

EXHIBIT 19



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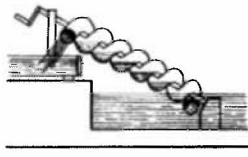
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ar-chi-epi-sco-pal \är-kë-ə-'pis-kə-pəl\ *adj* [ML *archiepiscopalis*, fr. I.L. *archiepiscopus* archbishop — more at ARCHBISHOP] (1611): of or relating to an archbishop — **ar-chi-epi-sco-pal-ly** \-p(ə)-lə\ *adv*
ar-chi-epi-sco-pate \är-pät-, -pät\ *n* (1792): ARCHBISHOPRIC
ar-chil \är-chəl\ *n* [ME *archelil*] (15c) 1: a violet dye obtained from lichens (genera *Rocella* and *Lecanora*) 2: a lichen that yields archil
ar-chi-man-drite \är-kə-'man-drit\ *n* [LL *archimandrites*, fr. LGk *archimandrites*, fr. Gk *archi-* + LGK *mandra* monastery, fr. Gk, folk, pen] (1591): a dignitary in an Eastern church ranking below a bishop; *specif*: the superior of a large monastery or group of monasteries

Ar-chi-me-des' screw \är-kə-'medz-ə\ *n* [Archimedes] (ca. 1859): a device made of a tube bent spirally around an axis or of a broad threaded screw encased by a cylinder and used to raise water



Archimedes' screw

ar-chi-pe-lag-ic \är-kə-pə-'la-jik, -är-chə-\ *adj* (1841): of, relating to, or located in an archipelago

ar-chi-pel-a-go \är-kə-'pe-lə-gō, -är-chə-\ *n*, *pl* -goes or -gos [Archi-pelago Aegean Sea, fr. It *Arceipelago*, lit., chief sea, fr. *arci-* (fr. L *archi-*) + Gk *pelagos* sea — more at PLAGIA] (1502) 1: an expanse of water with many scattered islands 2: a group of islands

ar-chi-tek-t \är-kə-'tekt\ *n* [MF *architecte*, fr. L *architectus*, fr. Gk *architekton* master builder, fr. *archi-* + *tektion* builder, carpenter — more at TECHNICAL] (1563) 1: a person who designs buildings and advises in their construction 2: a person who designs and guides a plan or undertaking (the ~ of American foreign policy)

ar-chi-tec-ton-ic \är-kə-'tek-tä-nik\ *adj* [L *architectonicus*, fr. Gk *architektonikos*, fr. *architekton*] (1645) 1: of, relating to, or according with the principles of architecture: ARCHITECTURAL 2: having an organized and unified structure that suggests an architectural design — **ar-chi-tec-ton-i-cal-ly** \-ni-k(ə)-lə\ *adv*

ar-chi-tec-ton-ics \-tä-niks\ *n* *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* *in constr.* also **ar-chi-tec-ton-ic** \-nik\ (1660) 1: the science of architecture 2 *a*: the unifying structural design of something *b*: the system of structure

ar-chi-tec-tur-al \är-kə-'tek-tchə-rəl, -tek-shə-rəl\ *adj* (ca. 1794) 1: of or relating to architecture: conforming to the rules of architecture 2: having or conceived of as having a single unified overall design, form, or structure — **ar-chi-tec-tur-al-ly** *adv*

ar-chi-tec-ture \är-kə-'tek-tchər\ *n* (1555) 1: the art or science of building; *specif*: the art or practice of designing and building structures and esp. habitable ones 2 *a*: formation or construction as or as if as the result of conscious act (the ~ of the garden) *b*: a unifying or coherent form or structure (the novel lacks ~) 3: architectural product or work 4: a method or style of building 5: the manner in which the components of a computer or computer system are organized and integrated

ar-chi-trave \är-kə-'trav\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt, fr. *archi-* + *trave* beam, fr. L *trah*, *trahy* — more at THORP] (1563) 1: the lowest division of an entablature resting in classical architecture immediately on the capital of the column — see ENTABLATURE illustration 2: the molding around a rectangular opening (as a door)

ar-chi-val \är-'ki-vəl\ *adj* (ca. 1828): of, relating to, contained in, or constituting archives

ar-chive \är-'kiv\ *n* [F & L, F, fr. L *archivum*, fr. Gk *archeion* government house (in pl., official documents), fr. *archē* rule, government — more at ARCH.] (1603): a place in which public records or historical documents are preserved; also: the material preserved — often used in pl.

