(-s^{2} n(t) s \backslash n\right.$
elec－trol－y－sis \i－，lek－trä－lo－səs $n$（1834） 1 a ：the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electic current through an electro－ lyte $b:$ subjection to this action 2 ：the destruction of hair roots with an electric current
elec－tro－lyte $\backslash i$－lek－tro－liit $\backslash n(1834)$ 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 li－ılek－tra－li－tik $\backslash a d j$（1842）：of or relating to electrolysis or an electrolyte＜an $\sim$ cell）；also ：produced by or used in electrolysis〈～copper〉－elec－tro－lyt．i－cal－ly $1-t i-k(\partial-) l e ̄ \ a d v$
elec－tro－lyze li－lek－tro－lizi $v t$－lyzed；－lyz－ing（1834）：to subject to electrolysis
electrormag•net \i－，lèk－trō－＇mag－nat $n$（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－magenet－ic 1 －mag－${ }^{-1}$ ne－tik $\operatorname{adj}$（1821）：of，relating to，or pro－ duced by electromagnetism－elec－tro＋mag•net－l－cal－ly $1-t i-k(\vartheta-) l e ̄ \$ adv
electromagnetic pulse $n$（1963）：high－intensity clectromagnetic 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 based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents
electromagnetic wave $n(1906)$ ：one of the waves that are propagated electromagnetic wave $n$（1906）：one of the waves that are propagated
by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field in－ by simultancous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field in－
tensity and that include radio waves，infrared，visible light，ultraviolet， tensity and that include
X rays，and gamma rays
elec•tro•mag•ne•tism \i－，lek－trō－＇mag－no－九ti－zom\ $n$（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
lec．tro－me．chan－ícal \－mo－＇ka－ni－kol $\backslash$ 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－electro•me－chan－l－cal－｜y $|-k(o-) l e \vec{~}| a d v$
lec－tro－met－al－lur－gy J－＇me－tə－lar－jē，esp Brit－mo－＇ta－ler－$\backslash n$（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 li－Iek－trä－me－tor $n(1749)$ ：any of various instru－ ments for detecting or measuring potential differences or ionizing radi－ ments by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between ations by mean
charged bodies
clec－tro•mo．tive force $\backslash \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{I}$ lek－trō－，mō－tiv－，－tro－ $1 \cdot n$（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－myo－gram \i－alek－trö－1mi－o－ıgram\} n （1917）：a tracing made by an electromyógraph
elec－tro－myo－graph $\dagger$－graf $\backslash n$［electr－$+m y$－+ －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•myo－graph－ic （－mi－ə－＇gra－fik adj－elec．tro－myo－graph•i．cal ly－fík（o－）lë $\backslash a d v$－elecotro•my－og•ra•phy l－mī－ä－grə－fè $n$
electron \i－lek－iträn\ $n$［electr－$+^{2}$－on］（1891）：an elementary particle elec－tron di－lek－iträn $n$ Lelectr－$+^{2}$－on $1(1891)$ ：an elementary particle
consisting of a charge of negative electricity cqual to about $1.602 \times$ consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about $1.602 \times$
$10^{-19}$ coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about $9.109 \times 10^{-31}$ $10^{-19}$ coulomb and having a mass when
kilogram or about $1 / 1036$ 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－go－tiv adj（1813）：having a tenden cy to attract electrons－elec•tro－neg•a－tiv．l．ty l－rne－ge－tii－ve－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 controling，and focusing a beam of electrons
electron－ic 1 －ılek－trä－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 $\langle\sim$ 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－tron－i．cal－ly（－ni－k（o－）lē $\backslash a d \nu$
electtron－i－ca \i－ılek－trä－ni－kə $n$［prob．fr．New Electronica，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 mall $n$（1975）：E－MAIL
\o\abut $\backslash^{2} \backslash$ kitten，$F$ table lor $\backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash $\backslash \bar{a} \backslash$ ace $\backslash a ̈ \backslash$ mop，mar laủ out \ch\chin le\bet lè easy＇g\go li\hit līice $j \backslash$ jọb
 \y\yet $\backslash z h \backslash$ vision，beige $\backslash k, n, \infty, w, n$ see Guide to Pronunciation
the－ vt （13c） 1. r，clothe，or adorn
le）almost horinn le）almost horiorn to reduce air revip． eller blades）so thin e of flight；also ：to engine）in such of a rotorcraft
of $t o$ a feathered in by a tonguedeand isu，with preclsion w or form feathon r something feath ik or a printed im－ ally by unethicath sanctioning，of re ：kers be hired that bed rule 2：to d rule $\sim$ vt $1: t_{0}$ dustry）by govem－

2：a bed having a
ag of an employer
brained person－
ry thin sharp edge eredge $v t$
terson ：PRATHER．
3vering of feathen
log）see Doo if

## light

I of free－swimming
dery stitch consist ernately to the left
sy light in weight mum limit of 120 teurs - compar

Ing，suggesting，or 1 ：in a graceful
RLX： 3 ：with sklll
act of making，fr I a ：the structure rsical beauty 2 a b：a part of the eristic b：anyo that is distinctive that is distinctive picture b：a fes r or magazine －less（－los $\backslash$ ad jr－in\．vt（ca．1755） c or portray in the to＜the exhibit re＜a menu featur．
ures of a particula it） 2 ：displayed

1 film；esp ：a short novie
＊Jebrifuga，fr．LL
Cbris fever］（1651）
－ar－ys［ME Reb． st of purification］ dar
ns two identical or
ss of one of them． often pronounced these variants art from many speas ciation of the vor－
ting feces
egsl（14c）：bodilis
fr．ME（Sc）fek，al 2 ：WORTHLBSs， ess．n
LMOST，NEARLY $\therefore$ faec－，faex］（15c） t）$s \backslash n$
 FgMNNINE ：intern syn see FERTILE－fe－cun•di－ty \fi－＇kən－də－tē，fe－\n nation）Ste＇fe－kan－dāt＇fē－\vt－dat－ed；－dat－Ing［L fecundatus，pp． ocundate fr．fecundus］（ca．1631）1：to make fecund 2：IMPREG－

