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Dictionary  
Eleventh Edition

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living together and supported by a foundation **2**: a building used for an educational or religious purpose **3 a**: a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and sometimes instruction but not granting degrees [Balliol and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford] — called also *residential college* **b**: a preparatory or high school **c**: an independent institution of higher learning offering a course of general studies leading to a bachelor's degree; *also*: a university division offering this **d**: a part of a university offering a specialized group of courses **e**: an institution offering instruction usu. in a professional, vocational, or technical field (business ~) **4**: COMPANY, GROUP; *specif*: an organized body of persons engaged in a common pursuit or having common interests or duties **5 a**: a group of persons considered by law to be a unit **b**: a body of electors — compare ELECTORAL COLLEGE **6**: the faculty, students, or administration of a college  
**College Board service mark** — used for administration of tests of aptitude and achievement considered by some colleges in determining admission and placement of students  
**college try** *n* [fr. the phrase "give it the old college try"] (1927): a zealous all-out effort  
**col-le-gial** \kə-'lĕ-j(ē)-əl, esp for 2a also -'lĕ-gē-əl\ *adj* (14c) **1**: COLLEGIATE **2 a**: marked by power or authority vested equally in each of a number of colleagues **b**: characterized by equal sharing of authority esp. by Roman Catholic bishops **3**: marked by camaraderie among colleagues — *col-le-gial-ly adv*  
**col-le-gi-al-i-ty** \-jĕ-jē-'a-lə-tē, -'lĕ-gē-\ *n* (1887): the cooperative relationship of colleagues; *specif*: the participation of bishops in the government of the Roman Catholic Church in collaboration with the pope  
**col-le-gian** \kə-'lĕ-j(ē)-jən\ *n* (15c): a student or recent graduate of a college  
**col-le-giate** \kə-'lĕ-jat, -jət-\ *adj* [ME, fr. AF, fr. ML *collegiatus*, fr. L *collegium*] (15c) **1**: of or relating to a collegiate church **2**: of, relating to, or comprising a college **3**: COLLEGIATE **4**: designed for or characteristic of college students — *col-le-giate-ly adv*  
**collegiate church** *n* (15c) **1**: a church other than a cathedral that has a chapter of canons **2**: a church or corporate group of churches under the joint pastorate of two or more ministers  
**col-le-gi-um** \kə-'lĕ-gē-əm, -'lā-\ *n, pl -gia* \-gē-ə\ or -giums [modif. of Russ *kollegiya*, fr. L *collegium*] (1917): a group in which each member has approximately equal power and authority  
**col-lem-bo-lan** \kə-'lem-bə-lən\ *n* [ultim. fr. *coll-* + Gk *embolos* wedge, stopper — more at EMBOLOS] (1873): SPRINGTAIL — *collembolan* or *col-lem-bo-lous* \-ləs\ *adj*  
**col-len-chy-ma** \kə-'len-kə-mə, kə-\ *n* [NL] (1857): a plant tissue that consists of living usu. elongated cells with unevenly thickened walls and acts as support esp. in areas of primary growth — *col-len-chy-ma-tous* \kə-lən-'ki-mə-təs, -'ki-\ *adj*  
**col-let** \kə-'lət\ *n* [MF, dim. of *col* collar, fr. L *collum* neck — more at COLLAR] (1528): a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange; as **a**: a casing or socket for holding a tool (as a drill bit) **b**: a circle or flange in which a gem is set  
**col-lide** \kə-'līd\ *vi* **col-lid-ed**; **col-lid-ing** [L *collidere*, fr. *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] (1700) **1**: to come together with solid or direct impact (the car *collided* with a tree) **2**: CLASH (colliding cultures)  
**col-lider** \kə-'lī-dər\ *n* (1979): a particle accelerator in which two beams of particles moving in opposite directions are made to collide  
**col-lie** \kə-'lī-\ *n* [prob. fr. E dial. *colly* black] (ca. 1651): any of a breed of large dogs developed in Scotland that occur in rough-coated and smooth-coated varieties and have erect ears and a long muzzle  
**col-lier** \kəl-'yər\ *n* [ME *collier*, fr. *col* coal] (13c) **1**: one that produces charcoal **2**: a coal miner **3**: a ship for transporting coal  
**col-li-ery** \kəl-'yə-rē\ *n, pl -li-er-ies* (1635): a coal mine and its connected buildings  
**col-lie-shang-ŋe** \kə-'lĕ-'shəp-ē, -'kə-\ *n* [perh. fr. *collie* + *shang* kind of meal] (1737) Scot: SOJABBLE, BRANW  
**col-li-gate** \kə-'lĭ-gāt\ *vb -gat-ed*; **gat-ing** [L *collegatus*, pp. of *collegare*, fr. *com-* + *ligare* to tie — more at LIGATURE] *vt* (1545) **1**: to bind, unite, or group together **2**: to subsume (isolated facts) under a general concept ~ *vi*: to be or become a member of a group or unit — *col-li-ga-tion* \kə-'lĭ-gā-shən\ *n*  
**col-li-ga-tive** \kə-'lĭ-gā-tiv, -'kə-'lĭ-gə-\ *adj* (1901): depending on the number of particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the particles (pressure is a ~ property)  
**col-li-mate** \kə-'lĭ-māt\ *vi -mat-ed*; **-mat-ing** [L *collimatus*, pp. of *collimare*, MS var. of *collineare* to make straight, fr. *com-* + *linea* line] (1878) **1**: to make (as light rays) parallel — *col-li-ma-tion* \kə-'lĭ-mā-shən\ *n*  
**col-li-ma-tor** \kə-'lĭ-mā-tər\ *n* (1865) **1**: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays (as of light) or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax **2**: a device for obtaining a beam (as of particles) of limited cross section  
**col-lin-ear** \kə-'lĭ-nē-ər, kə-\ *adj* [ISV] (1863) **1**: lying on or passing through the same straight line **2**: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (~ antenna elements) — *col-lin-ear-i-ty* \-lĭ-nē-'er-ə-tē, -'jə-rə-\ *n*  
**col-lins** \kə-'lɪnz\ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Collins*] (ca. 1887): a tall iced drink of soda water, sugar, lemon or lime juice, and liquor (as gin)  
**col-lis-ion** \kə-'lĭ-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *collisio*-, *collisio*, fr. *collidere*] (15c) **1**: an act or instance of colliding; CLASH **2**: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy *syn* see IMPACT — *col-lis-ion-al* \-'lĭz-ŋəl, -'lĭ-zhə-n\ *adj* — *col-lis-ion-al-ly adv*  
**collision course** *n* (1944): a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered  
**collo-** — see COL-  
**col-lo-cate** \kə-'lə-'kāt\ *vb -cat-ed*; **-cat-ing** [L *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at STILL] *vt* (1513): to set or arrange in a place or position; *esp*: to set side by side ~ *vi*: to occur in conjunction with something  
**col-lo-ca-tion** \kə-'lə-'kā-shən\ *n* (1605): the act or result of placing or