archive *vt* **ar-chived**; **ar-chiving** (1926): to file or collect (as records or documents) in or as if in an archive

ar-chi-vist \är-kə-'vist-, -ki-\ *n* (1753): a person in charge of archives

ar-chi-vol \är-kə-'völt\ *n* [It *archivolo*, fr. ML *archivolum*] (ca. 1731): an ornamental molding around an arch corresponding to an architrave

ar-chon \är-'kän-, -kən\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *archōn*, fr. prp. of *archein*] (1579) 1: a chief magistrate in ancient Athens 2: a presiding officer

ar-cho-saur \är-kə-'sōr\ *n* [NL *Archosauria*, fr. Gk *archōn* + *sauros* lizard] (1933): any of a subclass (Archosauria) of reptiles comprising the dinosaurs, pterosaurs, and crocodilians — **ar-cho-sau-ri-an** \är-kə-'sōr-ē-ən\ *adj*

arch-priest \(')ärch-'prest\ *n* (14c): a priest of preeminent rank

arch-way \ärch-'wä\ *n* (1802): a way or passage under an arch; also: an arch over a passage

archy *n* *comb* form, *pl* -archies [ME -archie, fr. MF, fr. L -archia, fr. Gk, fr. *archein* to rule — more at ARCH.]: rule; government (squirearchy)

arc lamp *n* (1882): an electric lamp that produces light by an arc made when a current passes between two incandescent electrodes surrounded by gas — called also *arc light*

ar-co \är-'kō\ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. *arco* bow, fr. L *arcus* — more at ARROW] (1806): with the bow — usu. used as a direction in music for players of stringed instruments; compare PIZZICATO

arc-sine \(')ärk-'sin\ *n* (ca. 1909): the inverse function to the sine (if *y* is the sine of θ , then θ is the ~ of *y*)

arc-tan-gent \(')ärk-'tan-jənt\ *n* (ca. 1909): the inverse function to the tangent (if *y* is the tangent of θ , then θ is the ~ of *y*)

arctic \ärk-'tik, 'är-tik\ *adj* [ME *artik*, fr. L *artictus*, fr. Gk *artiktos*, fr. *arktos* bear, Ursa Major, north; akin to L *ursus* bear, Skt *rksa*] (14c) *often* *cap*: of or relating to the north pole or the region near it 2 *a*: a bitter cold: FRIGID *b*: cold in temper or mood (an ~ smile) — **arctic-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lə\ *adv*

arctic \är-'tik, 'ärk-tik\ *n* (1867): a rubber overshoe reaching to the ankle or above

arctic char *n* (ca. 1902): a Holarctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) of arctic waters occurring in freshwater or anadromous populations

arctic circle *n*, *often* *cap* A&C (1834): the parallel of latitude that is approximately 66½ degrees north of the equator and that circumscribes the northern frigid zone

arctic fox *n* (1772): a small migratory Holarctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*) esp. of coastal arctic and alpine tundra

arctic tern *n* (1844): a Holarctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) that breeds in arctic regions and migrates to southern Africa and So. America
Arctu-rus \ärk-'tūr-əs, -'tyūr-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Arktouros*, lit., bear watcher]: a giant fixed star of the first magnitude in Boötes
ar-cu-ate \är-'kyə-wət-, -wät\ *adj* [L *arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare* to bend like a bow, fr. *arcus* bow] (1626): curved like a bow (an ~ cloud)

ar-cu-ate-ly *adv*
ard also **art** *n* *suffix* [ME, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *-hart* (in personal names such as *Gerhart* Gerard), OE *hæard* hard]: one that is characterized by performing some action, possessing some quality, or being associated with some thing esp. conspicuously or excessively (braggart) (dullard) (pollard)

ar-den-cy \är-'dnt(t)-sē\ *n* (1549): the quality or state of being ardent
ar-dent \är-'dnt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *ardent*, *ardens*, prp. of *ardere* to burn, fr. *ardor*] (14c) 1: characterized by warmth of feeling typically expressed in eager zealous support or activity 2: FIERY, HOT (an ~ sun) 3: SHINING, GLOWING (~ eyes) *syn* see IMPASSIONED — **ar-dent-ly** *adv*

