

RANDOM HOUSE
WEBSTER'S
unabridged
dictionary

SECOND EDITION

RANDOM HOUSE
REFERENCE

NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON SYDNEY AUCKLAND

000001

Nipro Ex. 1019

DOCKET
ALARM

Copyright © 2001, 1998, 1997, 1996, 1993, 1987 by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the written permission of the publisher. Published in the United States by Random House Reference, an imprint of The Random House Information Group, a division of Random House, Inc., New York, and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto.

RANDOM HOUSE is a registered trademark of Random House, Inc.

Please address inquiries about electronic licensing of any products for use on a network, in software or on CD-ROM to the Subsidiary Rights Department, Random House Information Group, fax 212-572-6003.

This book is available for special discounts for bulk purchases for sales promotions or premiums. Special editions, including personalized covers, excerpts of existing books, and corporate imprints, can be created in large quantities for special needs. For more information, write to Random House, Inc., Special Markets/Premium Sales, 1745 Broadway, MD 6-2, New York, NY, 10019 or e-mail specialmarkets@randomhouse.com.

Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, is a revised and updated edition of *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged*.

International Phonetic Alphabet courtesy of International Phonetic Association

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available.

Trademarks

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all terms or words in which proprietary rights might exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

Visit the Random House Reference Web site at www.randomwords.com
Printed in China.

10 9 8 7 6

ISBN: 978-0-375-42599-8
ISBN: 978-0-375-42605-6 (Deluxe Edition)
ISBN: 978-0-375-00000-2 (CD-ROM Edition)

Nipro Ex. 1019

DOCKET
ALARM

dolma, inhabiting fresh and marine waters, western North America and eastern Asia. 5. *Newfoundland* a large earthenware drinking cup used on fishing vessels [1870-75, costume named after a colorfully dressed character in Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge* (1841); applied to fish in allusion to its coloring]

Dol/ly Var/den pat/tern, a fabric print consisting of bouquets of flowers

dol-ma (dól'ma, -mä), *n.* Near Eastern Cookery. a dish of tomatoes, green peppers, vine leaves, or eggplants stuffed with a mixture of meat, rice, and spices. [1885-90; < Turk *dolma* lit., something filled, filling, equiv. to *dol-* fill + *-ma* suffix of deverbal nouns]

dol-man (dól'men, dól'-), *n., pl. -mens.* 1. a woman's mantle with capelike arm pieces instead of sleeves. 2. a long outer robe worn by Turks [1875-85; syncopated var. of *doltman*, *dolyman* < Turk *dolaman* (obs.), deriv. of *dolamak* to wind round]

dol/man sleeve, a sleeve tapered from a very large armhole to fit closely at the wrist, used on women's garments. [1930-35]

dol-men (dól'men, -men, dól'-), *n.* Archaeol. a structure usually regarded as a tomb, consisting of two or more large, upright stones set with a space between and capped by a horizontal stone. Cf. *chamber tomb*. [1865-60; < F < Cornish, lenited form of *tolmen* hole of stone (taken by French archeologists to mean *chrom-lachn*)] —**dol-men-ic** (dól men'ik, dól-), *adj.*

dolmen



Dol-ni Vě-sto-nice (dól'nyě vye'stó nyi tsee), a camping site of Upper Paleolithic mammoth hunters c23,000 B.C. in southern Moravia, Czech Republic, characterized chiefly by Venus figures, ornaments of mammoth ivory, and animal figures of baked clay.

dol-o-mite (dól'le mit', dól'-), *n.* 1. a very common mineral, calcium magnesium carbonate, CaMg(CO₃), occurring in crystals and in masses. 2. a rock consisting essentially or largely of this mineral. [1785-95; < F, named after D. de Dolomieu (1760-1801), French mineralogist; see -rriz'] —**dol-o-mit-ic** (dól'le mit'ik), *adj.*

dol/omite mar'ble, coarse-grained dolomite. [1780-1800]