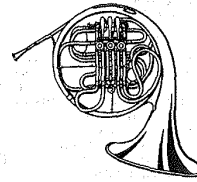
**col-lo-di-on** \kə-'lō-dĕ-ən\ *n* [modif. of NL *collodium*, fr. Gk *kollōdēs* glutinous, fr. *kolla* glue — more at PROTOCOL] (1851): a viscous solution of pyroxylin used esp. as a coating for wounds or for photographic films  
**col-logue** \kə-'lɔg\ *vi* **col-logued**; **col-logu-ing** [origin unknown] (1646) **1 dial**: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRE **2**: to talk privately; CONFER  
**col-loid** \kə-'lɔɪd\ *n* [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] (ca. 1852) **1**: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found normally in the thyroid and also in diseased tissue **2 a**: a substance that consists of particles dispersed throughout another substance which are too small for resolution with an ordinary light microscope but are incapable of passing through a semipermeable membrane **b**: a mixture consisting of a colloid together with the medium in which it is dispersed (smoke is a ~) — *col-loi-dal* \kə-'lɔɪ-dəl, kə-\ *adj* — *col-loi-dal-ly adv*  
**col-lop** \kə-'ləp\ *n* [ME] (14c) **1**: a small piece or slice esp. of meat **2**: a fold of fat flesh  
**colloq** *abbr* colloquial  
**col-lo-qui-al** \kə-'lɔ-kwē-əl\ *adj* (1751) **1**: of or relating to conversation; CONVERSATIONAL **2 a**: used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation; *also*: unacceptably informal **b**: using conversational style — *colloquial n* — *col-lo-qui-al-i-ty* \-lɔ-kwē-'a-lə-tē\ *n* — *col-lo-qui-al-ly* \-lɔ-kwē-ə-lē\ *adv*  
**col-lo-qui-al-ism** \-lɔ-kwē-ə-'lĭ-zəm\ *n* (1810) **1 a**: a colloquial expression **b**: a local or regional dialect expression **2**: colloquial style  
**col-lo-quist** \kə-'lə-kwĭst\ *n* (1792): SPEAKER  
**col-lo-qui-um** \kə-'lɔ-kwē-əm\ *n, pl -qui-ums* or *-quia* \-kwē-ə\ [L, colloquy] (1844): a usu. academic meeting at which specialists deliver addresses on a topic or on related topics and then answer questions relating to them  
**col-lo-quy** \kə-'lə-kwē\ *n, pl -quies* [L *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *com-* + *loqui* to speak] (15c) **1**: CONVERSATION, DIALOGUE **2**: a high-level serious discussion; CONFERENCE  
**col-lo-type** \kə-'lə-'tĭp\ *n* [ISV] (1881) **1**: a photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid that has ink-receptive and ink-repellent parts **2**: a print made by colotype  
**col-lude** \kə-'lud\ *vi* **col-lud-ed**; **col-lud-ing** [L *colludere*, fr. *com-* + *ludere* to play, fr. *ludus* game — more at LUDICROUS] (1525): CONSPIRE, PLOT (colluded to keep prices high)  
**col-lu-sion** \kə-'lū-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *collusio*-, *collusio*, fr. *colludere*] (14c): secret agreement or cooperation esp. for an illegal or deceitful purpose — *col-lu-sive* \-'lū-siv, -zĭv\ *adj* — *col-lu-sive-ly adv*  
**col-lu-vi-um** \kə-'lū-vē-əm\ *n, pl -via* \-vē-ə\ or *-vi-ums* [NL, fr. ML, offshootings, alter. of L *colluvies*, fr. *colluere* to wash, fr. *com-* + *lavare* to wash — more at LYE] (ca. 1936): rock detritus and soil accumulated at the foot of a slope — *col-lu-vi-al* \-vē-ə-\ *adj*  
**col-ly** \kə-'lĭ-\ *vi* **col-lied**; **col-ly-ing** [alter. of ME *colwen*, fr. OE \**col-* fr. OE *col* coal] (1590) *dial chiefly Brit*: