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papal cross *n* (ca. 1890): a figure of a cross having a long upright shaft and three crossbars with the longest at or somewhat above its middle and the two other successively shorter crossbars above the longest one — see CROSS illustration

papal infallibility *n* (1870): the Roman Catholic doctrine that the pope cannot err when speaking *ex cathedra* in defining a doctrine of Christian faith or morals

Papa-pa-ni-co-laou test or **Papanicolaou smear** \pəp-ə-nē-kə-ləu-, pəp-ə-nik-ə-ləu- *n* [George N. Papanicolaou †1962 Am. medical scientist] (1946): PAPSMEAR

pa-pa-raz-zo \pəp-ə-rät-(s)ə *n*, *pl* -raz-zi \-(s)ē [It] (1968): a freelance photographer who aggressively pursues celebrities for the purpose of taking candid photographs

pa-pav-er-ine \pəp-ə-və-rēn-, -ə-rən- *n* [ISV, fr. *L papaver* poppy] (1857): a crystalline alkaloid C₂₀H₂₁NO₄ that is found in opium and is used chiefly as an antispasmodic because of its ability to relax smooth muscle

pa-paw *n* [prob. modif. of Sp *papaya*] (1624) 1 \pə-ˈpò-: PAPAYA 2 \pəp-(ō), -pöp- *n*: a No. American tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the custard-apple family with purple flowers and a yellow edible fruit; also: its fruit

pa-pa-ya \pə-ˈpi-ə *n* [Sp, of AmerInd origin; akin to Otomac *papai*] (ca. 1598): a tropical American tree (*Carica papaya* of the family Caricaceae, the papaya family) with large oblong yellow edible fruit; also: its fruit

pa-per \pə-pər- *n* [ME *papir*, fr. MF *papier*, fr. *L papyrus* papyrus, paper, fr. Gk *papyros* papyrus] (14c) 1 **a** (1): a felted sheet of usu. vegetable fibers laid down on a fine screen from a water suspension (2): a similar sheet of other material (as plastic) **b**: a piece of paper 2 **a**: a piece of paper containing a written or printed statement: DOCUMENT (pedigree ~s) **b**: a piece of paper containing writing or print **c**: a formal written composition often designed for publication and often intended to be read aloud (presented a scholarly ~ at the meeting) **d**: a piece of written schoolwork (had to write a ~ a week in English class) 3: a paper container or wrapper 4: NEWSPAPER 5: the negotiable notes or instruments of commerce 6: WALLPAPER 7: TICKETS: esp: free passes 8: PAPERBACK — **on paper** 1: in theory (the plan looks good *on paper*) 2: figured at face value (*on paper* he was worth nearly a million dollars)

paper *vb* **pa-per-ed**; **pa-per-ing** \pə-p(ə)-rɪŋ- *vt* (1594) 1 *archaic*: to put down or describe in writing 2: to fold or enclose in paper 3: to cover or line with paper; esp: to apply wallpaper to 4: to fill by giving out free passes (~ the theater for opening night) 5: to cover (an area) with advertising bills, circulars, or posters ~ *vi*: to hang wallpaper — **pa-per-er** \pə-pər-ər- *n*

paper *adj* (1596) 1 **a**: made of paper, paperboard, or papier-mâché (a ~ bag) **b**: PAPERY 2: of or relating to clerical work or written communication 3: existing only in theory: NOMINAL (a ~ blockade) 4: admitted by free passes (a ~ audience) 5: finished with a crisp smooth surface similar to that of paper (~ taffeta)

pa-per-back \pə-pər-, bak- *n* (1899): a book with a flexible paper binding — **paperback** also **pa-per-backed** \-, bakt- *adj*

paper birch *n* (1810): an American birch (*Betula papyrifera*) with peeling, white bark that is often worked into fancy articles

pa-per-board \pə-pər-, bō(ə)rd-, -bō(ə)rd- *n* (1549): a material made from cellulose fiber (as wood pulp) like paper but usu. thicker

pa-per-bound \-, baund- *n* (1901): PAPERBACK — **paperbound** *adj*

pa-per-boy \-, bōi- *n* (1876): NEWSBOY

paper cutter *n* (1821) 1: PAPER KNIFE 2: a machine or device for cutting or trimming sheets of paper to required dimensions