Dol-o-mites (dól'le mit's, dól'-), *n.* (used with a plural *v.*) a mountain range in N Italy; a part of the Alps. Highest peak, Marmolada, 10,965 ft. (3340 m). Also called **Dol/omite Alps**.

dol-o-mit-i-za-tion (dól'le mit'le zé'shan, -mi-, dól'-), *n.* Geol. the conversion of limestone into dolomite. [1860-65; DOLOMITIZÉ + -ATION]

dol-o-mit-ize (dól'le mit'iz', -mi-, dól'-), *v.t., -ized, -izing.* Geol. to convert (limestone) into dolomite. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dol-o-mit-ise**. [1860-65; DOLOMITIZÉ + -IZE]

Dol-on (dól'on), *n.* (in the *Iliad*) a son of Eumedes who was killed by Diomedes and Odysseus even though he had given them valuable information about the Trojans.

dol-or (dól'ler), *n.* sorrow; grief. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **dol'our**. [1275-1325; ME *dolour* (< AF) < L *dolor*, equiv. to *dol(ere)* to feel pain + *-or* -OR']

Dol-o-res (dól'ler's, -lór'-), *n.* a female given name from a Latin word meaning "sorrows."

dol-o-rim-e-ter (dól'le rim'i tər), *n.* Med. an instrument used in dolorimetry. [1945-50; DOLOR + -I- + -METER]

dol-o-rim-e-try (dól'le rim'i trē, dól'-), *n.* Med. a technique for measuring the sensitivity to pain produced by heat rays focused on an area of skin and recorded in data. [DOLOR + -I- + -METRY] —**dol-o-ri-met-ric** (dól'le me'trik, dól'-), *adj.* —**dol-o-ri-met/ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dol-o-ro-so (dól'le rō'sō; *It.* dól'le rō'sō), *adj.* plaintive, as if expressing sorrow (used as a musical direction). [1800-10; < It; see DOLOR, -OR']

dol-or-ous (dól'ler əs, dól'ler-), *adj.* full of, expressing, or causing pain or sorrow; grievous; mournful: a *dolorous melody*; *dolorous news*. [1375-1425; ME *dolorous*, *dolorous* < AF, OF; see DOLOR, -OUS] —**dol/or-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**dol/or-ous-ness**, *n.*

dol-phin (dól'fin, dól'-), *n.* 1. any of several chiefly marine, cetacean mammals of the family Delphinidae, having a fishlike body, numerous teeth, and the front of

dol/phin kick, *Swimming*. (in the butterfly stroke) a kick in which the legs move up and down together, with the knees bent on the upswing.

dols, dollars.

dolt (dólt), *n.* a dull, stupid person; blockhead. [1535-45; var. of obs. *dold* stupid, orig. ptp. of ME *dollen*, *dullen* to DULL] —**dolt-ish**, *adj.* —**dolt-ish-ly**, *adv.* —**dolt-ish-ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** idiot, fool, clod, nitwit, dummy.

Dol-ton (dól'tn), *n.* a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago. 24,766.

dol-us (dól'loo), *n.* Roman and Civil Law. fraud; deceit, esp. involving or evidencing evil intent (distinguished from *culpa*): *One is always liable for dolus resulting in damages.* [< L]

dom (dom; for 2 also Port. *dôn*), *n.* 1. (sometimes cap.) a title of a monk in the Benedictine, Carthusian, Cistercian, and other monastic orders. 2. (usually cap.) a Portuguese title affixed to a man's given name. Sir. [1710-20; short for L *dominus* lord, master]

Dom (dom), *n.* a male given name, form of *Dominic*.

-dom, a suffix forming nouns which refer to domain (*kingdom*), collection of persons (*officialdom*), rank or station (*earldom*), or general condition (*freedom*). [ME; OE *-dóm*; c. ON *-dóm*, *r-tum*; see DOOM]

Dom., 1. *Dominica*. 2. *Dominican*.

dom., 1. *domain*. 2. *domestic*. 3. *dominant*. 4. *dominion*.