to blacken with or as if with soot  
**col-lyr-i-um** \kə-'lĭr-ē-əm\ *n, pl -ia* \-ē-ə\ or *-i-ums* [ME *collirium*, fr. L *collyrium*, fr. Gk *kollyrion* pessary, eye salve, fr. dim. of *kollyra* roll of bread] (14c): EYEWASH **1**  
**col-ly-wob-bles** \kə-'lĭ-wə-'bəlz\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const* [perh. by folk etymology fr. NL *cholera morbus*, lit., the disease cholera] (ca. 1823): BELLYPACHE  
**Colo** *abbr* Colorado  
**colo-** — see COL-  
**col-o-bus monkey** \kə-'lə-bəs-\ *n* [NL *colobus*, fr. Gk *kolobos* docked, mutilated, fr. *kolos* docked; prob. akin to Gk *klan* to break — more at CLAST] (1866): any of various long-tailed African monkeys (genus *Colobus* and related genera) — called also *colobus*  
**col-o-cate** \kə-'lə-'kāt, -'lō-'kāt\ *vi* (1965): to locate together; *esp*: to place (two or more units) close together so as to share common facilities  
**col-o-cynth** \kə-'lə-'sĭn(t)h\ *n* [L *colocynthis*, fr. Gk *kolokynthos*] (1543): a Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) related to the watermelon; *also*: its spongy fruit from which a powerful cathartic is prepared  
**colog** *abbr* cologarithm  
**col-og-a-rithm** \kə-'lə-'gə-'rĭ-'thəm, -'lā-\ *n* (1881): the logarithm of the reciprocal of a number  
**col-ogne** \kə-'lɔn\ *n* [Cologne, Germany] (1814) **1**: a perfumed liquid composed of alcohol and fragrant oils **2**: a cream or paste of cologne sometimes formed into a semisolid stick — *col-ogned* \-'lɔnd\ *adj*  
**col-on** \kə-'lən\ *n, pl colons* or *co-la* \-lə\ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *kolon*] (14c): the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum  
**colon** *n, pl colons* or *cola* [L, part of a poem, fr. Gk *kolon* limb, part of a strophe] (ca. 1550) **1 pl cola**: a rhythmic unit of an utterance; *specif*, in Greek or Latin verse: a system or series of from two to not more than six feet having a principal accent and forming part of a line **2 pl colons** **a**: a punctuation mark: used chiefly to direct attention to matter (as a list, explanation, quotation, or amplification) that follows **b**: the sign: used between the parts of a numerical expression of time in hours and minutes (as in 1:15) or in hours, minutes, and seconds (as in 8:25:30), in a bibliographical reference (as in *Nation* 130:20), in a ratio where it is used, read as "to" (as in 4:1 read "four to one"), or in a proportion where it is used, read as "is to" or "when doubled as "as" (as in 2:3:4 read "two is to one as eight is to four")  
**col-on** \kə-'lən\ *n* [fr. L *colonus*] (1888): a colonial farmer or plantation owner  
**col-ón** also *col-ione* \kə-'lɔn\ *n, pl co-lo-nes* \-'lō-'nās\ [Sp *colón*, fr. Cristóbal Colón Christopher Columbus] (1916) **1**: the basic monetary unit of El Salvador until 2001 **2** — see MONEY table  
**col-on bacillus** *n* (1897): E. COLI  
**col-o-nel** \kə-'nəl\ *n* [alter. of *coronel*, fr. MF, modif. of OIt *colonnello* column of soldiers, colonel, dim. of *colonna* column, fr. L *columna*] (1567) **1 a**: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general **b**: LIEUTENANT COLONEL **2**: a minor titular official of a state esp. in southern or midland U.S. — used as an honorific title — *col-o-nel-cy*