pa-per-hang-er \pə-pər-, han-ər- *n* (1796) 1: one that applies wallpaper 2 *slang*: one who passes worthless checks

pa-per-hang-ing \-, han-ɪŋ- *n* (1873): the act of applying wallpaper

paper knife *n* (1806) 1: a knife for slitting envelopes or uncut pages 2: the knife of a paper cutter

pa-per-mak-er \pə-pər-, mā-kər- *n* (ca. 1573): one that makes paper — **pa-per-mak-ing** \-, kɪŋ- *n*

paper money *n* (1691) 1: money consisting of government notes and bank notes 2: BANK MONEY

paper mulberry *n* (1811): an Asian tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) of the mulberry family that is widely grown as a shade tree

paper nautilus *n* (1835): a cephalopod (genus *Argonauta*) whose female has a delicate papery shell

paper over *vt* (1955) 1: to gloss over, explain away, or patch up (as major differences or disparities) esp. in order to maintain a semblance of unity or agreement 2: HIDE, CONCEAL

paper profit *n* (1893): a profit that can be realized only by selling something (as a security) that has appreciated in market value

paper-thin *adj* (1928): extremely thin (~ partitions)

paper tiger *n* (1949): one that is outwardly powerful or dangerous but inwardly weak or ineffectual (necessary to show that the ... military presence was not a *paper tiger* — Kaye Whiteman)

pa-per-weight \pə-pər-, wəit- *n* (ca. 1858): a usu. small heavy object used to hold down loose papers (as on a desk)

pa-per-work \-, wɜrk- *n* (1889): routine clerical or record-keeping work often incidental to a more important task

pa-pery \pə-p(ə)-rē- *adj* (1627): resembling paper in thinness or consistency (~ leaves) (~ silk) — **pa-per-i-ness** *n*

pa-pe-terie \pəp-ə-trē-, pəp-ə- *n* [F] (ca. 1847): packaged fancy stationery

Pa-phi-an \pə-fē-ən- *n* [L *paphius*, fr. Gk *paphios*, fr. *Paphos*, ancient city of Cyprus that was the center of worship of Aphrodite] (1598) 1 *often not cap*: PROSTITUTE 2: a native or inhabitant of Paphos

Paphian *adj* (1611) 1: of or relating to illicit love: WANTON 2: of or relating to Paphos or its people

pa-pia-men-to \pəp-ə-men-(t)ō- also **pa-pia-men-tu** \-(t)ü- *n* [Sp, fr. Papiamento *papia* talk + *-mento* ment] (1923): a Spanish-based creole language of Netherlands Antilles

pa-pier col-lé \pəp-, yā-(k)ō-ˈlā-, pəp- *n*, *pl* *papiers collés* \-, yā-(k)ō-ˈlā(z)- [F, glued paper] (ca. 1934): COLLAGE

pa-pier-mâché *adj* (1753) 1: formed of papier-mâché 2: UNREAL, ARTIFICIAL

pa-pil-ō-na-ceous \pə-pil-ē-ə-nā-shəs- *adj* [*L papilion-*, *papilio* butterfly — more at PAVILION] (1668): having a corolla (as in the bean or pea) with usu. five petals that include a large standard enclosing two lateral wings and a lower carina

pa-pil-la \pə-ˈpil-ə- *n*, *pl* **pa-pil-lae** \-ˈpil-(i), -i- [L, nipple; akin to *L papula* pimple, Lith *papas* nipple] (1713): a small projecting body part similar to a nipple in form: **a**: a vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth **b**: any of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer and often containing tactile corpuscles **c**: any of the small protuberances on the upper surface of the tongue — **pa-pil-lary** \pəp-ə-, lər-ē-, esp *Brit* pə-ˈpil-ə-rē- *adj* — **pa-pil-late** \pəp-ə-, lāt-, pə-ˈpil-ət- *adj* — **pa-pil-lose** \pəp-ə-, lōs-, pə-ˈpil-, ōs- *adj*