NATB － Federal ；federation
led abbr ded ［short for federal］（1916） 1 often not cap：a federal agent， ed lyed or official－usu．used in pl． 2 a ：federal reserve board officer，or
 ode who sacrifices himself（1955）：a member of an Arab commando one who operating esp．against Israel－usu．used in pl．
group op Ife－d（o－）rol $\backslash$ adj［ L foeder－，foedus compact；league；akin to L fidere to trust－more at BIDE］（1660） 1 archaic：of or relating to a fidere to trus treaty 2 a ：formed by a compact between political units pompact or rer their individual sovereignty to a central authority but that surrented residuary powers of government $b$ ：of or constituting a retain of government in which power is distributed between a central form of governmenmer of constituent territorial units $\quad c:$ of or relat－ uuthority central government of a federation as distinguished from the ing to the be principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers； esy：of or relating to the American Federalists 4 often cap：of，relat－ ay to，or loyal to the federal government or the Union armies of the US in the American Civil War 5 cap ：being or belonging to a style of U．S．in the Ameri decoration current in the U．S．following the American architecture－fed－er－al－ly \－d（ə－）ro－lè $a d v$
Rederal $n$（1861） 1 ：a supporter of the U．S．government in the Civil War esp ：a soldier in the federal armies 2：RED 1 －usu．used in pl． Waresp ase（1955）：BIG DEAL 〈don＇t make a federal case out of it〉 ederal court $n$（1789）：a court established by a federal government； ederone established under the constitution and laws of the U．S．
operal district $n$（ca．1934）：a district set apart as the seat of the cen－
tral government of a federation a district trial court of law and equity ederal district court $n$（1948）a disdiction
that hears cases under CRATESB
ederal funds $n \mathrm{pl}$（1950）：reserve funds lent overnight by one Federal Reserve bank to another
Redereal－1sm \fe－d（a－）ra－lii－zam\ $n$（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
pedder－al－lst \－list $\backslash n$（1787）1：an advocate of federalism：as a often cap ：an advocate of a federal union between the American colonies af－ ler the Revolution and of the adoption of the U．S．Constitution bof－ 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－ ilgovernment－tederalist adj，often cap
ledeer－al． 1 －za•tion $\backslash \mathrm{fe}-\mathrm{d}(0-$ ）re－lo－＇zä－shon $n$（ca．1860） 1 ：the act of federalizing 2 ：the state of being federalized
lederralife \＇fe－d（o－）ro－lizi $v t$－ized；－iz－Ing（1801） 1 ：to unite in or uinder a federal system 2 ：to bring under the jurlsdiction of a federal government．
Ederal 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
Hederal Reserve Board $n$（1920）：a 7 －member board of governors overseeing the Federal Reserve System
overseeing the Federastererve Federal Reserve System $n$（1919）：the central banking system of the
US．consisting of 12 districts with a Federal Reserve bank in the princi－ pal commercial city of each district
${ }_{1}$ pal commercial city of each district ＇fe－d（o－）rat adj［L foederatus，fr．foeder－，foedus］（1710） －；united in an alliance or federation ：FEDERATED
edder－ate $\backslash$＇fe－dっ－rāt $\backslash t$－at•ed；－at－jng（1580）：to join in a federation ederated church $n$（1898）：a local church uniting two or more con－ gregations that maintain different denominational ties－compare UNION CHURCH
ledrer－a•tion \fe－da－rā－shan $n$（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 uncron
edrer－a．tive \＇fe－də－，rā－tiv，＇fe－d（a－）ro－\adj（1690）：of，relating to，or formed by federation 〈a $\sim$ republic〉 ledn abbbr federation
edora \fil－${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{dor}-\mathrm{o} \backslash n$［Fédora（1882），drama by V．Sardou］（1891）：a low soft felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise
ted up adj（1900）：tired，sated，or disgusted beyond endurance lee \fêl $n$［ME，fr．AF fé，fief，of Gmc origin；akin to OE feoh cattle， property，OHG fihu cattle；akin to L pecus cattle，pecunia moneyl（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 charged for a service－in fee ：in absolute and legal possessio eeviteed；fee－ing（15c） 1 chiefly Scot：HIRE 2：${ }^{9}$ TIP 2
 feble，fr．AF，fr．L flebilis lamentable，wretched，fr．flëre 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 \－bol－nəs $\backslash n$－fee－bly $\backslash$－blē $\backslash a d v$ fee－ble－mind－ed life－bal－min－dad adj（1534） 1 obs ：Irresolute， vaclllating 2 ：mentally deficient 3 ：FOOLISH，sTUPID－fee－ble－ mind．edily adv－fee－ble－mind－ed－ness $n$
feebllish l＇féeb（ə－）lish adj adi（1674）：somewhat feeble
feed \＇féd vb fed \＇fed\；feed－ing［ME feden，fr．OE fédan；akin to OE foda food－more at roon］vt（bef．12c） 1 a ：to give food to b ：to give as food 2a：to furnish something essential to the development， sustenance，maintenance，or operation of 〈reading $\sim s$ the mind〉 $b$ it to supply（material to be operated on）to a machine 3 ：to produce
or provide food for 4 a ：SÁTISFY，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 $\sim i$ 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 （as eedtil $b$ oper $a$（ as in a machine）$d$ the act pross 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－pack \＇fed－，bak $\backslash n$（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 $\operatorname{dog} n$（1858）：a notched picce of metal on a sewing machine that feeds material into position under the needle
feed－er＇feé－dor $n$ ，often attrib（14c）1：one that feeds：as a：one that fattens livestock for slaughter $\mathbf{b}$ ：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－lät $n$（1889）：a plot of land on which livestock are fat－ tened for market
feed－stock processing plant
feed－stuff－istyf $n$（1856）：PEED 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 $\sim$ health plan＞
＇feel \＇fêll $v b$ felt \＇felt\；feel－ing［ME felen，fr．OE felan；akin to OHG fuolen to feel，$L$ palpare 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） $2 \mathbf{a}$ ：to undergo passive experience of $\mathbf{b}$ ：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 $b:$ BELIEVB，THINK 〈say what you really $\sim$ ）$\sim v i$ 1a：to eceive or $b e$ ble to recelve a tactile sensation $b$ ：to search for some－ thing by using the sense of touch $2 \mathbf{a}$ ：to be conscious of an inward iming by using the state of mind，or physical condition $b$ ：to have a marked impression，state of mind，or physical condition $3:$ to have a marked
sentiment or opinion＜～S strongly about it〉 3 ：SEEM 〈it $\sim s$ like
 spring today〉 $4:$ to have sympathy or pily
${ }^{2}$ feel $n(13 \mathrm{c})$ 1：SENSATION，FERLING 2 ：the sense of touch 3 a：the quality of a thing as imparted through or as if through touch b：typ ical or peculiar quality or atmosphere；also ：an awareness of such a quality or atmosphere 4 ：intuitive knowledge or ability
feel－er \ffē－lor\ $\boldsymbol{n}$（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 \＇fël－ıgúd $a d j$（1977） 1 ：relating to or promoting an often specious sense of satisfaction or well－being（a $\sim$ reform program that makes no changes〉 2 ：cheerfully sentimental ：LIGHTHEARTED 〈a～ movie＞
1 feel－ing \＇fe－lin $\backslash n$（12c） $1 \mathrm{a}(1)$ ：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 $\mathbf{c}$ ：appreciative or responsive awareness or cecognition 2 a ：an emotional state or reaction＜a kindly $\sim$ toward the boy．）b pl ：susceptibility to impression ：sENSITIVITY（the remark the boy．）bpl：susceptibility to impression ：sensirivrry．the remark hurt her ${ }^{\text {d }} 3$ a ：the undifferentiated background of one saware 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 ：FBEL 4 syn feeling，EmOTION，AFFECTION，SENTIMENT，PASSION mean a subjective response to a person，thing，or situation．feeling denotes
｜a abut $\backslash^{\circ} \backslash$ kitten，$F$ table $\operatorname{lar} \backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash $\backslash a ̄ \backslash$ ace $\backslash a ̈ \backslash$ mop，mar
 \o $\backslash$ sing $\backslash \bar{o} \backslash$ go $\backslash \dot{o} \backslash$ law $\backslash \dot{o} i \backslash$ boy $\backslash$ th $\backslash$ thin $\backslash$ th $\backslash$ the $\backslash \ddot{u} \backslash$ loot $\backslash \dot{u} \backslash$ foot $\mid y \backslash$ yet $\langle z h|$ vision，beige $\lfloor k, n, \infty, \mathfrak{m}, \eta$ see Guide to Pronunciation