D.O.M., to God, the Best, the Greatest. [< L *Deo Optimo Maximo*]

d.o.m., *Slang*. dirty old man.

Do-magk (dó'mák), *n.* Gerhard (ger'háart), 1895-1964, German physician; declined 1939 Nobel prize at demand of Nazi government.

do-main (dó mán'), *n.* 1. a field of action, thought, influence, etc.: *the domain of science*. 2. the territory governed by a single ruler or government; realm. 3. a realm or range of personal knowledge, responsibility, etc. 4. a region characterized by a specific feature, type of growth or wildlife, etc.: *We entered the domain of the pine trees*. 5. *Law*. land to which there is superior title and absolute ownership. 6. *Math.* a. the set of values assigned to the independent variables of a function. b. region (def. 11a). 7. *Physics*. one of many regions of magnetic polarity within a ferromagnetic body, each consisting of a number of atoms having a common polarity, and collectively determining the magnetic properties of the body by their arrangement. 8. *Crystal*. a connected region with uniform polarization in a twinned ferroelectric crystal. [1595-1605; < F *domaine*, alter., by assoc. with L *dominium* DOMINIUM, of OF *deimeine* < LL *dominium*, *n.* use of neut. of L *dominus* of a master, equiv. to *domin(us)* lord + *-icus* -IC] —**do-ma-nial**, *adj.*

dom-al (dó'mel), *adj.* 1. of or like a dome. 2. *Phonet.* retroflex (def. 2). —*n.* 3. *Phonet.* a domal sound. [1710-20; DOME + -AL']

dome (dóm), *n., v., domed, dom-ing.* —*n.* 1. *Archit.* a vault, having a circular plan and usually in the form of a portion of a sphere, so constructed as to exert an equal thrust in all directions. b. a domical roof or ceiling. c. a polygonal vault, ceiling, or roof. 2. any covering thought to resemble the hemispherical vault of a building or room: *the great dome of the sky*. 3. anything shaped like a hemisphere. 4. (in a dam) a semidome having its convex surface toward the impounded water. 5. *Crystal*. a form having planes that intersect the vertical axis and are parallel to one of the lateral axes. 6. *Geol.* upwarp. 7. Also called **vistadome**. *Railroads*. a raised, glass-enclosed section of the roof of a passenger car, placed over an elevated section of seats to afford passengers a full view of scenery. 8. *Horol.* an inner cover for the works of a watch, which snaps into the rim of the case. 9. a mountain peak having a rounded summit. 10. *Slang*. a person's head. —*v.t.* 11. to cover with or as if with a dome. 12. to shape like a dome. —*v.i.* 13. to rise or swell as a dome. [1505-15; < MF *dome* < It *duomo* < ML *domus* (Dei) house (of God), church; akin to *TIMBER*] —**dome-like**, *adj.*

dome/ car, a railroad passenger car having a dome in its roof. Cf. **dome** (def. 7).

domed (dóm'd), *adj.* 1. shaped like a dome: a *domed forehead*. 2. having a dome: a *domed roof*. [1765-75; DOME + -ED']

dome/ light, 1. a small light under the roof of an automobile or boat. 2. a flashing light on the roof of an emergency vehicle, as a police car or ambulance. Also, **dome/light**. [1955-60]

made of cloth, as sheets, towels, and tabiccloths. 26. < L *domesticus*, deriv. of *domus* house (see *domestique* < MF) —**do-mes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

domes'tic an'im-al, an animal, as the horse that has been tamed and kept by humans as a wool, food source, or pet, esp. a member of those that have, through selective breeding, become different from their wild ancestors. [1850-55]