pa-pil-lo-ma \pəp-ə-ˈlō-mə- *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mət-ə- (1866) 1: a benign tumor (as a wart) due to overgrowth of epithelial tissue on papillae of vascular connective tissue (as of the skin) 2: an epithelial tumor caused by a virus — **pa-pil-lo-ma-tous** \-, lō-mət-əs- *adj*

pa-pil-lon \pəp-ē-(y)ōn-, pəp- *n* [F, lit., butterfly, fr. *L papilion-*, *papilio*] (1907): any of a breed of small slender toy spaniels having large erect heavily fringed ears

pa-pil-lote \pəp-ē-(y)ōt-, pəp- *n* [F, fr. *papillon* butterfly] (1818): a greased usu. paper wrapper in which food (as meat or fish) is cooked

pa-pist \pə-pəst- *n*, *often cap* [MF or NL; MF *papiste*, fr. *pape* pope; NL *papista*, fr. LL *papa* pope] (1534): ROMAN CATHOLIC — usu. used disparagingly — **papist** *adj*

pa-pist-ry \pə-pə-strē- *n* (1549): the Roman Catholic religion — usu. used disparagingly

pa-poose \pə-ˈpūs-, pə- *n* [Narraganset *papoos*] (1634): a young child of American Indian parents

pa-po-va-vi-rus \pə-ˈpō-və-, vī-rəs- *n* [*papilloma* + *polyoma* + *vacuolation* + *virus*] (1962): any of a group of viruses that have a capsid with 42 protuberances resembling knobs and that are associated with or responsible for various neoplasms (as some warts) of mammals

pap-pose \pəp-, ōs- *adj* (1691): having or being a pappus

pap-pus \pəp-əs- *n*, *pl* **pa-pi** \pəp-, i-, -ē- [L, fr. Gk *pappos*] (ca. 1704): an appendage or tuft of appendages that crowns the ovary or fruit in various seed plants and functions in dispersal of the fruit

pap-ry \pəp-ē- *n*, chiefly Southern & Midland (1763): PAPA

pa-pri-ka \pə-ˈprē-kə-, pə- *n* [Hung, fr. Serb, fr. *papar* pepper, fr. Gk *peperi*] (ca. 1896): a usu. mild red condiment consisting of the dried finely ground pods of various cultivated sweet peppers; also: a sweet pepper used for making paprika

Pap smear \pəp- *n* [George N. Papanicolaou †1962 Am. medical scientist] (1952): a method for the early detection of cancer employing exfoliated cells and a special staining technique that differentiates diseased tissue — called also *Papanicolaou smear*, *Papanicolaou test*, *Pap test*

Pap-u-an \pəp-yə-wən- *n* (1814) 1: a native or inhabitant of Papua 2: a member of any of the Negroid native peoples of New Guinea and adjacent areas of Melanesia 3: any of a heterogeneous group of languages spoken in New Guinea, New Britain, and the Solomon islands — **Papuan** *adj*

pap-u-lar \pəp-yə-lər- *adj* (1818): consisting of or characterized by papules

pap-ule \pəp-(i)yū-(ə)l- *n* [L *papula*] (ca. 1828): a small solid usu. conical elevation of the skin

pap-y-rol-o-gy \pəp-ə-ˈrāl-ə-jē- *n* [ISV] (1898): the study of papyrus manuscripts — **pap-y-rol-o-gist** \-, jɪst- *n*

pa-py-rus \pə-ˈpi-rəs- *n*, *pl* **pa-py-rus-es** or **pa-py-ri** \-ˈpi-(ə)r-(i), -i- [ME, fr. *L* — more at PAPER] (14c) 1: a tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*) of the Nile valley 2: the pith of the papyrus plant esp. when cut in strips and pressed into a material to write on 3 **a**: a writing on papyrus **b**: a written scroll made of papyrus

par \pär- *n* [L, one that is equal, fr. *par* equal] (1622) 1. **a**: the established value of the monetary unit of one country expressed in terms of the monetary unit of another country using the same metal as the standard of value **b**: the face amount of an instrument of value (as a check or note): as (1): the monetary value assigned to each share of stock in the charter of a corporation (2): the principal of a bond 2: common level: EQUALITY — usu. used with *on* (judged the recording to be on a ~ with previous ones) 3 **a**: an amount taken as an average or norm **b**: an accepted standard; *specif*: a usual standard of physical condition or health 4: the score standard for each hole of a golf course; also: a score equal to par — **par** *adj*