Im－per－me－able （G）$_{1}$ im－＇par－mē－a－bal\adj［LL impermeabilis，fr． L in in $^{+}$ LL permeabilis permeable］（1697）：not permitting passage（as of a flu－ id）through its substance；broadly ：IMPERVIOUS－im per－me•abil．｜ ty $\backslash$－
im－per－mis－si－ble Im－per－mis－si－ble lim－par－${ }^{\text {tmi－sp－bal }}$ adj（1858）：not permissible Im－per－mic
so－blé ad $\nu$
impper－son•al <br>（ $)$ im－＇pars－nol，－＇por－so－noll adj［ME，fr．LL imperson－ alis，fr．Lin +LL personalis personal］（15c） 1 a ：denoting the verbal action of an unspecified agent and hence used with no expressed sub－ ject（as methinks）or with a merely formal subject（as rained in it rained）b of a pronoun ：INDEFINITE 2 a：having no personal refer－ ence or connection 〈～criticism〉 $b$ ：not engaging the human per－ sonality 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－alol－ty $\$－，par－se－＇na－

im－per．son•al．ize $\mathbf{C o}_{0}$ im－＇pars－na－liz，－＇par－so－no－\ $\nu t$（ca．1899）：to make impersonal＜technology that $\sim$ the learning process〉－im－ per－son－al－i－za－tion $\$－ipars－na－lo－＇zā－shon，－par－sa－ne－ $1 n$
im－per－son－ate $\operatorname{lim-1}$－por－so－ināt $v t$－at－ed；－at－ing（1715）：to assume or act the character of ：PERSONATB－im－per－son－a．tion（－ipar－sa－

