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TENTH EDITION

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





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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

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Made in the United States of America

313233RT:WC01



state of being so compared (the enforced simplicity in this diary . . . is in ~ to the intensity of his former life —Times Lit. Supp.) 3: a person or thing that exhibits differences when compared with another con-tras-tive \kon-'tras-tiv, 'kān-\add (1841): forming or consisting of a contrast — con-tras-tive-\y adv (1841): forming or consisting of a contrast \'kān-\tras-tē\ adj (1891): having or producing in photography great contrast between highlights and shadows con-tra-vene \kān-tra-'vēn\ vt -vened; -ven-ing [MF or LL; MF contravenire, fr. L contra- + venire to come — more at COME] (1567) 1: to go or act contrary to: \viOLATE (~ a law) 2: to oppose in argument: CONTRADICT (~ a proposition) syn see DENY — con-tra-ven-er n

con-tra-ven-er n

con-tra-ven-er n

con-tra-ven-er n-\text{kān-tra-'ven(t)-shon} n [MF, fr, LL contravenire] (1579): the act of contravening: \viOLATION con-tre-danse \kān-tra-\dan(t)s, \k6^n-tra-dā^s\; n [F contredanse, by folk etymology fr. E country-dance] (1803) 1: a folk dance in which couples face each other in two lines or in a square 2: a piece of music for a contredanse

a contredanse con-tre-temps \'kän-trə-tān\ n, pi con-tre-temps \-(.)tān(z)\
[F. fr. contre-counter- + temps time, fr. L tempus] (1769): an inopportune or embarrassing occurrence or situation con-trib-ute \(\kan-\text{tri-byat}, -(.)\)byūt also & esp before -ed or -ing -tri-bat; chiefly Brit also 'kän-tra-byūt\ vb -ut-ed; -ut-ing [L contributus, pp. of contributere, fr. com- + tributere to grant — more at TRIBUTE] vi (1530)

1: to give or supply in common with others 2: to supply (as an article) for a publication \(\sim vi \) 1 a: to give a part to a common fund or store b: to play a significant part in bringing about an end or result 2: to submit articles to a publication — con-trib-u-tor \-bya-tar, -bə-, \-byū-\n

con-tri-bu-tion \kän-tro-'byū-shən\ n (14c) 1: a payment (as a levy or tax) imposed by military, civil, or ecclesiastical authorities usu. for a special or extraordinary purpose 2: the act of contributing; also: the thing contributed — con-trib-u-tive \kən-'tri-byɔ-tiv\ adj — con-trib-tiva \kappa adj — con-trib-tiva adj — con-trib-tiv

con-tri-tion \kən-'tri-shən\ n (14c) : the state of being contrite : REPEN-

syn see PENITENCE

con-tri-tion \kən-'tri-shən\ n (14c): the state of being contrite: REPENTANCE syn see PENITENCE
con-triv-ance \kən-'tri-vən(t)s\ n (ca. 1628) 1 n: a thing contrived; esp: a mechanical device b: an artificial arrangement or development 2; the act or faculty of contriving: the state of being contrived
con-trive \kən-'trīn\ vb ocn-trived; con-triv-ing [ME controven, contreven, fr. MF controver, fr. ML contropare to compare, fr. L com- + (assumed) VL tropare to compose, find — more at TROUBADOR] vt (14c)
1 n: DEVISE, PLAN (~ ways of handling the situation) b: to form or create in an artistic or ingenious manner (contrived household utensils from stone)
2: to bring about by stratagem or with difficulty: MAN-AGE ~ vi: to make schemes — con-triv-er n
contrived adj (15c): ARTIFICIAL, LABORED

