

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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

consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books.
It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since
1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9
(indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper).

— ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1998

423—dc21

97-41846

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be
reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or me-
chanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval
systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

2728293031RT:WC00

mal or conventional rules: CEREMONY 2: the quality or state of being formal 3: an established form or procedure that is required or conventional

for-mal-ize \fɔr-mə, līz\ *v* -ized; -iz-ing (1646) 1: to give a certain or definite form to: SHAPE 2 a: to make formal b: to give formal status or approval to — **for-mal-iz-able** \-lī-zə-bəl\ *adj* — **for-mal-iz-er** \-lī-zə-r\ *n*

form-am-ide \fɔr-'mā-mīd; 'fɔr-mə-'mīd, -məd\ *n* (1852): a colorless hygroscopic liquid CHONH_2 used chiefly as a solvent

form-ant \fɔr-'mɑnt, -'mɑnt\ *n* (1901): a characteristic component of the quality of a speech sound; *specif*: any of several resonance bands held to determine the phonetic quality of a vowel

form-at \fɔr-'mat\ *n* [F or G; F, fr. G, fr. L *formatus*, pp. of *formare* to form, fr. *forma*] (1840) 1: the shape, size, and general makeup (as of something printed) 2: general plan of organization, arrangement, or choice of material (as for a television show)

format *v* **for-mat-ted**; **for-mat-ting** (1964): to arrange (as material to be printed or stored data) in a particular format — **for-mat-ter** *n*

for-mate \fɔr-'māt\ *n* (1807): a salt or ester of formic acid

for-ma-tion \fɔr-'mā-shən\ *n* (15c) 1: an act of giving form or shape to something or of taking form: DEVELOPMENT 2: something that is formed (new word ~s) 3: the manner in which a thing is formed: STRUCTURE (the peculiar ~ of the heart) 4: the largest unit in an ecological community comprising two or more associations and their precursors (grassland ~) 5 a: any igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rock represented as a unit b: any sedimentary bed or consecutive series of beds sufficiently homogeneous or distinctive to be a unit 6: an arrangement of a body or group of persons or things in some prescribed manner or for a particular purpose

for-ma-tive \fɔr-'mā-tiv\ *adj* (15c) 1 a: giving or capable of giving form: CONSTRUCTIVE (a ~ influence) b: used in word formation or inflection 2: capable of alteration by growth and development; also: producing new cells and tissues 3: of, relating to, or characterized by formative effects or formation (~ years) — **for-ma-tive-ly** *adv*

formative *n* (1816): the element (as a suffix) in a word that serves to give the word appropriate form and is not part of the base

form class *n* (1921): a class of linguistic forms that can be used in the same position in a construction and that have one or more morphological or syntactical features in common

form-critical *adj* (1933): based on or applying form criticism

form criticism *n* (1928): a method of criticism for determining the sources and historicity of biblical writings through analysis of the writings in terms of ancient literary forms and oral traditions (as love poems, parables, and proverbs) — **form critic** *n*

forme \fɔm, 'fɔrm\ *n* (15c) *Brit*: FORM 8

formed \fɔrmd\ *adj* (1605): organized in a way characteristic of living matter (mitochondria are ~ bodies of the cell)

for-mée \fɔr-'mā, fɔr-'A\ *adj* [F, fem. pp. of *former* to form, fr. L *formare*] (15c) of a heraldic cross: having the arms narrow at the center and expanding toward the ends — see CROSS illustration

for-mer \fɔr-'mɔr\ *adj* [ME, fr. *forme* first, fr. OE *forma* — more at FOREMOST] (12c) 1 a: coming before in time b: of, relating to, or occurring in the past (~ correspondence) 2: preceding in place or arrangement: FOREGOING (~ part of the chapter) 3: first in order of two or more things cited or understood (of the two given, the ~ spelling is more common) (of the two spellings, the ~ is more common) 4: having been previously: ONETIME (a ~ athlete) *syn* see PRECEDING