ardent spirits *n* *pl* (1833): strong distilled liquors
ardor \är-'dər\ *n* [ME *ardour*, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *ardor* burning, heat, ardor, fr. *ardus* dry — more at ARID] (14c) 1 *a*: an often restless or transitory warmth of feeling (the sudden ~ of youth) *b*: extreme vigor or energy; INTENSITY *c*: ZEAL *d*: LOYALTY 2: sexual excitement *syn* see PASSION

ardour chiefly Brit var of ARDOR
ar-du-ous \är-'jə-wəs-, -dyū-wəs\ *adj* [L *arduus* high, steep, difficult; akin to OIr *ard* high] (1538) 1 *a*: hard to accomplish or achieve: DIFFICULT (years of ~ training) *b*: marked by great labor or effort: STRENUOUS (a life of ~ toil — A. C. Cole) 2: hard to climb: STEEP *syn* see HARD — **ar-du-ous-ly** *adv* — **ar-du-ous-ness** *n*

are [ME, fr. OE *earun*; akin to ON *eru*, *erum* are, OE *is* is] *pres* 2d *sing* or *pres* pl of BE

area \är-, 'er-, 'är-\ *n* [F, fr. L *area*] (ca. 1819) — see METRIC SYSTEM table

ar-ear \är-'ē-ə-, 'er-, 'ä-rē-ə-\ *n* [L, open space, threshing floor; perh. akin to L *arere* to be dry — more at ARID] (1538) 1: a level piece of ground 2: the surface included within a set of lines; *specif*: the number of unit squares equal in measure to the surface — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table 3: the scope of a concept, operation, or activity: FIELD (the whole ~ of foreign policy) 4: AREAWAY (went down the steps into the ~ of a house — James Joyce) 5: a particular extent of space or surface or one serving a special function: as *a*: a part of the surface of the body *b*: a geographic region 6: a part of the cerebral cortex having a particular function — **ar-e-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj* — **ar-e-al-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

area code *n* (1961): a 3-digit number that identifies each telephone service area in a country (as the U.S. or Canada)

ar-ea-way \är-'ē-ə-, wä-, 'er-, 'ä-rē-ə-\ *n* (1899): a sunken space affording access, air, and light to a basement

ar-e-ka \ä-'rē-kə-, 'är-i-kə-\ *n* [NL, fr. Pg, fr. Malayalam *atayakka*] (1510): any of several tropical Asian palms (*Areca* or related genera); *esp*: BETEL PALM

ar-e-o-line \ä-'rē-kə-'lēn\ *n* [ISV *areca* + ¹-ol + ²-ine] (1899): a toxic parasympathomimetic alkaloid C₈H₉NO₂ that is used as a veterinary antihelmintic and occurs naturally in betel nuts

ar-e-na \ä-'rē-nə-\ *n* [L *arena*, *arena* sand, sandy place] (1600) 1: an area in a Roman amphitheater for gladiatorial combats 2 *a*: an enclosed area used for public entertainment *b*: a building containing an arena 3 *a*: a sphere of interest, activity, or competition (the political ~) *b*: a place or situation for controversy (in the public ~)

ar-e-na-ceous \är-'ə-nä-shə-s\ *adj* [L *arenaceus*, fr. *arena*] (1646) 1: resembling, made of, or containing sand or sandy particles 2: growing in sandy places

arena theater *n* (1943): THEATER-IN-THE-ROUND

ar-ene-o-lous \är-'ē-ni-kə-ləs\ *adj* [L *arena* + E *-i-* + *-colous*] (ca. 1859): living, burrowing, or growing in sand

aren't \ärnt, 'är-ənt\ (1810) 1: are not 2: am not — used in questions

ar-eo-cen-tric \är-'ē-ō-'sen-trik\ *adj* [Gk *Areios* of Ares, fr. *Arēs*] (1877): having or relating to the planet Mars as a center

ar-e-o-la \ä-'rē-ə-lə-\ *n*, *pl* -lae \-lə- or -las [NL, fr. L, small open space, dim. of *areola*] (1664): a small area between things or about something; *esp*: a colored ring (as about the nipple, a vesicle, or a pustule) — **ar-e-o-lar** \-lə-r\ *adj* — **ar-e-o-late** \-lə-t\ *adj*

ar-e-ole \är-'ē-ō-l\ *n* (ca. 1934): a small pit or cavity

Ar-e-op-a-gite \är-'ē-'pə-'gīt-, -gīt\ *n* (14c): a member of the Areopagus — **Ar-e-op-a-git-ic** \-ä-pə-'jī-tik\ *adj*