par *vt* **par-red**; **par-ring** (1950): to score par on (a hole)

pa-ra \pär-ə- *n*, *pl* **paras** or **para** [Turk, fr. Per *parah*, lit., piece] (1687) 1 **a**: any of several monetary units of the Turkish Empire **b**: a coin representing one para 2 — see *dinar* at MONEY table

pa-ra- \pəp-ə-, ˈpär-ə- or **par-** *prefix* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *para-*; akin to Gk *prō* before — more at FOR] 1: beside: alongside of: beyond: aside from (<parathyroid> (<parenteral>)) 2 **a**: closely related to (<paraldehyde>) **b**: involving substitution at or characterized by two opposite positions in the benzene ring that are separated by two carbon atoms (<paradichlorobenzene>) 3 **a**: faulty: abnormal (<paresthesia>) **b**: associated in a subsidiary or accessory capacity (<paramedical>) **c**: closely resembling: almost (<paratyphoid>)

pa-ra- \pəp-ə- *comb form* [*parachute*] 1: parachute (<paratrooper>) 2: parachutist (<paraspotter>)

pa-ra-ra \pə-ˈrə- *n*, *comb form*, *pl* -pa-ras \-ə-rəz- or -pə-rae \-ə-rē-, -rē- [L, fr. *parere* to give birth to — more at PARE]: woman delivered of (so many) children (*tripara*)

para-ami-no-ben-zo-ic acid \pə-ə-ə-mē-nō-, ben-zō-ik-, ˈpär-ə-, am-ə-(i)nō- *n* [ISV] (1906): a colorless para-substituted aminobenzoic acid that is a growth factor of the vitamin B complex

para-ami-no-sal-i-cyl-ic acid \-, sal-ə-, sil-ik- *n* (1946): the white crystalline para-substituted isomer of aminosalicylic acid that is made synthetically and is used in the treatment of tuberculosis