form-er \fɔr-'mɔr\ *n* (14c) 1: one that forms 2 *chiefly Brit*: a member of a school form — usu. used in combination (sixth ~)

for-mer-ly \fɔr-'mɔ(r)-lē\ *adv* (1534) 1: at an earlier time: PREVIOUSLY 2 *obs*: just before

form-fit-ting \fɔr-'m, -fi-'tiŋ\ *adj* (1897): conforming to the outline of the body: fitting snugly (a ~ sweater)

form-ful \fɔr-'m-fəl\ *adj* (1832): exhibiting or notable for form

form genus *n* (1873): an artificial taxonomic category established for organisms (as imperfect fungi) of obscure true relationships

For-mi-ca \fɔr-'mī-kə, fɔr-\ *trademark* — used for any of various laminated plastic products used esp. for surface finish

for-mic acid \fɔr-'mīk-\ *n* [Irreg, fr. L *formica* ant — more at PISMIRE] (1791): a colorless pungent fuming vesicant liquid acid CH_2O_2 found esp. in ants and in many plants and used chiefly in dyeing and finishing textiles

for-mi-cary \fɔr-'mā-'ker-ē\ *n*, *pl* -car-ies [ML *formicarium*, fr. L *formica*] (1816): an ant nest

for-mi-da-ble \fɔr-'mā-də-bəl; fɔr-'mī-, fɔr-'mī-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear, fr. *formido* terror, bogey; akin to Gk *normō* bogey] (15c) 1: causing fear, dread, or apprehension (a ~ prospect) 2: having qualities that discourage approach or attack 3: tending to inspire awe or wonder — **for-mi-da-bil-i-ty** \fɔr-'mā-də-'bi-lə-tē; fɔr-'mī-, fɔr-\ *n* — **for-mi-da-ble-ness** \fɔr-'mā-də-bəl-nəs; fɔr-'mī-, fɔr-\ *n* — **for-mi-da-bly** \-bi-ē\ *adv*

mu-lia-ic-ly \-'lā-ə-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

formula *adj* (1927): of, relating to, or being an open cockpit rear-engine racing car conforming to prescribed standards as to size, weight, and engine displacement

for-mu-la-ize \fɔr-'myə-'la-, 'rīz\ *v* -rized; -riz-ing (1852): reduce to a formula: FORMULATE — **for-mu-la-ri-za-tion** \fɔr-'mā-'lā-'zā-shən\ *n* — **for-mu-la-rize** \fɔr-'myə-'lā-, 'rī-zə-\ *v*

for-mu-lary \fɔr-'myə-'lār-ē-\ *n*, *pl* -lar-ies (1541) 1: a prescribed form (as oaths or prayers) 2: FORMULA 1 3: ing medicinal substances and formulas — **formulary** *adj*

for-mu-late \fɔr-'myə-'lāt\ *v* -lat-ed; -lat-ing (1860) 1 a: or express in a formula b: to put into a systematized statement c: DEVISE (~ a policy) 2 a: to develop a form for preparation of (as a soap or plastic) b: to prepare according to a formula — **for-mu-la-tor** \-lā-tər\ *n*

for-mu-la-tion \fɔr-'myə-'lā-shən\ *n* (1876): an act or the formulating

formula weight *n* (ca. 1920): MOLECULAR WEIGHT — used of ionic compounds

for-mu-lize \fɔr-'myə-'līz\ *v* -lized; -liz-ing (1842): FORMULATE

form word *n* (1875): FUNCTION WORD

form-work \fɔr-'wɜrk\ *n* (1918): a set of forms in place of concrete until it sets

for-myl \fɔr-'mil\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1859): the radical HCO of that is also characteristic of aldehydes

for-ni-cate \fɔr-'nə-'kāt\ *vb* -cat-ed; -cat-ing [LL *fornicatus* to have intercourse with prostitutes, fr. L *fornicatus*, vault, brothel] *v* (1552): to commit fornication ~ *v*: to cohabit with — **for-ni-ca-tor** \-kā-tər\ *n*