Ar-e-op-a-gus \är-'ē-'pə-'gəs-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Areios pagos*, fr. *Areios pagos* (lit., hill of Ares), a hill in Athens where the tribunal met] (1586): the supreme tribunal of Athens

Ar-es \är-'(j)ez-, 'er-\ *n* [Gk *Arēs*]: the Greek god of war — compare MARS

arête \ä-'rät\ *n* [F, lit., fish bone, fr. LL *arista*, fr. L, beard of grain] (1838): a sharp-crested ridge in rugged mountains

ar-e-thu-sa \är-'ə-'thü-zə-, -'thü-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Arethousa*]: a wood nymph who is changed into a spring while fleeing the advances of the river-god Alpheus

ar-ga-li \är-'gə-lə-\ *n* [Mongolian] (ca. 1774): a large wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*) of Asia that is noted for its large horns

Argand diagram \är-'gän-, -'gän-\ *n* (Jean Robert Argand †1825 Swiss mathematician) (1908): a system of rectangular coordinates in which the complex number *x* + *iy* is represented by the point whose coordinates are *x* and *y*

ar-gent \är-'jənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *argentum*; akin to Gk *argyros* silver, *argos* white, Skt *rajata* whitish, silvery] (15c) 1 *archaic*: the metal silver; also: WHITENESS 2: the heraldic color silver or white — **ar-gent** *adj*

ar-gen-tif-er-ous \är-'jən-'ti-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* (1801): containing silver

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ä\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \äü\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \j\ sing \o\ go \ó\ law \ó\ boy \ih\ thin \ih\ the \ü\ foot \ü\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, k, ð, æ, é, è, é, é, ü, see Guide to Pronunciation