do-mes-ti-cate (dó mes'ti kat'), *v., -cat-ed, -c-ing.* 1. to convert (animals, plants, etc.) to domestic uses; tame. 2. to tame (an animal), esp. by gene of breeding, to live in close association with humans as a pet or work animal and usually creating dependency so that the animal loses its ability to live wild. 3. to adapt (a plant) so as to be cultivated beneficial to human beings. 4. to accustom to hot life or affairs. 5. to take (something foreign, unfamiliar) for one's own use or purposes; adopt. 6. to more ordinary, familiar, acceptable, or the like: *medicate radical ideas*. —*v.t.* 7. to be domestic. 45; < ML *domesticatus* (ptp. of *domesticare*), eq. *domestic* DOMESTIC + *-atus* -ATE'] —**do-mes-ti-** (dó mes'ti kə bəl), *adj.* —**do-mes'ti-ca'tion**, *n.* —**mes'ti-ca'tive**, *adj.* —**do-mes'ti-ca'tor**, *n.*

domes'tic com/merce. See under **commerce** 1).

domes'tic fowl, 1. a chicken. 2. poultry.

do-mes-tic-i-ty (dó'me stis'i tē), *n., pl. -ties.* state of being domestic; domestic or home life. 2. mestic or household act, activity, duty, or chore. 25; DOMESTIC + -ITY]

domes'tic part'ner, either member of a married, cohabiting, and esp. homosexual couple that benefits usu. available only to spouses. [19] —**domes'tic part'nership**.

domes'tic pre'l'ate, *Rom. Cath. Ch.* an honor distinction conferred by the Holy See upon clergy, giving them some of the privileges of a bishop. 30]

do-mes'tic-re-la'tions court' (dó mes'tik re-lashenz). See **court of domestic relations**. [1935]

domes'tic sci'ence. See **home economics**.

domes'tic sys'tem, a manufacturing system by workers make products in their own home materials supplied by entrepreneurs.

dome/ top, *Furniture*. a top to a desk, secret the like having the form of a semicircular pediment **bonnet top**, **hooded top**.

Dom-ett (dom'it), *n.* Alfred, 1811-87, British government official and poet; prime minister of New Zealand. 1862.

dom-i-cal (dó'mi kəl, dom'ic-), *adj.* 1. domeli having a dome. Also, **dom'ic**. [1840-50; DOME + -ICAL-ly, *adv.*

dom-i-cile (dom'ə sil', -səl, dó'mē-), *n., v., -ciled, -ing.* —*n.* 1. a place of residence; abode; house or 2. *Law*. a permanent legal residence. —*v.t.* 3. to lish in a domicile. Also, **dom'ic-ile**. [1470-80; < M *domicilium*, perh. equiv. to *domic(a)* (domi- form of *domus* house + *-cola* dweller; see *COLON-ium* -IUM)]

dom-i-cil-i-ar (dom'ə sil'ē er, dó'mē-), *n.* Eccle a canon of a minor order. [1645-55; < L *domic* DOMICILE + -AR']

dom-i-cil-i-ar-y (dom'ə sil'ē er'ē), *adj., n., pl. -uals.* 1. of or pertaining to a domicile. —*n.* 2. a tutional home for aged and disabled veterans who not care for themselves. [1780-90; < L *domic* DOMICILE + -ARY]

dom-i-cil-i-ate (dom'ə sil'ē āt'), *v., -at-ed, -ing.* —*v.t.* 1. to domicile. —*v.i.* 2. to establish a res for oneself or one's family. [1770-80; < L *domic* DOMICILE + -ATE'] —**dom-i-cil-i-a'tion**, *n.*

dom-i-nance (dom'ə nans), *n.* 1. rule; contr authority; ascendancy. 2. the condition of being dor 3. *Psychol.* the disposition of an individual to asse trol in dealing with others. 4. *Animal Behav.* hi tus in a social group, usually acquired as the re aggression, that involves the tendency to take pri access to limited resources, as food, mates, or spe 5. *Neurol.* the normal tendency for one side of the b be more important than the other in controlling

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; set, équa ox, éuer, órder, oil, bōok, bōot, out; up, úrge, child; sing; sh that; zh as in *treasure*; a = a as in *alone*, e as in *system*, easily, o as in *gallop*, u as in *circus*; * as in *fire* (fīr); hou l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in *cradle* (krād buton (but'n) See the full key inside the front cover.