para-bi-o-sis \pəp-ə-(i)bi-ˈō-səs-, -bē- *n* [NL] (ca. 1903) 1: reversible

Pu-sey-ism \ˈpyü-zē-jiz-əm, -sē-\ n [Edward Bouverie Pusey] (1838) : TRACTARIANISM — **Pu-sey-ite** \-it\ n
push \ˈpʊʃ\ vb [ME *pusshen*, fr. MF *poulsere* to beat, push, fr. OF, fr. L *pulsare*, fr. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere* to drive, strike — more at FELT] vt (14c)
1 a : to press against with force in order to drive or impel **b** : to move or endeavor to move away or ahead by steady pressure without striking **2 a** : to thrust forward, downward, or outward **b** : to hit (a ball) toward the right from a right-handed swing or toward the left from a left-handed swing — compare PULL **3 a** : to press or urge forward to completion **b** : to urge or press the advancement, adoption, or practice of (<drive a bill in the legislature); esp : to make aggressive efforts to sell (a drive to ~ canned goods) **c** : to engage in the illicit sale of (narcotics) **4** : to bear hard upon so as to involve in difficulty (grinding poverty ~ed them to the breaking point) **5** : to approach in age or number (grandmother must have been ~ing 75) ~ vi **1** : to press against something with steady force in or as if in order to impel **2** : to press forward energetically against opposition **3** : to exert oneself continuously, vigorously, or obtrusively to gain an end (unions ~ing for higher wages)
syn PUSH, SHOVE, THRUST, PROPEL mean to cause to move ahead or aside by force. PUSH implies application of force by a body already in contact with the body to be moved; SHOVE implies a fast or rough pushing of something usu. along a surface; THRUST suggests less steadiness and greater violence than PUSH; PROPEL suggests rapidly driving forward or onward by force applied in any manner.
— push one's luck : to take an increasing risk
push n (1563) **1** : a vigorous effort to attain an end : DRIVE **a** : a military assault or offensive **b** : an advance that overcomes obstacles **c** : a campaign to promote a product **2** : a time for action : EMERGENCY **3 a** : an act of pushing : SHOVE **b** (1) : a physical force steadily applied in a direction away from the body exerting it (the ~ of the water against the wharf) (2) : a nonphysical pressure : INFLUENCE, URGE **c** : vigorous enterprise or energy **4 a** : an exertion of influence to promote another's interests **b** : stimulation to activity : IMPETUS
push around vt (1930) : to impose on contemptuously
push-ball \ˈpʊʃ-bɔl\ n (1896) : a game in which each of two sides endeavors to push an inflated leather-covered ball six feet in diameter across its opponents' goal; also : the ball used
push-bike \-bik\ n, Brit (1913) : a pedal bicycle — called also *push bicycle*
push broom n (1926) : a long-handled wide brush that is designed to be pushed and is used for sweeping
push-button adj (1916) : using or dependent on complex and more or less self-operating mechanisms that are put in operation by a simple act comparable to pushing a button (~ warfare)
push button n (1878) : a small button or knob that when pushed operates something esp. by closing an electric circuit
push-cart \ˈpʊʃ-kɑrt\ n (1893) : a cart or barrow pushed by hand
push-chair \-tʃe(ə)r, -tʃa(ə)r\ n, chiefly Brit (ca. 1909) : STROLLER
push-down \-daʊn\ n (1961) : a store of data (as in a computer) from which the most recently stored item must be the first retrieved — called also *pushdown list*, *pushdown stack*
push-er \ˈpʊʃ-ər\ n (1591) : one that pushes; esp : one that pushes illegal drugs
push-ful \-fəl\ adj (1896) : PUSHING — **push-fulness** n
pushing adj (1692) **1** : marked by ambition, energy, enterprise, and initiative **2** : marked by tactless forwardness or officious intrusiveness **syn** see AGGRESSIVE
push off vi (1925) : SET OUT (<we pushed off for home)
push on vi (1718) : to continue on one's way : PROCEED
push-over \ˈpʊʃ-ovər\ n (1906) **1** : something accomplished without difficulty : SNAP **2** : an opponent who is easy to defeat or a victim who is capable of no effective resistance (so kind, warmhearted and open that she's ... a ~ for rivals —Virginia Bird) **3** : someone unable to resist an attraction or appeal : SUCKER
push-pin \-pin\ n (1923) : a pin that has a roughly cylindrical head and that is easily inserted into or withdrawn from a surface (as a map) with the fingers
push-pull \-pʊl\ adj (1924) : constituting or relating to an arrangement of two transistors such that an alternating input causes them to send current through a load alternately (<a ~ circuit>) — **push-pull** n
Push-tu \ˈpʊʃ-tu\ var of PASHTO
push-up \ˈpʊʃ-ʌp\ n (1942) : a conditioning exercise performed in a prone position by raising and lowering the body with the straightening and bending of the arms while keeping the back straight and supporting the body on the hands and toes
pushy \ˈpʊʃ-ē\ adj **push-i-er**; -est (1936) : aggressive often to an objectionable degree : FORWARD — **push-i-ly** \ˈpʊʃ-ē-lē\ adv — **push-iness** \ˈpʊʃ-ē-nəs\ n
pus-sil-lan-i-mi-ty \ˈpyü-sə-lə-ˈnim-ət-ē\ also, pyü-zə-\ n (14c) : the quality or state of being pusillanimous : COWARDLINESS
pus-sil-lan-i-mous \-lan-ə-məs\ adj [LL *pusillanimis*, fr. L *pusillus* very small (dim. of *pusus* small child) + *animus* spirit; akin to L *puer* child — more at PUERILE, ANIMATE] (1586) : lacking courage and resolution : marked by contemptible timidity **syn** see COWARDLY — **pus-sil-lan-i-mously** adv
pus-s \ˈpʊs\ n [origin unknown] (1530) **1** : CAT **2** : GIRL
pus-s n [IrGael *pus* mouth, fr. Mlr *bus*] slang (1890) : FACE
pus-s-ley \ˈpʊs-lē\ n [by alter.] (1833) : PURSLANE
pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē\ n, pl **pus-sies** (1583) **1** : CAT **2** : a catkin of the pussy willow
pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē\ n, pl **pus-sies** [earlier *pus* (perh. of LG or Scand origin) + -y; akin to ON *püss* pocket, pouch, LG *püse* vulva, OE *pusa* bag, Gk *byein* to stuff, plug] (1878) **1** : VULVA — usu. considered vulgar **2 a** : SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — usu. considered vulgar **b** : the female partner in sexual intercourse — usu. considered vulgar
pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē\ var of PURSY
pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē\ adj **pus-si-er**; -est (ca. 1890) : full of or resembling pus
pus-sy-cat \ˈpʊs-ē-kat\ n (1805) **1** : CAT **2** : one that is weak, compli-