for-ni-ca-tion \fɔr-'nə-'kā-shən\ *n* (14c): consensual sexual intercourse between two persons not married to each other — compare **for-nix** \fɔr-'niks\ *n*, *pl* **for-ni-ces** \-nə-'sēz\ [NL, fr. L] (1687) tomical arch or fold

for-rad-er also **for-rard-er** \fɔr-'ɔr-dər\ *adv* [E dial., comp. *ward*] (1888) *chiefly Brit*: further ahead

for-sake \fɔr-'sāk, fɔr-\ *v* **for-sook** \-'sʊk\; **for-sak-en** \-'s\ **sak-ing** [ME, fr. OE *forsacan*, fr. *for-* + *sacan* to dispute; *sacu* action at law — more at SAKE] (bef. 12c): to renounce or give up entirely (friends have forsaken her) *forsook* the politics) *syn* see ABANDON

for-sooth \fɔr-'sūth\ *adv* [ME *for soth*, fr. OE *forsōth*, fr. *for-* + (bef. 12c): in truth: INDEED — often used to imply contentment

for-spent \fɔr-'spent, fɔr-\ *adj* (1563) *archaic*: WORN-OUT, EXHAUSTED

for-swear \fɔr-'swɔr, fɔr-, 'swɔr\ *vb* -swore \-'swɔr, -'swɔr\ -sworn \-'swɔrn\; **-swear-ing** [ME *forsweren*, fr. OE *forswera* + *swerian* to swear] *v* (bef. 12c) 1: to make a liar of (oneself as if under oath) 2 a: to reject or renounce under oath b: to deny earnestly 3: to deny under oath ~ *vi*: to swear to see ABJURE

for-sworn \-'swɔrn, -'swɔrn\ *adj* (bef. 12c) 1: guilty of or marked by perjury

for-syth-ia \fɔr-'sī-thē-ə, 'chiefly Brit \-'sī-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. William Forsyth †1804 Brit. botanist] (ca. 1814): any of a genus (*Forsythia*) of ornamental shrubs of the olive family with opposite leaves and yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing before the leaves in early spring

fort \fɔrt, 'fɔrt\ *n* [ME *forte*, fr. MF *fort*, fr. *fort*, *adj.*, strong, fr. L *fortis*] (15c) 1: a strong or fortified place; esp: a fortified place occupied only by troops and surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet: FORTIFICATION 2: a permanent army post — often used in place names

fort-a-lice \fɔr-'təl-əs\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *fortalitia* — more at FORTRESS] (15c) 1 *archaic*: FORTRESS 2 *archaic*: a small fort

forte \fɔrt, 'fɔrt; 2 is often 'fɔr-, 'fā or fɔr-'tā or 'fɔr-tē\ *n* [F *fort*, fr. *fort*, *adj.*, strong] (ca. 1648) 1: the part or foil blade that is between the middle and the hill and the strongest part of the blade 2: one's strong point *usage* In *forte* we have a word derived from French that in "point" sense has no entirely satisfactory pronunciation. Use have denigrated \fɔr-, 'fā and \fɔr-tē\ because they reflect the Italian-derived *forte*. Their recommended pronunciation \fɔrt\, however, does not exactly reflect French either: it would write the word *le fort* and would rhyme it with English you can take your choice, knowing that someone somewhere like whichever variant you choose. All are standard, however, in English \fɔr-, 'fā and \fɔrt\ predominate; \fɔr-, 'fā and \fɔrt\ prob. the most frequent pronunciations in American English

for-te \fɔr-, 'tā, 'fɔr-tē\ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. *forte* strong, fr. L] 1724: LOUD — used as a direction in music

for-te \fɔr-, 'tā, 'fɔr-tē\ *n* (1759): a tone or passage played for



for-syth-ia

Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at docketaarm.com

DOCKET
A L A R M