con-trol \kən-'trōl\ vi con-trolled; con-trol-ling [ME controllen, fr. MF contreroller, fr. contrerolle copy of an account, audit, fr. ML contraratulus, fr. L contra-+ ML rotulus roll — more at ROLL] (15c) 1 n
archaic: to check, test, or verify by evidence or experiments b: to incorporate suitable controls in (a controlled experiment) 2 n: to exercise restraining or directing influence over: REGULATE b: to have power over: RULE c: to reduce the incidence or severity of esp. to innocuous levels (~ an insect population) (~ a disease) syn see CON-DUCT — con-trol-la-bil-ity \tau-trō-la-bil-ot\ n — con-trol-la-bile \tau-'trō-la-bol\ adj — con-trol-ment \tau-'trō-la-mont\ n
control n, often attrib (1590) 1 n: an act or instance of controlling; also: power or authority to guide or manage b: skill in the use of a tool, instrument, technique, or artistic medium c: the regulation of economic activity esp. by government directive — usu. used in pl. (price ~ s) 2: RESTRAINT, RESERVE 3: one that controls: as a (1): an experiment in which the subjects are treated as in a parallel experiment except for omission of the procedure or agent under test and which is used as a standard of comparison in judging experimental effects — called also control

which is used as a standard of comparison in judging experimental effects — called also control experiment (2): one (as an organism, culture, or group) that is part of a control b: a device or mechanism used to regulate or guide the operation of a machine, apparatus, or system c: an organization that directs a spaceflight (mission ~) d: a personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of a spatialist medium. Syn see POWER

personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of a spiritualist medium syn see POWER con-trolled \kon-'troldy adj (1586) 1: RESTRAINED 2: regulated by law with regard to possession and use \(\sim \text{drugs} \) con-trol-ler \kon-'tro-ler, 'k\text{\text{kan-\kon-'tro-ler}}, 'k\text{\text{kan-\kon-'tro-ler}}, 'k\text{\text{kan-\kon-'tro-ler}} in [ME contrevoller, fr. MF contrevolleur, fr. contrevollej (15c) 1 a: COMPTROLLER 1 b: COMPTROLLER 2 c: the chief accounting officer of a business enterprise or an institution (as a college) 2 a: one that controls or has power or authority to control \(\ain \text{traffic} \times \rightarrow \text{b: CONTROL 3b} - \text{con-trol-ler-ship} \cdot\(\nabla \), ship\(\nabla \) n controlling interest n (ca. 1924): sufficient stock ownership in a corporation to exert control over policy control surface n (1917): a movable airfoil designed to change the attitude of an aircraft

control surface n (1917): a movable airfoil designed to change the attitude of an aircraft con-tro-ver-sial \kän-tro-'vor-shol, -'vor-se-ol\ adj (1583) 1: of, relating to, or arousing controversy 2: given to controversy: DISPUTATIOUS — con-tro-ver-sial-ism \sho-\lines\-n, se-o-\ n — con-tro-ver-sial-ist \sho-\lines\-n — con-tro-ver-sial-ly adv con-tro-ver-sy \shan-tro-\ver-sial-ly adv con-tro-ver-sy \shan-tro-\ver-sial-ly adv con-tro-ver-sial-ist \short-\text{if} in L controversia, fr. controversia disputable, lit., turned against, fr. contro- (akin to contro-) + versus, pp. of vertere to turn — more at worth] (14c) 1: a discussion marked esp. by the expression of consising views: DISPUTE 2: QUARREL, STRIFE of opposing views : DISPUTE 2 : QUARREL, STRIFE

MF, Ir. L. containent | MF, Ir

ment con-tu-sion \kon-'tū-zhon, -'tyū-\ n [ME conteschown, fr. MF conteschown, fr. MF

(15c): injury to tissue usu. without laceration: BRUISE is come \\'Itiz, \''tyūz\\ y'
co-nun-drum \kə-'nən-drəm\ n [origin unknown] (1645) 1: a n
whose answer is or involves a pun 2 a : a question or problem ha
only a conjectural answer b: an intricate and difficult problem
only a conjectural answer b: an intricate and difficult problem
: an aggregation or continuous network of urban communities
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: an aggregation or continuous network of urban separation of the volume
: an aggregation of the right ventricle in mammals from which the pulmos
of amphibians and some fishes that has a spiral valve separating ventricles
: an aggregation of the volume
: an aggregation of