pussy-foes \ˈpʊs-ē-tōz\ or **pus-sy's-toes** \-ēz-\ n pl but sing or pl in constr (1892) : any of a genus (*Antennaria*) of woolly or hoary composite herbs that are natives mostly of temperate regions and have small whitish discoid flower heads and a pappus formed of club-shaped bristles
pussy willow \ˈpʊs-ē-\ n (1869) : a willow (as the American *Salix discolor*) having large cylindrical silky aments
pus-tu-lant \ˈpʊs-tʃə-lənt, -tʃə-(y)ə-\ n (1871) : an agent (as a chemical) that induces pustule formation
pus-tulant adj (ca. 1890) : producing pustules
pus-tu-lar \-lər\ adj (1739) **1** : of, relating to, or resembling pustules **2** : covered with pustular prominences : PUSTULATED
pus-tu-lat-ed \-lāt-əd\ adj (1732) : covered with pustules
pus-tu-la-tion \ˈpʊs-tʃə-lā-shən, -tʃə-(y)ə-\ n (1875) **1** : the act of producing pustules; the state of having pustules **2** : PUSTULE
pus-tule \ˈpʊs-(t)chü(ə), -(t)ü(ə)\ n [ME, fr. L *pustula* — more at FOG] (14c) **1** : a small circumscribed elevation of the skin containing pus and having an inflamed base **2** : a small often distinctively colored elevation or spot resembling a blister or pimple
put \ˈpʊt\ vb **put**; **put-ting** [ME *putten*; akin to OE *putung* instigation, MD *poten* to plant] vt (bef. 12c) **1 a** : to place in a specified position or relationship : LAY (<~ the book on the table) **b** : to move in a specified direction **c** (1) : to send (as a weapon or missile) into or through something : THRUST (2) : to throw with an overhand pushing motion (<~ the shot) **d** : to bring into a specified state or condition (a reapportionment ... that was ~ into effect at the September primaries — *Current Biog.*) **2 a** : to cause to endure or suffer something : SUBJECT (<~ traitors to death) **b** : IMPOSE, INFLICT (<a special tax on luxuries) **3 a** : to set before one for judgment or decision (<~ the question) **b** : to call for a formal vote on (<~ the motion) **4 a** (1) : to turn into language or literary form (want to ~ my feelings into words) (2) : to translate into another language (<~ the poem into English) (3) : ADAPT (lyrics ~ to music) **b** : EXPRESS, STATE (<putting it mildly) **5 a** : to devote (oneself) to an activity or end (<~ himself to winning back their confidence) **b** : APPLY (<her mind to the problem) **c** : ASSIGN (<~ them to work) **d** : to cause to perform an action : URGE (<~ the horse over the fence) **e** : IMPEL, INCITE (<~ them into a frenzy) **6 a** : REPOSE, REST (<~ his faith in reason) **b** : INVEST (<~ her money in the company) **7 a** : to give as an estimate (<~ the time as about eleven) **b** : ATTACH, ATTRIBUTE (<~ a high value on their friendship) **c** : IMPUTE (<~ the blame on the partners) **8** : BET, WAGER (<~ \$2 on the favorite) ~ vi **1** : to start in motion : GO; esp : to leave in a hurry **2 of a ship** : to take a specified course (<~ down the river) — **put forth** **1 a** : ASSERT, PROPOSE **b** : to make public : ISSUE **2** : to bring into action : EXERT **3** : to produce or send out by growth (<put forth leaves) **4** : to start out — **put forward** : PROPOSE (<put forward a theory) — **put in** **mind** : REMIND — **put one's finger on** : IDENTIFY (<put his finger on the cause of the trouble) — **put one's foot down** : to take a firm stand — **put one's foot in one's mouth** : to make a tactless or embarrassing blunder — **put paid** to Brit : to finish off : WIPE OUT — **put the arm on** or **put the bite on** : to ask for money — **put the finger on** : to inform on (<put the finger on ... heroin pushers —Barrie Zwicker) — **put the make on** : to make sexual advances toward — **put to bed** : to make the final preparations for printing (as a newspaper) — **put together** **1** : to create as a unified whole : CONSTRUCT **2** : ADD, COMBINE — **put to it** : to give difficulty to : press hard (had been *put to it* to keep up)