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procedures, or guidelines (a ~ investigation) **d**: loose and undisciplined: not defensive (a ~ style of hockey) — **free-wheeling-ly** *adv*  
**free-will** \ˈfrē-wīl/ *adj* (1535): VOLUNTARY, SPONTANEOUS  
**free will** *n* (13c) **1**: voluntary choice or decision (I do this of my own free will) **2**: freedom of humans to make choices that are not determined by prior causes or by divine intervention  
**Freewill Baptist** *n* (1732): a member of a Baptist group holding to Arminian doctrine and practicing open communion  
**free world** *n*, often cap *F&W* (1949): the part of the world where democracy and capitalism or moderate socialism rather than totalitarian or Communist political and economic systems prevail  
**free-writ-ing** \ˈfrē-ri-tīŋ/ *n* (1980): automatic writing done esp. as a classroom exercise — **free-write** \ˈfrē-rīt/ *vi*  
**freeze** \ˈfrēz/ *vb* froze \ˈfrōz/; fro-zen \ˈfrō-zən/; **freeze-ing** [ME *fresen*, fr. OE *fresan*; akin to OHG *frosan* to freeze, L *pruina* hoarfrost, OE *frost* frost] *vi* (bef. 12c) **1 a**: to become congealed into ice by cold **b**: to solidify as a result of abstraction of heat **c**: to withstand freezing (the bread ~s well) **2**: to become chilled with cold (almost froze to death) **3**: to adhere solidly by or as if by freezing (pressure caused the metals to ~) **4**: to become fixed or motionless; *esp*: to become incapable of acting or speaking **5**: to become clogged with ice (the water pipes froze) ~ *vt* **1 a**: to harden into ice **b**: to convert from a liquid to a solid by cold **2**: to make extremely cold **3 a**: to act on usu. destructively by frost **b**: to anesthetize by cold **4**: to cause to grip tightly or remain in immovable contact **5 a**: to cause to become fixed, immovable, unavailable, or unalterable (< ~ interest rates) **b**: to immobilize by governmental regulation the expenditure, withdrawal, or exchange of (< ~ foreign assets) **c**: to render motionless (< a fake froze the defender) **6**: to attempt to retain continuous possession of (a ball or puck) without an attempt to score usu. in order to protect a small lead — **freeze-ing-ly** *adv*  
**freeze** *n* (15c) **1 a**: an act or instance of freezing **b**: the state of being frozen **2**: a state of weather marked by low temperature esp. when below the freezing point **3**: a halt in the production, testing, and deployment of military weapons (a nuclear ~)  
**freeze-dried** \-ˈdriɪd/ *adj* (1946): being in a state produced by or as if by freeze-drying  
**freeze-dry** \-ˈdri/ *vt* (1949): to dry (as food) in a frozen state under high vacuum esp. for preservation  
**freeze-etch-ing** \ˈfrēz-ē-čīŋ/ *n* (1968): FREEZE FRACTURE  
**freeze fracture** *n* (1973): preparation of a specimen (as of tissue) for examination by an electron microscope after freezing, fracturing along natural structural lines, and preparing a replica (as by simultaneous vapor deposition of carbon and platinum) — **freeze-frac-ture** *adj*  
**freeze-frame** \ˈfrēz-ˈfrām/ *n* (1948) **1 a**: a frame of a motion-picture film that is repeated so as to give the illusion of a static picture **b**: a static picture produced esp. from a videodisc or videotape recording **2**: something resembling a freeze-frame esp. in unchanging quality — **freeze-frame** *vt*  
**freeze out** *vt* (1861): EXCLUDE — **freeze-out** \ˈfrēz-ˈaʊt/ *n*  
**freezer** \ˈfrē-zər/ *n* (1843): one that freezes or keeps cool; *esp*: a compartment, room, or device for freezing food or keeping it frozen  
**freezer burn** *n* (1926): light-colored spots developed in frozen foods as a result of surface evaporation and drying when inadequately wrapped or packaged  
**freezing point** *n* (1747): the temperature at which a liquid solidifies  
**free zone** *n* (1900): an area within which goods may be received and stored without payment of duty  
**F region** *n* (1923): the highest region of the ionosphere occurring from 80 miles (130 kilometers) to more than 300 miles (500 kilometers)  
**freight** \ˈfriht/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. MD or MLG *wracht*, *recht*] (15c) **1 a**: the compensation paid for the transportation of goods **b**: COST (help pay the ~) **2 a**: goods to be shipped; CARGO **b**: LOAD, BURDEN **c**: MEANING, SIGNIFICANCE **3 a**: the ordinary transportation of goods by a common carrier and distinguished from express **b**: a train designed or used for such transportation  
**freight** *vt* (15c) **1 a**: to load with goods for transportation **b**: BURDEN, CHARGE (<ed with memories) **2**: to transport or ship by freight  
**freight-age** \ˈfriht-ij/ *n* (1694): FREIGHT  
**freight-er** \-ˈtər/ *n* (1622) **1**: one that loads or charters and loads a ship **2**: SHIPPER **3**: a ship or airplane used chiefly to carry freight  
**frem-i-tus** \ˈfrē-mə-təs/ *n* [NL, fr. L, murmur, fr. *fremere* to murmur; akin to OE *bremman* to roar] (1862): a sensation felt by a hand placed on a part of the body (as the chest) that vibrates during speech  
**french** \ˈfrɛnʃ/ *vt*, often cap (ca. 1895) **1**: to trim the meat from the end of the bone of (as a chop) **2**: to cut (green beans) in thin lengthwise strips before cooking  
**French** \ˈfrɛnʃ/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *frensc*, fr. *Franca* Frank] (bef. 12c) **1**: of, relating to, or characteristic of France, its people, or their language **2**: of or relating to the overseas descendants of the French people — **French-ness** *n*  
**French** *n* (12c) **1**: a Romance language that developed out of the Vulgar Latin spoken in northern and central Transalpine Gaul and that became the literary and official language of France **2 pl in constr**: the French people **3**: strong language (pardon my ~)  
**French bean** *n* (1552) **1** chiefly *Brit*: a bean (as a green bean) of which the whole young pod is eaten **2** chiefly *Brit*: KIDNEY BEAN **2**  
**French bread** *n* (15c): a crusty white bread baked usu. in long thin loaves  
**French bulldog** *n* (1875): any of a breed of small compact heavy-boned dogs developed in France and having erect ears  
**French Canadian** *n* (1758): one of the descendants of French settlers in Lower Canada — **French-Canadian** *adj*  
**French chalk** *n* (ca. 1728): a soft white granular variety of stearite used esp. for drawing lines on cloth and for removing grease in dry cleaning  
**French cuff** *n* (1916): a soft double cuff that is made by turning back half of a wide cuff band and fastening with cuff links  
**French curve** *n*, often cap *F* (1885): a curved piece of flat often elastic

