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through Lingua Franca. Also, **parlyaree**, **parlary**. [ult. < It parlare to speak, talk; see **PARLE**]

(It partial's to speak, tain, see FARLE] polarime-ter (pô/la rim'i tan), n. Optics. 1. an in strument for measuring the amount of light received from a given source as a function of its state of polariza tion. 2. a form of polariscope for measuring the angula rotation of the plane of polarization. [1860-66; < MI polari(s) POLAR + -METER] ML

polari(s) POLAR + -METER| Polaris (Do laris, lar, par), n. 1. Astron. the pole-star or North Star, a star of the second magnitude situ-ated close to the north pole of the heavens, in the con-stellation Ursa Minor: the outermost star in the handle of the Little Dipper. 2. a two-stage U.S. ballistic missile, usually fired from a submerged submarine. [1955-60; short for ML stella polaris polar star]

short for ML stein polaris polar skarj polari-sicoOpe (po lar/s skör), po-), n. Optics. an in-strument for measuring or exhibiting the polarization of light or for examining substances in polarized light, often to determine stress and strain in glass and other sub-stances. [1820-30; < ML polari(s) roLAR + -scOPE] -polari-scopic (po lar/s skop/ik, po-), adj. -po-lar/l-scop/-lcal-ly, adv.

Iar/iscop?/cally, adv.
polarity, go larit ič, po-), n. 1. Physics. a. the property or characteristic that produces unequal physical effects at different points in a body or system, as a magnet or storage battery. b. the positive or negative state in which a body reacts to a magnetic, electric, or other field. 2. the presence or manifestation of two opposite or contrasting principles or tendencies. 3. Ling. a. (of words, phrases, or sentences) positive or negative theracter. b. polar opposition. [1640-50; poLAR + -ITY].

acter. b. polar opposition. [1640-50; POLAR + -TTY]. **po·lar-izza-tion** (pō/lar ə zā/shən), n. 1. a sharp divi-sion, as of a population or group, into opposing factions. 2. Optics. a state, or the production of a state, in which rays of light or similar radiation exhibit different prop-erties in different directions. Cf. circular polarization, elliptical polarization, plane polarization. 3. Elect. a. the doposit of gases, produced during electrolysis, on the electrodes of a cell, increasing the resistance of the cell. b. a vector quantity indicating the electric dipole mo-ment per unit of volume of a dielectric. c. the induction of polarity in a ferromagnetic substance. 4. the produc-tion or acquisition of polarity. [1805-15; POLARIZE + -ATION]

polariza/tion charge/, Elect. any electric charge that is bound to an atom or molecule (opposed to free charge). Also called bound charge.

The polarized polarized to the tenergy of the polarized polarized ($polarize(p, p) = p_1(p) = p_2(p) = p_2(p)$

po-lar-ized ($p\delta'$ le rizd'), *adj.* **1.** of or pertaining to a medium that exhibits polarization. **2.** (of an electric plug or outlet) designed so that the plug and outlet fit together in only one way. [1920-25; POLARIZE + -SD²]

po-lar-iz-er ($p\bar{o}/le ri/zer$), n. **1.** a person or thing that polarizes. **2.** Optics. a device, often a crystal or prism, that polarizes light. [1850-55; POLARIZE + -ER¹] po/larizing an/gle, Optics. See under Brewster's law. [1820-30]

po'larizing fil/ter, *Photog.* a camera lens filter used to control the plane of polarization of light entering the

po/larizing mi/croscope, a microscope that utilizes polarized light to reveal detail in an object, used esp. to study crystalline and fibrous structures.

po/lar lights/, the aurora borealis in the Northern Hemisphere or the aurora australis in the Southern

po/lar mol/ecule, a molecule in which the centroid of the positive charges is different from the centroid of the negative charges. Also called **dipole**.

po'lar nut'cleus, Bot. either of two female haploid nuclei, in the embryo sac of flowers, that fuse to produce a diploid nucleus, which combines with a male nucleus to form the endosperm. [1880-85]

po-lar-o-gram ($p\bar{o}$ lar/ə gram/), *n*. the record produced by the action of a Polarograph. [1920-25; POLAR + -0- + -GRAM¹]

Po-lar-o-graph (pō lar's graf', -gräf', pə-), Trade-mark. a brand name for an instrument that automati-cally registers the current in electrolysis at a dropping mercury electrode.

mercury electrone polar ogsraphy (pö/la rog/rə fē), n. Chem. the use of a Polarograph to perform qualitative or quantitative analyses. Also called **polarograph/ic anal/ysis**. [1935-40; Pol.rako(tarAPH) + -GRAPHY] —**polaro-graphic** (pö lar/o graf/ik, po-), adj.