 quality or state of being impertinent：as a ：IRRELEVANCE，INAPPRO－ quality or state of being impertinent：as a irrglevance，inappro－
PRIATENESS $b:$ INCIVILITY，INSOLENCE
2 nence
nence
im．per－ti•nen－cy $\backslash$－ən（ $t$ ）－sē，－nen（t）－$n, p l$－cies（1589）：IMPERTI－ NBNCE
imperoti－nent K，$_{1}$ ）im－＇por－tə－nont，－＇part－nont $\backslash$ adj［ME，fr．AF，fr．LL impertinent－，impertinens，fr．L＇in－＋pertinent－，pertinens，prp．of pertinēre 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 $\sim$ answer $\rangle$－im．per－ti•nent－ly $a d v$
Syn imperrinent，OFFICIOUS，MEDDLESOME，INTRUSIVE，OBTRUSIVE mean given to thrusting oneself into the affairs of others．IMPERTI－ NENT implies exceeding the bounds of propriety in showing interest or curiosity or in offering advice＜resented their impertinent interfer－ ence＞．ofricious 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 $\rangle$ ．OBTRUSIVE stresses improper or of－ fensive conspicuousness of interfering actions 〈expressed an obtrusive concern for his safety）．
im－per－turb－able \im－por－＇tor－ba－bal $\backslash$ adj［ME，fr．LL imperturbabilis， fr．Lin－＋perturbare to perturb］（15c）：marked by extreme calm，im－ passivity，and steadiness：SERENE Syn see cool－im．per abli－ Im•per•vi－ous $\backslash(1) i m-1$ par－vē－әs $\backslash$ adj［L impervius，fr．in－＋pervius pervi－
ous］（1640） 1 a $:$ not allowing entrance or passage ：ImPENBTRABLB ous］（1640） 1 a ：not allowing entrance or passage ：IMPENETRABLE
〈a coat $\sim$ to rain〉 $b:$ not capable of being damaged or harmed 〈a carpet $\sim$ to rough treatment 2 not not capable of being affected or dis－ turbed＜～to criticism＞－im．per－vi－ous．ly adv－im•per－vi－ous－ ness $n$
 more at IMPETUS］（14c）：an acute contagious staphylococeal or strep－ tococcal skin disease characterized by vesicles，pustules，and yellowish crusts
Im－pe－trate \im－po－，trāt $\backslash t$－trat－ed；－trat－ing［L impetratus，pp．of im－ petrare，fr．in＋patrare to accomplish－more at PERPETRATE］（ca． petrare，ir．in－＋pairare to accomplish－more at 2 ：to ask for：ENTREAT －Im－pe－tra－tion $\backslash$ im－po－${ }^{1}$ tră－shon $\backslash n$
Im．pet－u•os－l－ty lim－pe－cha－wä̈sa－té，－chü－＇ä－$n$ n，$p l$－ties（ 15 c ） 1
：the quality or state of being impetuous $2:$ an impetuous action or ：the quality or state of being impetuous 2 ：an impetuous action or impulse
Im．pet－u•ous \im－＇pech－was；－＇pe－cha－，－chü－əs $\backslash$ adj［ME，fr．AF，fr．LL impetuosus，fr．L impetus］（14c）1：marked by impulsive vehemence or passion 〈an $\sim$ temperament〉 2 ：marked by force and violence of movement or action 〈an $\sim$ wind $\rangle$ syn see PRECIPITATE－im．pet－u－ ous．ly adv－im•pet－u－ous－ness $n$
Im－pe－tus \im－po－tos $n$［ L ，assault，impetus， fr ，impetere to attack， fr ． in－＋petere to go to，seek－more at FEATHER］（1641）1 a（1）：a driv－ ing force ：IMPULSE（2）：INCENTIVE，STIMULUS $b:$ stimulation or encouragement resulting in increased activity 2 ：the property pos－ sessed 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
 ing impious：IRREVERENCE 2 ：an impious act
Impinge lim－${ }^{-}$pinj $\backslash i$ im－plnged；imping－ing［L impingere，fr，in－＋ pangere to fasten，drive in－more at PaCr］（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
 ment $\backslash$－pinj－ment $\backslash n$
 （1542）：not pious ：lacking in reverence or proper respect（as for God or one＇s parents）：IRREVERENT－impi－ous．ly adv
imp－ish \im－pish adj（1652）：of，relating to，or befitting an imp；esp ：MISCHIEVOUS－imp．ish．ly adv－Imp．ish．ness $n$
im•pla－ca－ble <br>（ ）im－＇pla－ko－bol，－＇plā－1 adj［ME，fr．L implacabilis，fr． in－+ placabilis placable］（15c）：not placable ：not capable of being ap－ peased，significantly changed，or mitigated＜an enemy〉－im•pla－ ca•bil••‘ty（－，pla－kə－＇bi－lə－tē，－ıplā－\ $n$－im•pla•ca•bly（－＇pla－kə－blē， －plā－ad
1 im－plant lim－＇plant $\nu t$（ 15 c ） 1 a ：to fix or set securely or deeply 〈a ruby $\sim e d$ in the idol＇s forehead＞$b$ ：to set permanently in the con－ sciousness or habit patterns ：INCULCATE 2 ：to insert in living tissue （as for growth，slow release，or formation of an organic union）＜subcu－ tancously $\sim e d$ hormone pellets $\rangle \sim v i:$ to undergo implantation 〈the
failure of embryos to $\sim>$－im－plant－able $\backslash$－＇plan－ta－bal $\backslash$ adj－imb plant－er lim－＇plan－tor $\backslash n$
syn IMPLANT，INCULCATE，INSTLLL，INSEMINATE，INFIX mean to in troduce into the mind．IMPLANT implies teaching that makes for per－ manence of what is taught＜implanted a love of reading in herstu－ dents $>$ ．INCULCATE implies persistent or repeated efforts to impress on the mind＜tried to inculcate in him high moral standards）．Instia stresses gradual，gentle imparting of knowledge over a long period of time 〈instill traditional values in your children〉．INSEMINATE apphie to a sowing of ideas in many minds so that they spread through aclass or nation 〈inseminated an unquestioning faith in technology〉．INFX stresses firmly inculcating a habit of thought＜infixed a chronic cyni－ cism＞．
${ }^{2}$ impplant \＇im－ıplant $\backslash n(1890):$ something（as a graft or device）itar－ planted in tissue－compare COCHLEAR IMPLANT
im－plan－ta－tion \im－ıplan－tā－shon $\backslash n$（1578） 1 a；the act or proces of implanting something $b$ ：the state resulting from being implacted 2 in placental mammals ：the process of attachment of the early，emp． 2 in placental mammals：the pro
 Im－plau－sible（ ${ }_{1}$ ）im－pló－za－bal $\backslash$ adj（ca．1677）：not plausible ：pro－
voking disbelief plau si $\cdot$ bly $\backslash$－plo－zo－blē $\backslash$ ad
im－plead $\operatorname{im}$－plēd $v t$［ME empleden，fr．AF empleder，fr，en－＋pleghea to pleadl（ 14 c ）：to sue or prosecute at law