egar or lemon juice, and spices **2**: a commercial salad dressing that is tomato-flavored and of creamy consistency  
**French fry** *n*, often cap *1st F* (1918): a strip of potato fried in deep fat — usu. used in pl.  
**French fry** *vt*, often cap *1st F* (ca. 1930): to fry (as strips of potato) in deep fat until brown  
**French horn** *n* (1682): a circular valved brass instrument having a conical bore, a funnel-shaped mouthpiece, and a usual range from B below the bass staff upward for more than three octaves  
**french-ify** \ˈfrɛn-ˈchə-ɪf/ *vt* -ified; -ifying often cap (1592): to make French in qualities, traits, or typical practices — **french-i-fi-ca-tion** \ˈfrɛn-ˈchə-ɪ-ˈkə-ʃən/ *n*, often cap  
**French kiss** *n* (ca. 1923): an open-mouth kiss usu. involving tongue-to-tongue contact — **French-kiss** *vb*  
**French leave** *n* [fr. an 18th cent. French custom of leaving a reception without taking leave of the host or hostess] (1771): an informal, hasty, or secret departure  
**French letter** *n* (ca. 1856) chiefly *Brit*: CONDOM **1**  
**French-man** \ˈfrɛnʃ-mən/ *n* (bef. 12c) **1**: a native or inhabitant of France **2**: a person who is of French descent  
**French pastry** *n* (1847): a rich pastry filled esp. with custard or fruit  
**French press** *n* (1986): a coffeepot in which ground beans are infused and then pressed to the bottom by means of a plunger  
**French provincial** *n*, often cap *P* (1945): a style of furniture, architecture, or fabric originating in or characteristic of the 17th and 18th century French provinces  
**French seam** *n* (ca. 1890): a strong seam stitched on both sides of the fabric to enclose all raw edges  
**French telephone** *n* (1932): HANDSET  
**French toast** *n* (1871): bread dipped in a mixture of egg and milk and sautéed  
**French twist** *n* (1855): a woman's hairstyle in which the hair is coiled at the rear and secured in place  
**French window** *n* (1801): a pair of casement windows that reaches to the floor, opens in the middle, and is placed in an exterior wall  
**French-wom-an** \ˈfrɛnʃ-wʊ-mən/ *n* (1592) **1**: a woman who is a native or inhabitant of France **2**: a woman of French descent  
**friend-my** \ˈfri-nd-mi/ *n*, pl -mies [blend of *friend* and *enemy*] (1977): one who pretends to be a friend but is actually an enemy  
**fre-net-ic** \ˈfri-ˈnet-ik/ *adj* [ME *frenetik* insane, fr. AF, fr. L *phreneticus*, modif. of Gk *phrenitikos*, fr. *phrenitis* inflammation of the brain, fr. *phren-*, *phrēn* diaphragm, mind] (14c): FRENZIED, FRANTIC — **fre-net-ic-al-ly** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **fre-net-i-cism** \-ˈne-tə-si-zəm/ *n*  
**fren-u-lum** \ˈfrɛn-yə-ləm/ *n*, pl -la \-lə/ [NL, dim. of L *frenum*] (ca. 1706) **1**: a connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain a part (as the tongue) **2**: a bristle or group of bristles on the front edge of the posterior wings of some lepidoptera that unites the wings by interlocking with a catch on the posterior part of the forewings  
**fren-um** \ˈfrɛn-əm/ *n*, pl *frenums* or *fre-na* \-nə/ [NL, fr. L, bridle, reins, and bit; prob. akin to L *frendere* to grind — more at GRIND] (1741): FRENULUM **1**  
**frenzied** *adj* (1651): feeling or showing great or abnormal excitement or emotional disturbance (< dancing) — **frenzied-ly** *adv*  
**fren-zy** \ˈfrɛn-zē/ *n*, pl *frenzies* [ME *frenesie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *phrenesia*, alter. of L *phrenesis*, fr. *phreneticus*] (14c) **1 a**: a temporary madness **b**: a violent mental or emotional agitation **2**: intense usu. wild and often disorderly compulsive or agitated activity (< a shopping ~)  
**frenzy** *vt* **fren-zied**; **fren-zy-ing** (1791): to affect with frenzy  
**Fre-on** \ˈfrē-ən/ *trademark* — used for any of various fluorocarbons  
**freq abbr** **1** frequency **2** frequent; frequently **3** frequentative  
**fre-quence** \ˈfrē-kwən(t)s/ *n* (1603): FREQUENCY  
**fre-quen-cy** \ˈfrē-kwən(t)-sē/ *n*, pl -cies (1600) **1**: the fact or condition of occurring frequently **2 a**: the number of times that a periodic function repeats the same sequence of values during a unit variation of the independent variable **b**: the number, proportion, or percentage of items in a particular category in a set of data **3**: the number of repetitions of a periodic process in a unit of time; as **a**: the number of complete alternations per second of an alternating current **b**: the number of complete oscillations per second of energy (as sound or electromagnetic radiation) in the form of waves  
**frequency distribution** *n* (1895): an arrangement of statistical data that exhibits the frequency of the occurrence of the values of a variable  
**frequency modulation** *n* (1922): modulation of the frequency of the carrier wave in accordance with speech or a signal; *also*: FM  
**frequency response** *n* (1926): the ability of a device (as an audio amplifier) to handle the frequencies applied to it; *also*: a graph representing this ability  
**fre-quent** \ˈfrē-ˈkwɛnt, ˈfrē-ˈkwɒnt/ *vt* (15c) **1**: to associate with, be in, or resort to often or habitually (< a bar ~ed by sports fans) **2** *archaic*: to read systematically or habitually — **fre-quen-ta-tion** \ˈfrē-ˈkwɛnt-ə-ʃən, -ˈkwɒn-ə/ *n* — **fre-quent-er** *n*  
**fre-quent** \ˈfrē-ˈkwɒnt/ *adj* [ME, ample, fr. MF or L; MF, crowded, fr. L *frequent-*, *frequens*] (1531) **1 a**: COMMON, USUAL **b**: happening at short intervals: often repeated or occurring (< a bus making ~ stops) **2** *obs*: FULL, THROGGED **3**: acting or returning regularly or often (< ~ visitors) *archaic*: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR — **fre-quent-ness** *n*  
**fre-quen-ta-tive** \ˈfrē-ˈkwɛn-tə-tɪv/ *adj* (1533): denoting repeated or recurrent action or state — used of a verb aspect, verb form, or meaning — **fre-quentative** *n*  
**fre-quent-fly-er** *also* **fre-quent-fly-er** \ˈfrē-ˈkwɒnt-ˈfli-ər/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an airline program that offers awards for specified numbers of air miles traveled  
**fre-quent-ly** \ˈfrē-ˈkwɒnt-lē/ *adv* (1531): at frequent or short intervals