\-s*nt\ adj or n
con-vect \kən-'vekt\ vb [back-formation fr. convection] vi (188])

transfer heat by convection ~ vt: to circulate (as air) by convection convective \(\frac{1}{2}\) vek-tiv\(\frac{1}{2}\) adj convection \(\kappa\) kon-vek-shan\(\hat{n}\) [LL convection-, convection fr. Logory convection con-vec-tion \kən-'vek-shən\ n [LL convection-, convectio, fr. Londer to bring together, fr. com + vehere to carry — more at way 1623) 1: the action or process of conveying 2 a: the circulatory tion that occurs in a fluid at a nonuniform temperature owing to variation of its density and the action of gravity b: the transfe heat by convection — compare CONDUCTION, RADIATION — convection oven n (1973): an oven having a fan that circulates he uniformly and continuously around food convector \-'vek-tər\ n (1907): a heating unit in which air heater contact with a heating device (as a radiator or a tube with fins) in a ing circulates by convection

contact with a heating device (as a radiator or a tube with fins) in a ing circulates by convection

convene \kan-\vec{ven}\vb con-vened; con-ven-ing [ME, fr. MF contact to come together, fr. L convenire] vi (15c): to come together in a variety of the summon before a tribunal 2: to cause to assemble see SUMMON—con-vener or con-vener\vec{vener}\vec{ve

an appliance, device, or service) conducive to comfort or ease be ly Brit: TOILET 3 3: a suitable or convenient time (at your ~: freedom from discomfort: EASE

²convenience adj (1917): designed for quick and easy preparation

use (~ foods)

convenience store n (1965): a small often franchised market th

open long hours

con-ve-nien-cy \-yan(t)-s\(\tilde{\ell}\) n (1601) archaic: CONVENIENCE

con-ve-nien-ty \-yan(t)-s\(\tilde{\ell}\) n (1601) archaic: CONVENIENCE

con-ve-nien-ty \-yan(t)-s\(\tilde{\ell}\) n (1601) archaic: CONVENIENCE

prp. of convenier to come together, be suitable, fr. com-+veni

come — more at COME] (14c) 1 obs: SUITABLE, PROPER 2 a:s

to personal comfort or to easy performance b: suited to a parti
cityation. situation e: affording accommodation or advantage 3: being at hand: HANDY — con-ve-nient-ly adv

con-vent \kan-vent\ vb [L conventus, pp. of convent] (1514)

con-ven-ti-cle \kən-ven-ti-kəl\ n [ME, fr. L conventiculum, dim. oventus assembly] (14c) 1: ASSEMBLY, MEETING 2: an assembly irregular or unlawful character 3: an assembly for religious MEETING 2: an assembly for religious MEETING 2: week as the convention of the

esp: a secret meeting for worship not sanctioned by law 4: MEE HOUSE — con-ven-ti-cler \-k(o-)lor\n
con-ven-tion \kon-'ven(t)-shon\n [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, convention-, conventio, fr. convenire] (15c) 1 a: AGREEMENT, TRACT b: an agreement between states for regulation of malta fecting all of them. e. a compact between convenies commander. TRACT b: an agreement between states for regulation of matic fecting all of them c: a compact between opposing commander concerning prisoner exchange or armistice d: a general agree about basic principles or procedures; also: a principle or procedure cepted as true or correct by convention 2 a: the summoning of vening of an assembly b: an assembly of persons met for a corpurpose; esp: a meeting of the delegates of a political party for the pose of formulating a platform and selecting candidates for official vening of the selecting candidates for official vening as a cusage or custom esp. in social matters b: a rule of conduct havior c: a practice in bidding or playing that conveys infort between partners in a card game (as bridge) d: an established nique, practice, or device (as in literature or the theater) conventional kan-tvench-nal. -tven(t)-sha-nell add (15c) 1: 6 by agreement or compact 2 a: according with, sanctioned based on convention b: lacking originality or individuality: TR (1): ORDINARY, COMMONPLACE (2): NONNUCLEAR | (2): NONNUCLEAR | (3): according with a mode of artistic representation that simplication of the second of the second