(po lar/o graf/ik, pe-), adj. **Po-lar-oid** (po/la roid/), *Trademark*. L. a brand of ma-terial for producing polarized light from unpolarized light by dichroism, consisting typically of a stretched sheet of colorless plastic treated with an iodine solution so as to have long, thin, parallel chains of polymeric molecules containing conductive iodine atoms. It is used widely in optical and lighting devices to reduce glare. 2. Also called **Po'laroid Cam'era**, **Po'laroid Land' Cam'**. **era**, the first brand of instant camera, developed by Edwin H. Land and marketed since 1948. 3. Also called **Po'laroid print'**. a print made by such a camera. **portar**.

po/lar opposi/tion, Ling. the relation between a pair of antonyms that denote relatively higher and lower

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; > whence; b, blend of, blended; c, cognate with; cf, compare; deriv, derivative; equiv, equivalent; imit, imitative; ohi, oblique; r, re-placing; s, stem; sp, spelling, spelled; resp, respelling, respelled; trans, translation; ?, origin unknown; ', unattested; ‡, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

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degrees of a quality with respect to an explicit or implicit norm rather than absolute values, as the relation be-tween tall and short or light and dark, but not between and false

1496

po/lar or/bit, a spacecraft orbit that passes over, or close to the geographic poles of the earth or some other celestial body. [1960-65]

po'lar out'break, *Meteorol.* a vigorous thrust of cold, polar air across temperate regions.

Po/lar Re/gions, the regions within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

po/lar va/lence, Chem. electrovalence (def. 1).

pol-der (\overline{p})¹/der), *n*. a tract of low land, esp. in t Netherlands, reclaimed from the sea or other body water and protected by dikes. [1595–1605; < D]

Netherlands, reclaimed from the sea or other body of water and protected by dikes. [1596-1605; < D] **pole**¹ (pöl), n, v., poled, pol-lng. —n. 1. a long, cylin-drieal, often slender piece of wood, metal, etc.: a tele-phone pole; a fishing pole. 2. Northeastern U.S. a long,tapering pieces of wood or other material that extendsfrom the front axle of a vehicle between the animalsdrawing it. 3. Naut. a. a light spar. b. that extendsthe inside lane. Cf. post¹ (def. 5). 5. a unit of lengthequal to 16¹/₂ feet (5 m); a rod. 6. a square rod, 30⁴/₂square yards (225.3 q, m). 7. under bare poles, a.Naut. (of a sailing ship) with no sails set, as during aviolent storm. b. striped; naked, destitute: The thugsrobbed him and left him under bare poles. —u.t. 8. tofurnish with poles. 9. to push, strike, or propel with apole: to pole a raft. 10. Baseball to make (an extra-base hit) by hatting the ball hard and far: He poled a tri-ple to deep right-center. 11. Metall. to sit: (moltenmetal, as copper, tin, or zinc) with poles of green wood soas to produce carbon, which reacts with the oxygen pres-ent to effect deoxidation. —u.t. 12. to propel a boat,raft, etc., with a pole: to pole down the river. [bef. 1050;ME; OE pal < L palus stake. See palx²] —pole/less,adj.adj

ME; OE pāl < L pālus stake. See PALE²] —pole/less. adj.
pole² (p5l), n. 1, each of the extremities of the axis of the earth or of any spherical body. 2. Astron. See celestial pole. 3, one of two opposite or contrasted principles or tendencies: His behavior ranges between the poles of restraint and abandon. 4, a point of concentration of interest, attention, etc.: The beautiful actress was the pole of everyone's curiosity. 5. Elect. Magnetism, either of the two regions or parts of an electric battery, magnet, or the like, that exhibits electrical or magnetic polarity.
6. Cell Biol. a. either end of an ideal axis in a nucleus, cell, or ovum, about which parts are more or less synch figure formed in a cell during mitosis. C. the place at which a scell extension or process begins, as a nerve cell axis on a flagellum 7. Math. a. a singular point at which a given function of a complex variable can be expanded in a Laurent series beginning with a specified finite, negative power of the variable. B. origin (def. 6b).
8. Crystall. a line perpendicular to a crystal face and passing through the crystal center. 9. poles part or sunder, having widely divergent or complexly opposite attitudes, interests, etc.: In education and background they were poles apart. [1350-1400, ME < L polus < Gk pólos pivot, axis, pole]

Pole (põl), n. Reginald, 1500–58, English cardinal and last Roman Catholic archbishop of Canterbury.