1 im－ple•ment \im－pla－mont $\backslash n$［ME，fr．AF，fr．LL implementum acilan of filling up，fr．Limplēre to fill up，fr．in－＋plēre to fill－mofelat FULL］（15c） 1 ：an article serving to equip（the $\sim s$ of religious wof ship） 2 ：a device used in the performance of a task：TOOL，UTENGA 3hip〉 $\mathbf{3}$ ：one that serves as an instrument or tool 〈the partnership agreement 3：one that serves as an instrument or tool 〈the partners
does not seem to be a very potent－H．B：Hoffman＞
does not seem to be a very potent $\sim-H$ ．B：Hoffman
syn implement，Tool，INSTRUMENT，APPLLANCE，UT
Syn IMPLEMENT，TOOL，INSTRUMENT，APPLLANCE，UTENSLL mearia
relatively simple device for performing work．IMPLEMENT relatively simple device for performing work．IMPLEMENT may
to anything necessary to perform a task＜crude stone implemp to anything necessary to perform a task＜crude stone implemen
＜farm implements〉．Tool suggests an implement adapted to fach〈farm implements〉．TOOL suggests an implement adapted to facill a definite kind or stage of work and suggests the need of skill mor strongly than IMPLEMENT 〈a carpenter＇s tools〉．INSTRUMENT suge a device capable of delicate or precise work＜the dentist＇s iff ments）．APPLIANCE refers to a tool or instrument utilizing a．pg source and suggests portability or temporary atach domestic wor appliances〉．UTENSIL applies ty 〈kitchen utensils〉．
2impple－ment \－ment $v t$（1806）i ：CARRY OUT；ACCOMPLISH；espip give practical effect to and ensure of actual fulfillment by concese measures 2 ：to provide instruments or means of expression fo im－ple－men－ta－tion $\backslash$ im－pla－men－＇tā－shan，„ımen－\ $n$－im－ple－d ter or im－ple－men－tor＇＇im－plo－，mon－tar $n$
im－pli－cate Jim－plo－kāt\ $v t$－cated；－cat－ing［ME，to convey by lid cation，fr．ML implicatus，pp．of implicare，fr．L，to entwine，involyt more at employl（15c）f：to involve as a consequence，corollaryb natural inference ：IMPLY 2 archaic ：to fold or twist together＂ TWINE 3 a ：to bring into intimate or incriminating connection 《er dence that $\sim_{s}$ him in the bombing $b:$ to involve in the nature or ${ }^{\circ}$ eration of something
imepli－ca－tion lim－plo－kā－shon $\backslash n$（15c） 1 a ：the act of implicdind ：the state of being implicated $b$ ：close connection；esp ：an inct 1 atar nating involvement 2 a ：the act of implying ：the state of being plied b（1）：a logical relation between two propositions that fallsto hold only if the first is true and the second is false－see TRUTH TABE table（2）：a logical relationship between two propositions in whitht the first is true the second is true（3）：a statement exhlbiting artb tion of implication 3 ：something implied：as a：sUGGBSTION－6d possible significance＜the book has political～s〉－im－pilicadfy tive $n e s s n$
im－plic．it lim－1pli－sot $\backslash$ adj［L implicitus，pp．of implicare］（1599）that ：capable of being understood from something else though und pressed ：IMPLIED 〈an assumption〉 $\quad \mathfrak{\sim}$ ：involved in the naturthor essence of something though not revealed，expressed，or developed POTENTLAL（a sculptor may see different figures $\sim$ in a blow and stone－John Dewey＞cof a mathematical function：defined by ar pression in which the dependent variable and the one or more indepip dent variables are not separated on opposite sides of an equationt compare EXPLICIT 42 ：being without doubt or reserve：UNQUB TIONING＜an $\sim$ trust〉－im－plic．it－ly adv－im•plic．it－ness $n$ fit implicit differentiation $n$（ca．1889）：the process of finding the defiy＊ tive of a dependent variable in an implicit function by differentiatiti each term separately，by expressing the derivative of the dependen variable as a symbol，and by solving the resulting expression forme variable
symbol
Im plode
lim－
 explode $)]$
tube to
$i j$
（
b $\underset{\sim}{\sim} 2$ ：to collapse inward as if from external pressure；also：to $1 f$ come greatly reduced as if from collapsing 3 ：to break down ofith apart from within ：SELF－DESTRUCT 〈the firm ．．imploded from and factionalism ．Jan Hoffman $>$ vt ：to cause to implode
 fr．L implorare，fr．in－＋plorare to cry out］（ca．1540） $1:$ to cal in supplication ：BESEECH 2 ：to call or pray for earnestly ing dy did〈implored the crowd to be quiet〉 syn see BEG－im－pior－10（1877） ：the inrush of air in forming a suction stop $2:$ the action of implo ing 3 ：the act or action of bringing to or as if to a center；also：－ GRATION＜this $\sim$ of cultures makes realistic for the first time the old vision of a world culture－Kenneth Keniston）－imeplow －＇plō－siv，－ziv adj or n im－ply $\mathrm{im}^{\prime}$ plī $v t$ im．plied；im•ply．ing［ME emplien，fr．AF empler entangle－more at EMPLOY］（14c）fobs：ENFOLD，ENTWINE 2 ， involve or indicate by inference，association，or necessary consequ involve or indicate by inference，association，or necessary
rather than by direct statement 〈rights obligations） rather than by direct statement＜rights $\sim$ obligations〉 3：to conse potentially 4 ：to express indirect
syn see sUGGEST usage see INFER
im－po－lite \im－po－＇līt $\backslash$ adj［L impolitus，fr．in－＋politus polite］（173） ：not polite ：RUDE－im•po．lite．ly adv－im•po．lite•ness $n$ ．
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 or mome usu．unpremeditated action $b$ ：a propensity or natural tenden－ some usu．other than rational 4 a ：the product of the average value of a cy usu．oth the time during which it acts：the change in momentum pro－ force and the force $b$ ：PULSE $4 a \quad$ syn see MOTIVE
duced by the 1 im－pel－shon $\backslash n(15 c)$ a ：the act of impelling：the state Im－puing impelled $b$ ：an impelling force $c$ ：an onward tendency de of being imper impulsion 2 ：IMPULSE 3a 3 ：COMPULSION 2
rived frome $\backslash$ im－＂pal－siv $\backslash$ adj $(15 c)$ 1：having the power of or actually
 driving or imper impulse 〈an～young man〉 3 ：acting momentarily ：prone sontaneous－im－pul－sive－ly adv－im－pul－sive－ness $n$