provides symbols or substitutes for natural forms b: of tradition

regulate \'re-gyo-lat\\ vt -lat-ed; -lat-ing [ME, fr. LL regulatus, pp. of regulate, fr. L regula rule] (15c) 1 a: to govern or direct according to rule b(1): to bring under the control of law or constituted authority (2): to make regulations for or concerning (~ the industries of a party 2: to bring order, method, or uniformity (a) (2): to make regulations for or concerning (~ the industries of a country) 2: to bring order, method, or uniformity to (~ one's habits) 3: to fix or adjust the time, amount, degree, or rate of (~ the pressure of a tire) — reg-u-la-tive \-, lā-tiv\ adj — reg-u-la-to-ry \-la-tiv\ adj

pressure of a field pressu executive authority or regulatory agency of a government and having the force of law 3 a: the process of redistributing material (as in an embryo) to restore a damaged or lost part independent of new tissue growth b: the mechanism by which an early embryo maintains normal development syn see LAW regulation adj (ca. 1839): conforming to regulations: OFFICIAL regulator 're-eyo-, la-tor' n (1655) 1: one that regulates 2: REGULATORY GENE.

LATORY GENE

regulatory gene or regulator gene n (1961): a gene that regulates the expression of one or more structural genes by controlling the produc-tion of a protein (as a genetic repressor) which regulates their rate of transcription

transcription

reg.u.lus \'re-gyo-los\ n [NL, fr. L. petty king, fr. reg., rex king — more at ROYAL] I cap: a first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo 2 [ML, metallic antimony, fr. L]: the more or less impure mass of metal formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores for egurgitate \(\lambda_i \) \(\righta_i \) \(\

re-hab \re-,hab\\n, often attrib [short for rehabilitation or rehabilitate] (1941) 1: the action or process of rehabilitating: REHABILITATION 2 (1941) a rehabilitated building or dwelling — rehab vt — re-hab-ber \-,ha-har\vert = -,ha-har\vert = -,ha-har\

rehabiliitant \re-a-bi-la-tant, re-ha-\ n (1961): a disabled person

re-ha-bili-i-tate \re-p-bi-lp-tat, re-hp-\vt -tat-ed; -tat-ing [ML reha-bilitatus, pp. of rehabilitare, fr. Lre- + LL habilitare to habilitate] (ca. 1581) 1 a: to restore to a former capacity: REINSTATE b: to restore to a people are the life, the good representation of 2 a: to restore to a lost) 1a: to restore to a former capacity: REINSTATE b: to restore to good repute: reestablish the good name of 2a: to restore to a former state (as of efficiency, good management, or solvency) (~ slum areas) b: to restore or bring to a condition of health or useful and areas) b: to restore or bring to a condition of health or useful and areas) b: to restore or bring to a condition of health or useful and areas) b: to restore or bring to a condition of health or useful and areas) b: to restore or brilative --tha-bil-i-ta-ton \--tha-ton\--th

improvement
ire-hash \re-hash \ n (1849) 1: something that is rehashed 2: the action or process of rehashing
re-hear \(\(\) \re-hir\ vt -heard \\ -hard\; -hear-ing \\ -hir-in\ \(1756\) ; to
hear again or anew esp. judicially
rehearing n (1686): a second or new hearing by the same tribunal
rehears-al \(\ri-har-sal\ \ n (14c) 1: something recounted or told again
in RECTALL 2 as a private performance or practice session preparatory