- line of sight** (1559) **1**: a line from an observer's eye to a distant point **2**: the straight path between a radio or television transmitting antenna and receiving antenna when unobstructed by the horizon
- line out** *vt* (1618) **1**: to indicate with or as if with lines: **OUTLINE** (*line out a route*) **2**: to arrange in an extended line **3**: **BELT** (*line out a song*) *~ vi* **1**: to move rapidly (*lined out for home*) **2**: to make an out by hitting a baseball in a line drive that is caught
- line printer** *n* (1955): a high-speed printing device (as for a computer) that prints each line as a unit rather than character by character
- lin-er** \ˈli-nər\ *n* (15c) **1**: one that makes, draws, or uses lines **2 a**: a ship belonging to a regular line **b**: an airplane belonging to an airline **3**: **LINE DRIVE 4**: something with which lines are made
- liner** *n* (1611) **1**: one that lines or is used to line or back something **2**: **JACKET 3c(2)** — **lin-er-less** \-ləs\ *adj*
- lin-er-board** \ˈli-nər-bōrd, -bōrd\ *n* (1948): a thin paperboard used for the flat facings of corrugated containerboard
- liner notes** *n pl* (1955): comments or explanatory notes about a recording printed on the jacket or an insert
- line score** *n* (1946): a score of a baseball game giving the runs, hits, and errors made by each team — compare **BOX SCORE**
- lines-man** \ˈlɪnz-mən\ *n* (1883) **1**: **LINEMAN 1 2**: an official who assists a referee in various games (as football or hockey) esp. in determining if a ball, puck, or player is out-of-bounds or offside
- line squall** *n* (1887): a squall or thunderstorm occurring along a cold front
- line storm** *n* (1850): an equinoctial storm
- line-up** \ˈli-nəp\ *n* (1889) **1 a**: a list of players taking part in a game (as of baseball) **b**: the players on such a list **2 a**: an alignment (as in entertainment or politics) of persons or things having a common purpose, distinction, or bond (the show's star-studded ~) **b**: **LINE 11 c**: a television programming schedule **3**: a line of persons arranged esp. for inspection or for identification by police
- line up** *vi* (1864) **1**: to assume an orderly linear arrangement (*line up for inspection*) **2**: to align oneself (he *lined up* with the liberals against the bill) *~ vt* **1**: to put into alignment **2**: to arrange for (*line up support for a candidate*)
- ling** \ˈlɪŋ\ *n* [ME, akin to *D* *lang* ling, OE *lang* long] (13c) **1**: any of various fishes (as a hake or burbot) of the cod family **2**: **LINGCOD**
- ling** *n* [ME, fr. ON *lyng*] (13c): a heath plant; esp.: a common Old World heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)
- ling** *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *-ing*] **1**: one connected with or having the quality of (*hiring*) **2**: young, small, or inferior one (*duckling*)
- ling** or **-lings** *adv* suffix [ME *-ling* (fr. OE), *-linges* (fr. *-ling* + *-es* -s); akin to OHG *-lingūn* -ling, OE *lang* long]: in (such) a direction or manner (*sideling*) (*flatling*)
- Lin-ga-la** \lɪn-ˈgɑ-lə\ *n* (1922): a Bantu language widely used in trade and public affairs in the Congo River area
- lin-gam** \ˈlɪŋ-gəm\ or **lin-ga** \-gə\ *n* [Skt *linga* (nom. *lingam*), lit., characteristic] (1719): a stylized phallic symbol of the masculine cosmic principle and of the Hindu god Siva — compare **YONI**
- Lin-ga-yat** \lɪn-ˈgɑ-jət\ *n* [Kannada *lingāyata*] (1901): a member of a Saiva sect of southern India marked by wearing of the lingam and characterized by denial of caste distinctions
- ling-cod** \ˈlɪŋ-kəd\ *n* (1940): a large greenish-fleshed fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the Pacific coast of No. America that is an important food and sport fish and belongs to the same family as the greenlings
- lin-ger** \ˈlɪŋ-ɡər\ *vb* **lin-gered**; **lin-ger-ing** \-g(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME (northern dial.) *lengeren* to dwell, freq. of *lengen* to prolong, fr. OE *lengan*; akin to OE *lang* long] *vi* (14c) **1**: to be slow in parting or in quitting something: **TARRY 2 a**: to remain alive although gradually dying **b**: to remain existent although often waning in strength, importance, or influence (*~ing doubts*) **3**: to be slow to act: **PROCRASTINATE 4**: to move slowly: **SAUNTER ~ vt 1 obs**: **DELAY 2**: to pass (as a period of time) slowly — **lin-ger-er** \-gər-ər\ *n* — **lin-ger-ing-ly** \-g(ə-)rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