Im．pu－ni－ty lim－tpyüna－tē $\backslash n$ IMF or L；MF impunité，fr．L impunitat－， Im•pu－ni－ty fr impune without punishment，fr．in－＋poena punishment impunias，at PAIN］（1532）：exemption or freedom from punishment， harm，or loss 〈laws were flouted with～〉
harm，or（（i）im－＇pyúr $\backslash$ adj［ME，fr．MF \＆L；MF，fr．L impurus，fr．in－＋ im－pure $(1)$（ 15 c ）：not pure：as $a$ ：LEWD，UNCHASTE $b$ ：containing purus pure）（15c）not poul＜water〉 $c$ ：ritually unclean $d:$ mixed sompregnated with an extraneous and usu．unwanted substance＜an or impregnated with an extraneous imp－pure－ness $n$
$\sim$ chemical $\rangle$－im－tpuir－a－tē $n, p l$－iies（15c） 1 ：something that is im－ im－pu－thakes something else impure＜removing impurities from wa－ pure or makes 2 ：the quality or state of being impure
ter〉 2：the quaitity or state of $\operatorname{lin}$（1581）1：the act of imputing：as impu－ta－tion ，im－pyo－ta－shan b：ACCUSATION＜denied any of un－ a：ATTRIBUTION，ASCRIPION 2 ：something imputed－im－pu－ta－tive fairness）$c$ ：INSINUATION 2 ：something
（im－1pyu－tう－tiv $\backslash$ adj vim－put－ed；im－put－ing［ME，fr．AF imputer，fr．L im－pute $\backslash i m-$－pyüt $v t$ im－put－ed；im－put－ing ［ME，ir．AF imputer，ir．$L$ imputare，fr．in－＋putare to consider］（14c） 2 ：to credit to a person or a or blame for often falsely or unjustly 2 ：to credit to a person or a cause ：ATTRIBUTE＜our vices as well as our virtues have been imputed to bodily derangement－B．N．Cardozo syn see ASCRIBE－
 In \in，on，${ }^{2} n \backslash$ 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＜$\sim$ the lake〉〈wounded $\sim$ the leg〉 $\sim$ the sum－ mer〉b：INTO 1 〈went～the house〉 2 －used as a function word to indicate means，medium，or instrumentality 〈written $\sim$ pencil〉〈bound～leather〉 3 a－used as a function word to indicate limita－ tion，qualification，or circumstance＜alike $\sim$ some respects 〉 heft～a humy）$b:$ nNTo $2 a$ 〈broke～pieces〉 4 －used as a function word to indicate purpose＜said $\sim$ reply〉 $5-$ used as a function
dicate the larger member of a ratio（one
2 In l＇in $\$ adv（bef． 12 c ） 1 a（1）：to or toward the inside esp．of a house or In lin $\backslash$ adv（bef．12c） 1 a（1）：to or toward the inside esp．of a house or other building＜come $\sim$（2）：to or toward some destination or par－ ticular place＜flew $\sim$ on the first plane〉．（3）：at close quarters：NEAR〈play close $\sim \mathbf{b}$ ：so as to incorporate $\langle$ mix $\sim$ the flour〉－often used in combination 〈built－in bookcases〉 $c$ ：to or at an appropriate place $\langle\mathrm{fit}$ a piece $\sim 2$ a：within a particular place；esp：within the customary place of residence or business（the doctor is $\sim \boldsymbol{b}$ ：in the position of participant，insider，or officeholder－often used with on $\langle\sim$ on the joke $\rangle$ c（1）：on good terms（2）：in a specified relation （～bad with the boss）（3）：in a position of assured or definitive suc－ cess $d$ ：in vogue or season e of an oil well：in production $f$ ：in one＇s presence，possession，or control 〈after the crops are $\sim \mathrm{g}$
：from a condition of indistinguishability to one of clarity 〈fade $\sim$ 〉
In for ：certain to experience 〈in for a rude awakening〉
${ }^{3}$ In \＇in\adj（1599） $1 \mathbf{a}$ ：that is located inside or within 〈the $\sim$ part〉 $\mathbf{b}$ ：that is in position，operation，or power 〈the $\sim$ party $c:$ inside 2 2 ：that is directed or bound inward：INCOMING＜the $\sim$ train〉 3 a ：extremely fashionable＜the $\sim$ thing to do〉 $b: k e e n l y$ aware of and responsive to what is new and fashionable 〈the～crowd〉
4 in lin $\backslash n$（1764） 1 ：one who is in office of power or on the inside＜a matter of $\sim s$ versus outs〉 2 ：INFLUENCE，PULL 〈enjoyed some sort of $\sim$ with the commandant－Henriette Roosenburg）
In abbr 1 inch 2 inlet