put n (14c) **1** : a throw made with an overhand pushing motion; *specif* : the act or an instance of putting the shot **2** : an option to sell a specified amount of a security (as a stock) or commodity (as wheat) at a fixed price at or within a specified time — compare ²CALL ³d
put adj (1848) : being in place : FIXED, SET (stay ~ until I call)
put about vi, of a ship (1748) : to change direction : go on another tack ~ vt : to cause to change course or direction
put across vt (1919) **1** : to achieve or carry through by deceit or trickery **2** : to convey effectively or forcefully
put-and-take \ˈpʊt-ˈn-tāk\ n (1922) : any of various games of chance played with a teetotum or with dice in which players contribute to a pool and take from it according to the instructions on the top or dice
pu-ta-tive \ˈpyüt-ət-iv\ adj [ME, fr. LL *putativus*, fr. L *putatus*, pp. of *putare* to think] (15c) **1** : commonly accepted or supposed **2** : assumed to exist or to have existed — **pu-ta-tive-ly** adv
put away vt (14c) **1 a** : DISCARD, RENOUNCE (<put grief away is disloyal to the memory of the departed —H. A. Overstreet) **b** : DIVORCE **2** : to eat or drink up : CONSUME **3 a** : to confine esp. in a mental institution **b** : BURY **c** : KILL
put by vt (15c) **1** *archaic* : REJECT **2** : to lay aside : SAVE
put-down \ˈpʊt-daʊn\ n (1926) : an act or instance of putting down; esp : a humiliating remark : SQUELCH
put down \ˈpʊt-daʊn, -tʃə-\ vt (1962) **1** : to bring to an end : STOP (<put down a riot) **2 a** : DEPOSE, DEGRADE **b** : DISPARAGE, BELITTLE (mentioned his poetry only to *put it down*) **c** : DISAPPROVE, CRITICIZE (<was *put down* for the way she dressed) **d** : HUMILIATE, SQUELCH (<put him down with a sharp retort) **3** : to make ineffective : CHECK (<put down the gossip) **4 a** : to put in writing (<put it down truthfully) **b** : to enter in a list (<put me down for a donation) **5 a** : to place in a category (I *put him down* as a hypochondriac —O. S. J. Gogarty) **b** : ATTRIBUTE (<put it down to inexperience) **6** : CONSUME (<putting down helping after helping —Carson McCullers) **7** : to pack or preserve for future use — **put down roots** : to establish a permanent residence
put in vt (15c) **1** : to make a formal offer or declaration of (<put in a plea of guilty) **2** : to come in with : INTERPOSE (<put in a word for his brother) **3** : to spend (time) at some occupation or job (<put in six hours at the office) **4** : PLANT (<put in a crop) ~ vi **1** : to call at or enter a place; esp : to enter a harbor or port **2** : to make an application, request, or offer — often used with *for* (<had to retire and *put in* for a pension —Seymour Nagan)
put-log \ˈpʊt-lɒg, -lɑg\ n [prob. alter. of earlier *putlock*, perh. fr. ³put + lock] (1645) : one of the short timbers that support the flooring of a scaffold
put off vt (14c) **1** : DISCONCERT, REPEL **2 a** : to hold back to a later time **b** : to induce to wait (<put the bill collector off) **3** : to take off : rid oneself of **4** : to sell or pass fraudulently