- lin-ge-rie** \lɪn-ˈjə-ˈrɪə, lɪn-ˈzho-, -rɪə; lɪn-ˈzho-(,)rɪə, lɪn-ˈjə-, lɪn-ˈzho-, -rɪə\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *linge* linen, fr. L *lineus* made of linen — more at **LINE**] (1835) **1** *archaic*: linen articles or garments **2**: women's intimate apparel — **lingerie** *adj*
- lin-go** \ˈlɪŋ-(g)ɔ\ *n, pl* **lingoes** [prob. fr. Lingua Franca, language, tongue, fr. Prov. fr. L *lingua* — more at **TONGUE**] (1660): strange or incomprehensible language or speech: as **a**: a foreign language **b**: the special vocabulary of a particular field of interest **c**: language characteristic of an individual
- ling-on-ber-ry** \ˈlɪŋ-ən-,ber-ər\ *n* [Sw *lingon* mountain cranberry; akin to ON *lyng* ling] (1920): the fruit of the mountain cranberry; also: **MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY**
- lin-gua** \ˈlɪŋ-gwə\ *n, pl* **lin-guae** \-gwē-, -gwī\ [L — more at **TONGUE**] (ca. 1826): a tongue or an organ resembling a tongue
- lin-gua fran-ca** \ˈlɪŋ-gwə-ˈfrɑŋ-kə\ *n, pl* **lingua francas** or **lin-guae fran-cae** \-gwē-ˈfrɑŋ-(,)kə\ [It, lit., Frankish language] (1619) **1** *often cap*: a common language consisting of Italian mixed with French, Spanish, Greek, and Arabic that was formerly spoken in Mediterranean ports **2**: any of various languages used as common or commercial tongues among peoples of diverse speech **3**: something resembling a common language
- lin-gual** \ˈlɪŋ-gwəl\ *also* \ˈlɪŋ-gwə-wəl\ *adj* [L *lingua*] (1650) **1 a**: of, relating to, or resembling the tongue **b**: lying near or next to the tongue; esp.: relating to or being the surface of tooth next to the tongue **c**: produced by the tongue **2**: **LINGUISTIC** — **lin-gual-ly** *adv*
- lin-gui-ne** or **lin-gui-ni** \lɪŋ-ˈgwē-nē\ *n* [It, pl. of *linguina*, dim. of *lingua* tongue, fr. L] (ca. 1948): narrow flat pasta
- lin-guist** \ˈlɪŋ-gwɪst\ *n* [L *lingua* language, tongue] (1591) **1**: a person accomplished in languages; esp.: one who speaks several languages **2**: a person who specializes in linguistics
- lin-guis-tic** \lɪŋ-ˈgwɪs-tɪk\ *also* **lin-guis-ti-cal** \-ti-kəl\ *adj* (1846): of or relating to language or linguistics — **lin-guis-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*
- linguistic atlas** *n* (1923): a publication containing a set of maps on which speech variations are recorded — called also *dialect atlas*
- linguistic form** *n* (1921): a meaningful unit of speech (as a morpheme, word, or sentence) — called also *speech form*
- linguistic geography** *n* (1926): local or regional variations of a language or dialect studied as a field of knowledge — called also *dialect geography* — **linguistic geographer** *n*
- lin-guis-ti-cian** \ˈlɪŋ-gwə-ˈsti-shən\ *n* (1895): **LINGUIST 2**
- lin-guis-tics** \lɪŋ-ˈgwɪs-tɪks\ *n pl* *but sing in constr* (ca. 1847): the study of human speech including the units, nature, structure, and modification of language
- lin-i-ment** \ˈli-nə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *linimentum*, fr. L *linere* to smear — more at **LIME**] (15c): a liquid or semiliquid preparation that is applied to the skin as an anodyne or a counterirritant
- lin-ing** \ˈli-nɪŋ\ *n* (14c) **1**: material that lines or that is used to line esp. the inner surface of something (as a garment) **2**: the act or process of providing something with a lining
- link** \lɪŋk\ *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *hlekk* chain; akin to OE *hlanc* lank] (15c) **1**: a connecting structure: as **a** (1): a single ring or division of a chain (2): one of the standardized divisions of a surveyor's chain that is 7.92 inches (20.1 centimeters) long and serves as a measure of length **b**: **CUFF LINK c**: **BOND 3c d**: an intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion; esp.: a short connecting rod with a hole or pin at each end **e**: the fusible member of an electrical fuse **2**: something analogous to a link of chain: as **a**: a segment of sausage in a chain **b**: a connecting element or factor (found a ~ between smoking and cancer) **c**: a unit in a communication system **d**: an identifier attached to an element (as an index term) in a system in order to indicate or permit connection with other similarly identified elements
- link** *vt* (15c): to couple or connect by or as if by a link *~ vi*: to become connected by or as if by a link **syn** see **JOIN** — **link-er** *n*
- link** *n* [perh. modif. of ML *linchinus* candle, alter. of L *lychnus*, fr. Gk *lychnos*; akin to Gk *leukos* white — more at **LIGHT**] (1526): a torch formerly used to light a person's way through the streets