re-hears-al \ri-hor-sol\n (14c) 1: something recounted or told again : RECITAL 2 a: a private performance or practice session preparatory to a public appearance b: a practice exercise: TRIAL re-hears-e \ri-hors\ vb re-hears-ed; re-hears-ing [ME re-hersen, fr. MF re-hears-e \ri-hors\ vb re-hears-ed; re-hears-ing [ME re-hersen, fr. MF re-herier, lit., to harrow again, fr. re- + hercier to harrow, fr. herce harre-hercier, lit., to harrow again, fr. re- + hercier to harrow fr. herce harrow—more at HEARSE] vf (14c) 1a: to say again: REPEAT b: to re-tow—more at HEARSE] vf (14c) 1a: to say again: REPEAT b: to re-tow—more at HEARSE] vf (14c) 1a: to say again: REPEAT b: to re-tow—more at HEARSE] vf (14c) 1a: to present an account of re-hears-ed \rangle afamiliar story) 3: to recount in order: ENUMERATE \rangle re-hears-ed \rangle afamiliar story) 3: to recount in order: ENUMERATE \rangle re-hears-ed \rangle afamiliar story) 3: to perform or practice as if in a rehearsal \rangle vi \text{to train or make profition by rehearsal} 5: to perform or practice as if in a rehearsal \rightarrow vi \text{to engage in a rehearsal} - re-hears-er n \text{to engage in a rehearsal} - re-hears-er n \text{to house again or anew; esp: to establish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality lish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality (15c) and the re-hears-er n \text{to engage in a rehearsal} \text{to engage in a rehearsal} \text{to engage in a rehearsal} \text{vf (1820): to house again or anew; esp: to establish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality (15c) and the re-hears-er n \text{to engage in a rehearsal} \text{to engage in a rehearsal} \text{vf (1820): to house again or anew; esp: to establish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality (15c) and the rehears-er n \text{to engage in a rehearsal} \text{vf (1820): to house again or anew; esp: to establish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality (15c) and the rehear and the rehear and the rehear and the rehear and the

lish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality in a new or different housing unit of a better quality re-hy-drate \(_1\)re-hi-drat\(\nu\) (1943): to restore fluid to (something de-hy-drated) — re-hy-drat-able \(_1\)re-hy-drat-ton\(\nu^2\)re-hy-drat-able \(_1\)re-hy-drat-shap\(\nu\)

a)urated) — re-hy-drat-able \-idra-to-burner also reichsmark [G, fr. reichsmark \friks-mark \friks-mark \n. pl reichsmarks also reichsmark from Reich empire, kingdom + Mark mark] (1924): the German mark from 1925 to 1948

Telfication \ra-3-f3-'ka-shan, re-\ n (1846): the process or result of reifying [L res thing — more at REAL] reify 'rē-\n' re-\n' re-ified; re-ify-ing [L res thing — more at REAL] reify 'rē-\n', 'rē-\n' re-ified; re-ify-ing [L res thing — more at REAL] to regard (something abstract) as a material or concrete thing ells(4): to regard (something abstract) as a material or concrete thing ells(4): to regard (something abstract) as a material or concrete thing ells(4): to regard (something abstract) as a material or concrete thing ells(4): to regard (something abstract) as a material or concrete thing ells(4): to regard (something abstract) as the result of the concrete the stuart kings) b: the dominion, sway, or influence of one resembling a monarch 'the ~ of the Puritan ministers) 2: the time during thing a monarch 'the ~ of the Puritan ministers) 2: the time during hing a monarch 'the concrete power (in England the sovereign ~ sbut does not rule) 2: to exercise to hold office as chief of state although possessing little governing to the manner of a monarch 3: to be predominant or prevous formation of a monarch 3: to be predominant or prevous conspicuous for mass executions of political suspects] (1801): a mass of a period of time marked by violence often committed by those was conspicuous for mass executions of political suspects] (1801): a mass of a period of time marked by violence often committed by those in power that produces widespread terror in a new conception of: RE-CREATE ing [re + obs. E imbursate | re-am-burse | re-am-bur

Prein Vran \ n [ME reine, fr. MF rene, fr. (assumed) VL reina for retinere to restrain — more at RETAIN (14c) 1: a strap fastened bit by which a rider or driver controls an animal — usu, used in pl a: a restraining influence: CHECK (kept a tight ~ on the proceeding b: controlling or guiding power — usu, used in pt. (the ~ of government) ment) 3: opportunity for unhampered activity or use (gave full -

her imagination)

rein vt (15c) 1: to control or direct with or as if with rein check or stop by or as if by a pull at the reins (~ed in her hor (couldn't ~ his impatience) ~ vi 1 archaie; to submit to the use reins 2: to stop or slow up one's horse or oneself by or as if by pull