## In symbol indium

IN abbr Indiana
In－or if 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 $r\langle i r r e d u c i b l e\rangle$ ，and in－be－ fore other sounds inconclusive＞
${ }^{2}$ In－or H－or imnd 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

－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 〈pan－
 ipharmaceutical product 〈niacin〉
${ }^{2}$－in $n$ comb form［sit－in］：organized public protest by means of or in fa－ vor of ：demonstration ：organized public p p （teach－in）（love－in）
In－abilioty \i－na－＇bi－la－te\ $n$［ME inhabilite disqualification，fr．ML in－ habilitas fr Lin－＋habilitas ability］（15c）：lack of sufficient power，re－ sources，or capacity＜his $\sim$ to do math
in abesen－tia \in－ab－＇sen（t）－sh（é－）a\adv［L］（1886）：in absence 〈gave hlm the award in absentia）
in－ac－ces－si－ble \i－nik－se－sa－bal，（）i－nak－\adj［ME，fr．MF or LL；
 Mr，fr．LL inaccessibilis，fr．Lin－+ LL accessibiins accessiblel（15c）
not accessible 〈an area）〈an goal〉 in•ac－ces－si－bil－i－ty


The－cu－ra－cy $\backslash$（，）i－＇na－kyə－rə－sē，－k（a－）ra－se $\backslash n, p i$－cies（ca． 1
：the quality or state of being inaccurate 2 ：MISTAKE，ERROR

 adj．information $\rangle$－in－ac－cu•rate－ly l－kya－rat－lē，－k（o－）rot－，－kyart－
 Ness
 to $\sim$ viruses $)$－in－ac－ti－va－tion $\backslash$－ınak－ta－＇vā－shon $\backslash n$
in－ac－tive $\chi_{1}$ ）i－＇nak－tiv $\operatorname{adj}(1664)$ ：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 avait－ able for military duties（3）of a disease：QUIESCENT $c$（1）：chemical－ ly inert（2）：optically neutral in polarized light $d$ ：biologically inert esp．because of the loss of some quality（as infectivity or antigenicity） esp．because of lactive．ly adv－in－ac－tiv－i－ty $\backslash$－，nak－ $\mathrm{t} i \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{va-t} \overline{\mathrm{e}} \backslash n$
syII 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 one in the or to their powers or their implements＜workers fields）．TNERT as applied to things implies powerless an inherent or ha－ 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 persons and commonly implies abjectness or indoience＜a su－ pine willingness to play the fools．
in－ad－e．qua－cy（Gi－na－di－kwə－sē $\backslash n, p I$－cies（1787） 1 ：the quality or state of being inadequate 2 ：INSUFFICIENCY，DEFICIENCY
in－ad－e－quate $\backslash$－kwot $\backslash$ 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－nad ${ }^{-1}$ mi－sa－bal $\backslash$ adj（1776）：not admissible＜～evi－ dence －in－ad－mis－si－bil－i•ty \－ımi－sa－＇bi－la－tē $n$ — in－ad－mis－si－ bly - －＇mi－sa－blē $\backslash a d v^{\text {a }}$
in－ad－ver－tence $\backslash \mathrm{i}$－nad－＇var－ $\mathrm{t}^{2} \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{t}) \mathrm{s} \backslash n[\mathrm{ME}, \mathrm{fr}$ ．ML inadvertentia，fr．L in－＋advertent－advertens，prp．of advertere to advert］（ 15 c ） 1 ：the in－＋advertent－，advertens，prp．of adverteresult of inattention ：over－ fact or
SIGHT

in－ad－ver－tent $f-t^{2} n t \backslash a d j$［back－formation fr．inadvertence］（1653） 1 ：not focusing the mind on a matter－MNATTENTTVE 2：UNINTENTION ：not focusing the mind omission－in－ad－ver－tent－ly adv
in－ad－vis－able \i－nəd－＇vi－za－bal $\backslash$ adj（1870）：not advisable ：not wise or

prudent $\langle\sim$ finaste $n$ pl suffix［NL－inae，fr．L，fem．pl．of－inus］：members of the sub－ －inae $n$ pl suffix［NL－inae，fr．L，fem．pl．of－mas］－members in family of－in
tions $\langle$ Felinae $\rangle$
tions 〈Felinae〉（o）i－＇nāl－yə－nə－bal，－＇nā－lē－ə－nə－\ adj［prob－fr．F in－
 aliénable，fr．ín－＋aliénable alienable］（ca．1645）：incapable of being alienated，surrendered，or transferred＜～rights－in－alien－abina－bly \ınäl－ya－nə－＇bi－lə－tē，－ınä－lē－a－nə－\ $n$－in•alien－ably－＇nā－yə－na－ble －nā－lē－ə－nə－ $\operatorname{adv}$
in－al－ter－able $\backslash\left({ }_{0}\right)$ i－＇nol－t（a－）ra－bal $\backslash$ adj（ 1541 ）：not alterable ：UNALTER－ ABLE－in－al－ter－abil－i－ty $\backslash$－nól－t（a－）ra－＇bi－la－tē $\quad n$－in－al－ter－able－ ness \－nól－t（a－）ra－bol－nas $\backslash n$－in－al－ter－ably $\backslash$－blē $\backslash a d v$
in－amo－ra－ta \i－na－mə－＇rä－tə $n$［It innamorata， fr ．fem．of innamorato， 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 $\backslash$ in－on（d）－＇in $\backslash a d v$ or $a d j$（1765）：in repeated generations of the same or closely related stock＜families．．．of one blood through mating or marrying～－F．H．Giddings〉 〈～breeding）
${ }^{1}$ inane \i－＇nāa\adj inan－er；－est［L inanis］（1662）t ：EMPTY，msub STANTIAL 2：lacking significance，meaning，or point：SILLY＜～com－ ments〉 syn see INSIPID－inane－ly adv－inane－ness \－nan－nas $\boldsymbol{n}$ $2_{i n a n e} n$（1677）：void or empty space＜a voyage into the limitless $\sim$ －V．G．Childe＞
in－an－i－mate \oror－＇na－na－mot $\backslash$ adj［ME，fr．LL inanimaus，fr．L．in－＋ animatus，pp．of animare to animate］（15c） 1 ：not animate：a not endowed with life or spirit 〈an objoct〉 $b$ ：lacking consciousness or power of motion〈an body〉 2 ：not animated or lively：DULL－ in ar power－mate－ly adv－in－an－i－mate－ness $n$
in－a－ni－tion $\backslash i-n 2-$ ni－shon $\backslash n$（ 14 c ）：the quality or state of being empty： $a$ ：the exhausted condition that results from lack of food and water $b$ a the absence or loss of social，moral，or intellectual vitality or vigor inan－i－ty \i－＇na－no－tē $\backslash n, p l$－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－no－＇per－ant \adj（1626）：not apparent－in－ap－par－ ent－ly $a d v$
in－ap－peas－able \，i－nə－＇pē－zə－bal\ adj（1803）：UNAPPEASABLE
in－ap－pe－tence $\backslash(\mathrm{b}) \mathrm{i}$－＇na－po－ton（t）s $\backslash n$（ca． 1691 ）：loss or lack of appetite in－ap－pli－ca－ble（，i－＇na－pli－kə－bal also，i－no－pli－kə－\ adj（1656）：not