- link** *vi* [origin unknown] (1715) *Scot*: to skip smartly along
- link-age** \ˈlɪŋ-kɪj\ *n* (1874) **1**: the manner or style of being united: as **a**: the manner in which atoms or radicals are linked in a molecule **b**: **BOND 3c 2**: the quality or state of being linked; esp.: the relationship between genes on the same chromosome that causes them to be inherited together — compare **MENDEL'S LAW 2 3**: a system of links; esp.: a system of links or bars which are jointed together and more or less constrained by having a link or links fixed and by means of which straight or nearly straight lines or other point paths may be traced **4**: **LINK 2b**
- linkage group** *n* (1921): a set of linked genes at different loci on the same chromosome
- link-boy** \ˈlɪŋk-,bɔɪ\ *n* (1660): an attendant formerly employed to bear a light for a person on the streets at night
- linked** \ˈlɪŋk(t)\ *adj* (15c) **1**: marked by linkage and esp. genetic linkage (*~ genes*) **2**: having or provided with links (*a ~ list*)
- linking verb** *n* (1923): a word or expression (as a form of *be*, *become*, *feel*, or *seem*) that links a subject with its predicate
- link-man** \ˈlɪŋk-mən\ *n* (1716) **1**: **LINKBOY 2 Brit**: a broadcasting moderator or anchorman
- links** \ˈlɪŋk(s)\ *n pl* [ME, fr. OE *hlinca*, pl. of *hlinc* ridge; akin to OE *hlanc* lank] (15c) **1** *Scot*: sand hills esp. along the seashore **2**: **GOLF COURSE**
- links-man** \ˈlɪŋk(s)-mən\ *n* (1937): one who plays golf
- link-up** \ˈlɪŋk-,kəp\ *n* (1945) **1**: establishment of contact: **MEETING** (the ~ of two spacecraft) **2 a**: something that serves as a linking device or factor **b**: a functional whole resulting from the linking up of separate elements (an instructional TV ~)
- linn** \ˈlɪn\ *n* [ScGael *linne* pool] (1513) **1** *chiefly Scot*: **WATERFALL 2** *chiefly Scot*: **PRECIPICE**
- Lin-nae-an** or **Lin-ne-an** \lə-ˈnē-ən, -ˈnā-, ˈli-nē-ə\ *adj* [Carolus *Linnaeus*] (1753): of, relating to, or following the systematic methods of the Swedish botanist Linnaeus who established the system of binomial nomenclature
- lin-net** \ˈli-nət\ *n* [MF *linette*, fr. *lin* flax, fr. L *linum*; fr. its feeding on flax seeds] (ca. 1530): a common small brownish Old World finch (*Acanthis cannabina*) of which the male has red on the breast and crown during breeding season
- lin-no** \ˈli-(,)nō\ *n, pl* **linos** (1907) *chiefly Brit*: **LINOLEUM**
- lin-no-cut** \ˈli-nō-kət\ *n* (1907): a print made from a design cut into a mounted piece of linoleum
- lin-no-le-ate** \lə-ˈnō-lē-āt\ *n* (ca. 1865): a salt or ester of linoleic acid
- lin-no-le-ic acid** \ˈli-nō-lē-ik-, -lā-ə\ *n* [Gk *linon* flax + *ISV oleic acid*] (1857): a liquid unsaturated fatty acid C₁₈H₃₂O₂ found esp. in semidrying oils (as peanut oil) and essential for the nutrition of some animals
- lin-no-le-ic acid** \-lē-nik-, -lā-ə\ *n* [ISV, irreg. fr. *linoleic*] (1887): a liquid unsaturated fatty acid C₁₈H₃₀O₂ found esp. in drying oils (as linseed oil) and essential for the nutrition of some animals
- lin-no-leum** \lə-ˈnō-lē-əm, -ˈnōl-jəm\ *n, often attrib* [L *linum* flax + *oleum* oil — more at **OIL**] (1878) **1**: a floor covering made by laying on a burlap or canvas backing a mixture of solidified linseed oil with gums, cork dust or wood flour or both, and, and, and, pigments **2**: a material similar to linoleum
- Li-no-type** \ˈli-nə-,tɪp\ *trademark* — used for a keyboard-operated typesetting machine that uses circulating matrices and produces each line of type in the form of a solid metal slug
- lin-sang** \ˈlɪn-,sɑŋ\ *n* [Jav *lingsang*] (1821): either of two nocturnal chiefly forest-dwelling Asian mammals (*Prionodon pardicolor* and *P. linsang*) that resemble and are related to the mongooses, civets, and genets; also: a related mammal (*Poiana richardsoni*) of Africa
- lin-seed** \ˈlɪn-,sēd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *linsæd*, fr. *lin* flax + *sæd* seed — more at **LINEN**] (bef. 12c): **FLAXSEED**
- linseed oil** *n* (15c): a yellowish drying oil obtained from flaxseed and used esp. in paint, varnish, printing ink, and linoleum
- lin-sey-wool-sey** \ˈlɪn-zē-ˈwul-zē\ *n* [ME *lynsy wolsye*] (15c): a coarse sturdy fabric of wool and linen or cotton
- lin-stock** \ˈlɪn-,stɔk\ *n* [D *lontstok*, fr. *lont* match + *stok* stick] (1575): a staff having a pointed foot (as for sticking into the ground) and a forked tip and formerly used to hold a lighted match for firing cannon
- lint** \ˈlɪnt\ *n* [ME] (14c) **1 a**: a soft fleecy material made from linen usu. by scraping **b**: fuzz consisting esp. of fine ravelings and short