French horn

which it makes a choice possible, and with the efficiency of processes of communication between humans and machines

**in-for-ma-tive** \in-fôr-mă-tiv\ *adj* (1655) : imparting knowledge : **IN-STRUCTIVE** — **in-for-ma-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-for-ma-tive-ness** *n*

**in-for-ma-to-ry** \in-fôr-mă-tôr-ē\ *adj* (ca. 1879) : conveying information — **in-for-ma-to-ry-ly** \in-fôr-mă-tôr-ē-lē\ *adv*

**in-formed** \in-fôr-məd\ *adj* (15c) **1 a** : having information (<~ sources> <~ observers> **b** : based on possession of information (an ~ opinion) **2** : EDUCATED, KNOWLEDGEABLE (what the ~ person should know) — **in-formed-ly** \in-fôr-məd-lē\ *adv*

**in-formed consent** *n* (ca. 1957) : consent to surgery by a patient or to participation in a medical experiment by a subject after achieving an understanding of what is involved

**in-form-er** \in-fôr-mar\ *n* (14c) **1** : one that imparts knowledge or news **2** : one that informs against another; *specif* : one who makes a practice esp. for a financial reward of informing against others for violations of penal laws

**in-for-tain-ment** \in-fô-tân-mənt\ *n* [information + entertainment] (1980) : a television program that presents information (as news) in a manner intended to be entertaining

**in-for-tech** \in-fô-tek\ *n* (1981) : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**in-fra** \in-fra\ *adv* [ca. 1740] : later in this writing : BELOW <for additional examples see >

**in-fra-** [L *infra* — more at UNDER] **1** : below (<infracuman> (<infracosmic> **2** : within (<infracosmic> **3** : below in a scale or series (<infracred>)

**in-fraction** \in-frak-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *infractio*-, *infractio*, fr. L, subduing, fr. *infringere* to break — more at INFRINGE] (15c) : the act of infringing : VIOLATION — **in-fract** \in-frakt\ *v*

**in-fra dig** \in-fra-dig, -(f)rā-\ *adj* [short for L *infra dignitatem*] (1824) : being beneath one's dignity : UNDIGNIFIED (while his work . . . was financially profitable, it was just a bit *infra dig* — John McCarten)

**in-fra-hu-man** \in-fra-hyū-mən, -(f)rā-tyā-\ *adj* (1847) : less or lower than human <~ primates> — **infrachuman** *n*

**in-fra-ngi-ble** \in-fraŋ-jə-bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr. LL *infrangibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] (1597) **1** : not capable of being broken or separated into parts (<~ iron bars) **2** : not to be infringed or violated (<~ laws) — **in-fra-ngi-bil-i-ty** \in-fraŋ-jə-bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-fra-ngi-ble-ly** \in-fraŋ-jə-bəl-lē\ *adv*

**in-fra-or-der** \in-fra-ôr-dər\ *n* (1945) : a taxonomic category in biological classification ranking above a superfamily and below a suborder

**in-fra-red** \in-fra-red, -(f)rā-, -fā-\ *adj* (1881) **1** : situated outside the visible spectrum at its red end — used of radiation having a wavelength between about 700 nanometers and 1 millimeter **2** : relating to, producing, or employing infrared radiation (<~ therapy) **3** : sensitive to infrared radiation (<~ sensors that detect body heat) — **infrared** *n*

**in-fra-son-ic** \in-fra-sā-nik, -(f)rā-\ *adj* (1927) **1** : having or relating to a frequency below the audibility range of the human ear **2** : utilizing or produced by infrasonic waves or vibrations

**in-fra-spe-cif-ic** \in-spi-si-fik\ *adj* (1939) : occurring within a species (<~ variability)

**in-fra-struct-ure** \in-fra-strəkt-ʃər, -(f)rā-\ *n* (1927) **1** : the underlying foundation or basic framework (as of a system or organization) **2** : the permanent installations required for military purposes **3** : the system of public works of a country, state, or region; *also* : the resources (as personnel, buildings, or equipment) required for an activity — **in-fra-struct-ur-al** \in-fra-strəkt-ʃə-rəl, -strəkt-ʃə-rəl\ *adj*