re-in-car-nate \re-on-'kār-nāt, ()re-'in-,\ vt (1858): to incarnate agre-in-car-na-tion \re-(,)in-(,)kār-'nā-shan\ n (1858): Is the action reincarnating: the state of being reincarnated b: rebirth in new being or forms of life; esp: a rebirth of a soul in a new human body 2 fresh embodiment

rein-deer \\^1\ran_-\div \n [ME reindere, fr. ON hreinn reindeer + ME d animal, deer] (14c): CARIBOU — used esp. for the Old World caribo reindeer moss n (ca. 1753): a gray, erect, tufted, and much branch lichen (Cladonia rangiferina) that forms extensive patches in arctic a lichen (Cladonia rangiferina) that forms extensive patches in arctic a north-temperate regions, constitutes a large part of the food of cabou, and is sometimes eaten by humans—called also rendeer licher re-in-dus-tri-al-i-za-tion \(\text{ic}\)_ire-in-dos-fre-o-lo-'za-shon\(\text{n}\) (1979): a precy of stimulating economic growth esp. through government aid to vitalize and modernize aging industries and encourage growth of nones—re-in-dus-tri-al-ize\(\text{-'dos-tre-o-liz\)\(\text{ic}\) infection following recover from or superimposed on infection of the same type (1600) 1: to strengthen or increase by fresh additions (\times\) our troop (were reinforcing their pitching staff) 2: to strengthen by addition assistance, material, or support: make stronger or more pronounce.

(were reinforcing their pitching staff) 2: to strengthen by addition assistance, material, or support: make stronger or more pronounce (~ levees) (~ the clbows of a jacket) (~ ideas) 3: to stimulate an experimental animal or a student) with a reinforcer also: to courage (a response) with a reinforcer ~ vi: to seek or get reinforcements — re-in-force-able \-'for-sa-bəl, 'for-\ adj reinforced concrete n (1902): concrete in which metal (as steel) is endeded so that the two materials act together in resisting forces re-in-force-ment \(\frac{1}{1}\tilde{c}-3\triangle{c}-1\tilde{fors}-mant, 'fors-\ n (1617) 1: the action reinforcing: the state of being reinforced 2: something that reforces

re-in-fore-er \-'for-sar, -'for-\ n (1955): a stimulus (as a reward or tremoval of an electric shock) that increases the probability of a desire response in operant conditioning by being applied or effected follows

reins \'ranz\' n pl [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L renes] (14c) 1a: KIDNE b: the region of the kidneys: LOINS 2: the seat of the feelings or pa

reins-man \ranz-mon\n (1855): a skilled driver or rider of horses reins-man \ranz-man\n(1855): a skilled driver or rider of horses re-in-state \re-in-state\nre-in-state\nre-in-state \re-in-state ment \- istat-ing (1628) 1: to place aga (as in possession or in a former position) 2: to restore to a previous effective state — re-in-state-ment \- istat-mant\n re-in-sur-ance \re-in-shir-ance \re-i

insurance company re-in-sure \re-an-'shur\ vt (1755) 1: to insure again by transferring another insurance company all or a part of a liability assumed 2: insure again by assuming all or a part of the liability of an insurance company all or a part of the liability of an insurance company already covering a risk $\sim vi$: to provide increased insurance of the liability of an insurance of the liability of the liability of an insurance of the liability of the liability of an insurance of the liability of the liability of an insurance of the liability of th

re-in-sur-er n
re-in-te-grate \(\(\)_r\text{re-'in-to-}_{\text{grat}\}\ \psi\ [ML\) reintegrans, pp. of reintegrare
renew, reinstate, fr. L\) re-+ integrare to integrate] (1626): to integrate
again into an entity: restore to unity -- re-in-te-gra-tion \(\)_r\text{re-in-te-gra-tion}\(\)_r\text{re-in-te-gra-tion}\(\)_r\text{re-in-te-pre-ta-in-ta-in-te-pre-ta-in-ta-in-te-pre-ta-in-ta-in-ta-in-te-pre-ta-in-ta