 also i－nv－ıpit
＇pli－kə－\adv
in－ap－po－site $\backslash\left({ }^{1}\right)$ i－na－pa－zət $\backslash$ adj（1661）：not apposite $:$ not apt or per－ tinent－in•ap－po－site－ly adv－in•ap－po－site－ness $n$
in－ap－pre－cia－ble \，i－nə－＇prē－sha－bol，－＇pri－sh（ē－）a－bal $\backslash$ adj［prob．fr．F
 inappréciabie，ir．Mp inappreciable，
small to be perceived（ani amount $\sim$ in－ap－pre－cia－bly \－blē $\backslash a d v$

 －not appreciative in－ap－pre－cia－tive－ness $n$
in－ap－proach－able \i－nə－＇prō－cha－bal adj（ca．1828）：not approach in－ap－proach－able inne－inaccessrale＜her boss came across as $\sim$

 SUITABLE－in－ap－pro－pri－ate－ly adv－in－ap－pro－pri－ate－ness $n$
in－apt $\backslash$（）i－＇napt $\backslash$ adj（ca． 1670 ）；not apt：a ：not suitable＜an $\sim$ anal－


 in－ar－gu－able <br>（i）i－＇när－gya－wa－bal $\backslash$ adj（ca． 1875 ）：not arguab
open to doubt or debate＜her impact was substantial and $\sim$
$\backslash \partial \backslash$ abut \ə $\backslash$ kitten，$F$ table \or $\backslash$ further $\backslash a \backslash$ ash \ā $\backslash$ ace $\backslash a ̈ \backslash$ mop，mar
 $\backslash n \backslash$ sing $\backslash \bar{o} \backslash$ go $\backslash \dot{o} \backslash$ law lo $i \backslash b o y ~ \backslash t h \backslash$ thin $\backslash$ th the $\backslash \ddot{u} \backslash$ loot $\backslash \dot{u} \backslash$ foot $\backslash y \backslash$ yet $\backslash z h \backslash$ vision，beige $\backslash \underline{k}, n, \infty, u,,^{y} \backslash$ see Guide to Pronunciation


[^0]:    $N$ implies a

    ## foptod

    vie，feeble，orby advertiser olad by advertisers supercllious avers of supelar music）． poppular music＞． $1:$ the feeling， 3 a ：an act SOVANTAGE 〈I kn oins，even in its own pie ve de－spit－ed at 2 obs ：to pro esjte prep（15c）：in spiteruldy $-f o-$－ē $\backslash a$ piefueous didi－spi－ fite MaLicious－ are，fr．de－+ spoliare fongings，possessio poller $n$－de de ．spo espolita．tion \di－s
    itoliare］（ca． 1657 ） 4oiarel（ca．1657） pitemnly－more at $n$（1678）：Dl spon－dence ldi－＇s spon－den．cy l－da OSSECTION，HOPELE S\％pon－dent t－dant del（ca．1699）：fee盟，or depression＜ OifPESPONDENT，$\dot{D}$ for from a convictio解保 yet another re 4ogt yone and ofte of 11 hope and ofte of die kidnapped cl
    kichess action or vi topair and the cessa Lent：
    ，sof pot \＇des－pat，－，päı hort，fr，des－（akin to dite to Skt dampati （ 585 Hhe Eastern Orthoc ghe tary：leader durine hidtary：leader durine doper and authority asipotilc Ides－pä－tik thofia despat－des despotic exercise of heruler has unlimite． sesưa•mate \＇des－k go of desquamare to ： ficales－des qua． espert \di－zort\n［1 eqghtito serve，fr．L se dipastry or ice cream rapasiry or ice cream，
    rived after a swi Ratartespoon H spü wetna teaspoon and
    
    diderispoon－ful $1 d$酮darams
    disert wine $n$（1773）
    whterward
    destadidize （ $_{1}$ ）dē－＇si we as a governmen
    解隹en for microse \％ fifing of Stalin and Grmatize V（I）de ame or disgrace $f$
     land in 1917 typica woplas black and whi of thething is destined éor predeterminit frem something is se watior an extended thatesort＞
     （4） 1 ：to decree bs
     ，lestiood＞＜a trait th port for a specific
     ghod col FORTUNE fratee pate of event