**in-fre-quent** \in-fre-kwənt\ *n* (1611) : INFREQUENT

**in-fre-quent-cy** \kwənt(ə)-sē\ *n* (1677) : rarity of occurrence

**in-fre-quent** \in-fre-kwənt\ *adj* [L *infrequent*-, *infrequens*, fr. *in-* + *frequent*-, *frequens* frequent] (ca. 1615) **1** : seldom happening or occurring : RARE **2** : placed or occurring at wide intervals in space or time (<a slope dotted with ~ pines> (<~ visits) — **in-fre-quent-ly** *adv* **syn** INFREQUENT, UNCOMMON, SCARCE, RARE, SPORADIC mean not common or abundant. INFREQUENT implies occurrence at wide intervals in space or time (<inrequent family visits>). UNCOMMON suggests a frequency below normal expectation (<smallpox is now uncommon in many countries>). SCARCE implies falling short of a standard or required abundance (<jobs were scarce during the Depression>). RARE suggests extreme scarcity or infrequency and often implies consequent high value (<rare first editions>). SPORADIC implies occurrence in scattered instances or isolated outbursts (<sporadic cases of influenza>).

**in-fringe** \in-friŋj\ *vb* **in-fringed**; **in-fring-ing** [ML *infringere*, fr. L, to break, crush, fr. *in-* + *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] *v* (1513) **1** : to encroach upon in a way that violates law or the rights of another (<~ a patent) **2 obs** : DEFEAT, FRUSTRATE ~ *vt* : ENCROACH — used with *on* or *upon* (<on our rights) **syn** see TRESPASS — **in-fring-er** *n*

**in-fringe-ment** \in-friŋj-mənt\ *n* (1628) **1** : the act of infringing : VIOLATION **2** : an encroachment or trespass on a right or privilege

**in-fun-dib-u-lar** \in-fən-di-byə-lər\ *adj* (1795) : of, relating to, or having an infundibulum

**in-fun-dib-u-lum** \in-fən-di-byə-ləm\ *n* *pl* -la\ -lə\ [NL, fr. L, funnel — more at FUNNEL] (1543) : any of various funnel-shaped organs or parts; as **a** : the hollow canal of gray matter connecting the pituitary gland to the hypothalamus **b** : the calyx of a kidney **c** : the abdominal opening of a fallopian tube

**in-fu-ri-ate** \in-fyūr-ē-āt\ *vt* **at-ated**; **at-ating** [ML *infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, fr. L *in-* + *furia* fury] (1667) : to make furious — **in-fu-ri-at-ing-ly** \-ā-tiŋ-lē\ *adv* — **in-fu-ri-a-tion** \in-fyūr-ē-ā-shən\ *n*

**in-fu-ri-ate** \in-fyūr-ē-āt\ *adj* (1667) : furiously angry

**in-fuse** \in-fyūz\ *v* **in-fused**; **in-fus-ing** [ME, to pour in, fr. MF & L; MF *infuser*, fr. L *infusus*, pp. of *infundere* to pour in, fr. *in-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] (1526) **1 a** : to cause to be permeated with something (as a principle or quality) that alters usu. for the better (<~ the team with confidence) **b** : INTRODUCE, INSINUATE (<a new spirit was infused into American art — *Amer. Guide Series*; N.Y.) **2** : INSPIRE, ANIMATE (the sense of purpose that *infuses* scientific research) **3** : to steep in liquid (as water) without boiling so as to extract the soluble constituents or principles **4** : to administer or inject by infusion (<stem cells were ~ed into the patient) — **in-fu-ser** *n*

spreading through of something that gives an unusual color or quality (<a room suffused with light>). **IMBUE** implies the introduction of a quality that fills and permeates the whole being (<imbue students with intellectual curiosity>). **INGRAIN**, used only in the passive or past participle, suggests the deep implanting of a quality or trait (<clung to ingrained habits>). **INOCULATE** implies an imbuing or implanting with a germinal idea and often suggests stealth or subtlety (an electorate *inoculated* with dangerous ideas). **LEAVEN** implies introducing something that enlivens, tempers, or markedly alters the total quality (<a serious play *leavened* with comic moments>).

**in-fus-ible** \in-fyū-zə-bəl\ *adj* (1555) : incapable of being fused : very difficult to fuse — **in-fus-ibil-i-ty** \-fyū-zə-bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-fus-ible-ness** \-fyū-zə-bəl-nəs\ *n*

**in-fu-sion** \in-fyū-zhən\ *n* (15c) **1** : the act or process of infusing (<an ~ of new ideas) **2** : a product obtained by infusing (<herbal ~s) **3** : the continuous slow introduction of a solution esp. into a vein

**in-fu-so-ri-al earth** \in-fyū-zôr-ē-əl-, -sôr-\ *n* (1868) : KIESELGUHR

**in-fu-so-ri-an** \-ē-ən\ *n* [ultim. fr. L *infusus*] (1859) : any of a heterogeneous group of minute organisms found esp. in water with decomposing organic matter; *esp* : a ciliated protozoan — **infusorian** *adj*

**ing** \ɪŋ\ *also* *ɛŋ*; *in some dialects & in other dialects informally in, an also ɛŋ*; after certain consonants *n*, *m*, *ŋ*, *l* *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE *ung*-, *ing*-, suffix forming nouns from verbs; akin to OHG *ung*-, suffix forming nouns from verbs] **1** : action or process (<running> (<sleeping) : instance of an action or process (<a meeting) **2 a** : product or result of an action or process (<an engraving) — often in pl. (<earnings) **b** : something used in an action or process (<a bed covering> (<the lining of a coat) **3** : action or process connected with (a specified thing) (<boating) **4** : something connected with, consisting of, or used in making (a specified thing) (<scaffolding> (<shirting) **5** : something related to (a specified concept) (<offing) **2** *ing* *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE *ing*-, *ung*-, akin to OHG *ing* one of a (specified) kind] : one of a (specified) kind (<sweeting) **3** *ing* *vb* suffix or *adj* suffix [ME, prob. fr. *ing*] — used to form the present participle (<sailing) and sometimes to form an adjective resembling a present participle but not derived from a verb (<swashbuckling) **usage** Though the pronunciation of *ing* with the consonant *n*, misleadingly referred to as “dropping the g,” is often deprecated, this pronunciation is frequently heard. It is not known for certain why the Middle English present participle ending *-ende* was replaced by *ing*. Analogy with the earlier noun suffix *-ing* prob. had something to do with it. In early Modern English, present participles were regularly formed with *-ing* pronounced *ɪŋg* (as can still be heard in a few dialects) and later *ɪŋ*. Evidence also shows that some speakers used *ɪŋ* and by the 18th century this pronunciation became widespread. Though teachers (with some success) campaigned against it, *ɪŋ* remained a feature of the speech of many of the best speakers in Britain and the U.S. well into the 20th century. It has by now lost its respectability, at least when attention is drawn to it, but throughout the U.S. it persists largely unnoticed and in some dialects it predominates over *ɪŋ*.

**in-gath-er** \in-ga-thər, -ge-\ *v* (1557) : to gather in ~ *vi* : ASSEMBLE — **in-gath-er-ing** \-gath-rɪŋ, -geth-, -ga-tho-, -ge-\ *n*

**in-gen-ious** \in-jen-yəs\ *adj* [ME *ingeniosus*, fr. MF *ingenieus*, fr. L *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium* natural capacity — more at ENGINE] (15c) **1 obs** : showing or calling for intelligence, aptitude, or discernment **2** : marked by special aptitude at discovering, inventing, or contriving **3** : marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception or execution (<an ~ contraption) **syn** see CLEVER — **in-gen-ious-ly** *adv* — **in-gen-ious-ness** *n*

**in-gen-ue** or **in-gé-nue** \an-jə-nū, -ān-, -ā-ˈzha-, -ā-ˈn\ *n* [F *ingénue*, fem. of *ingénu* ingenious, fr. L *ingenuus*] (1848) **1** : a naive girl or young woman **2** : the stage role of an ingenue; *also* : a actress playing such a role

**in-ge-nu-i-ty** \in-jə-nū-ə-tē, -nyū-\ *n*, *pl* -ties (ca. 1592) **1 obs** : CANDOR, INGENUOUSNESS **2 a** : skill or cleverness in devising or combining : INVENTIVENESS **b** : cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance **3** : an ingenious device or contrivance

**in-gen-u-ous** \in-jen-yə-was, -yū-əs\ *adj* [by alter.] (1588) *obs* : INGENUOUS

**ingenuous** *adj* [L *ingenuus* native, freeborn, fr. *in-* + *gignere* to beget — more at KIN] (1588) **1 obs** : NOBLE, HONORABLE **2 a** : showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness (<her ~ thirst for experience — Christopher Rawson) **b** : lacking craft or subtlety (<~ in their brutality) **syn** see NATURAL — **in-gen-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*

**in-gest** \in-jest\ *v* [L *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere* to carry in, fr. *in-* + *gerere* to bear] (1620) : to take in for or as if for digestion — **in-gest-ible** \-jes-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **in-ges-tion** \-jes-chən, -jesh-\ *n* — **in-ges-tive** \-jes-tiv\ *adj*

**in-ges-ta** \in-jes-tə\ *n* *pl* [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *ingestus*] (1727) : material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract

**in-gle** \ɪŋ-gəl, -ɪŋ-əl\ *n* [ScGael *aingeal*] (1508) **1** : a fire in a fireplace **2** : FIREPLACE **3** : CORNER, ANGLE

**in-gle-nook** \-nuk\ *n* (1772) : a nook by a large open fireplace; *also* : a bench or settle occupying this nook

**in-glo-ri-ous** \in-glō-rē-əs\ *adj* [L *inglorius*, fr. *in-* + *gloria* glory] (1573) **1** : SHAMEFUL, IGNOMINIOUS (<an ~ defeat) **2** : not glorious : lacking fame or honor (<made an ~ comeback) — **in-glo-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-glo-ri-ous-ness** *n*

**in-got** \in-gət\ *n* [ME, perh. modif. of MF *lingot* ingot of metal, incorrectly divided as *l'ingot*, as if fr. *le the*] (14c) **1** : a mold in which metal is cast **2** : a mass of metal cast into a convenient shape for storage or transportation to be later processed

**ingot iron** *n* (1877) : iron containing only small proportions of impurities (as less than 0.05 percent carbon)

**in-grain** *also* **en-grain** \in-grān\ *v* (ca. 1641) : to work indelibly into the natural texture or mental or moral constitution **syn** see INFUSE

**in-grain** \in-grān\ *adj* (1766) **1 a** : made of fiber that is dyed before being spun into yarn **b** : made of yarn that is dyed before being woven

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