last Homan Cathode archoisabo of Canterpury. **pole-3x** (pol/aks'), n, pl. -ax-ed, (ak/si), v., -axed, -ax-ing, -n, 1. a medieval shafted weapon with blade combining ax, hammer, and apical spike, used for fighting on foot. 2. an ax, usually with a hammer oppo-site the cutting edge, used in stunning and slaughtering animals. 3. an ax with both a blade and a hook, for-merly used in naval warfare to assist sailors in boarding vessels. -v.t. 4. to strike down or kill with or as if with a poleax. [1300-50, ME pollax battle-ax, lit., head-ax (see pol.t', ax); akin to MLG polexe]

pole-axe (pöl/aks/), n., pl. -ax-es (-ak/siz), v.t., -axed, -ax-ing. poleax.

pole' bean', any vinelike variety of bean that is trained to grow upright on a pole, trellis, fence, etc. [1760-70, Amer.]

pole-cat (pöl/kat/), *n.*, *pl.*-**cats**, (esp. collectively)-**cat**. **a**. a European mammal, Mustela putorius, of the weasel family, having a blackish fur and ejecting a fetid fluid when attacked or disturbed Cf. ferret' (def. 1). **2**. any of various North American skunks. [1275-1325; ME pol-cat, perh. equiv. to MF pol, poul chicken (< L pullus) + cAr^{-1}

pole' com/pass, (formerly) a ship's compass elevated on a wooden pole to isolate it as much as possible from local magnetism.

Pol. Econ., political economy. Also, pol. econ.

pole' ham/mer, a shafted weapon having a spiked hammer head. Also called war hammer. [1870-75]

pole/ horse/, a horse harnessed to the tongue of a vehicle; poler; wheeler. [1815-25, Amer.] pole/ jump/. See pole vault. [1895-1900]

pole-jump (pol/jump/), v.i. pole-vault. [1895-1900] -pole-jump/er. n.

pole' mast', Naut. a mast on a sailing vessel, consist-ing of a single piece without separate upper masts. [1760-70]

po-lem-ic (pə lem'ik, pō-), n. **1.** a controversial argument, as one against some opinion, doctrine, etc. **2.** a person who argues in opposition to another; controversialist. -add; **3.** Also, po-lem'i-cal. of or pertaining to a polemic; controversial: [1630-40; < Gk polemik&s of or for war, equiv. to polem(os) war + -ikos -IC] -po-lem'ical-ly, adu.

po-lem-i-cize (pa lem'a siz', pō-), v.i., -cized, -ciz-ing. to practice the art of disputation; to engage in polemics

or controversy. Also, esp. Brit., po-lem/i-cise/. [1946. 50: POLEMIC + -IZE]

50; POLEMIC + - 12E] **polem-ics** (polem/iks, pö-), n. (used with a singula w). 1. the art or practice of disputation or controvery a master of polemics. 2. the branch of theology deal with the history or conduct of ecclesiastical disputation and controversy. Cf. **irenics**. [1630-40; see Polemic -ICS]

-ICS] pol-e-mist (pol/e mist, pe lem/ist, pō-), n. a pen who is engaged or versed in polemics. Also, po-lem-bb (pe lem/e sist, pō-). [1815-25; < Gk polemistés warrequiv. to pôlem(os) war + -istês -IsT] pol-e-mize (pol/e miz/), v.i., -mized, -misi polemicize. Also, esp. Brit., pol/e-mise/. [< Gk pomos) war + -12E]</p>

poile-moli-orgy (pö/la mol/ə jö), n. the analysis human conflict and war, particularly international y [1935-40; < Gk pólemo(s) war + -Locy] — **poile log-i-cai** (pə lem/ə loj/i kəl), adj. —**po/le-mol/org**

pol-e-mo-ni-a-ceous (pol/e mō/nē ā'shəs), adj. be longing to the Polemoniaceae, the phlox family of phase Cf. phlox family. [1855-60; < NL Polemoniace(ae) fam. ily name (see POLEMONIUM, -ACEAE) + -008]

polen-ta (polen/ta), n. (esp. in Italian cooking) thick mush of commeal. [1555-65; < It < L: hulled an crushed grain, esp. barley]

pole/ of cold/. See cold pole.

pole/ piece/, Elect. a piece of magnetic matorial and pole of a permanent magnet or of an electromagnetic shaped to control the magnetic flux distribution in a vicinity of the pole. [1880-85]

pole' **plate**', Carpentry. (in a trussed roof) a plater resting upon the beams and supporting common rafter near their lower ends. [1815-25]

pole' posi'tion, 1. a position on the inside of the track in any race. 2. (in auto racing) a starting positie on the inside of the front row. 3. an advantageous preserved

pol-er (pō/lər), n. **1.** a person or thing that poles 2 See **pole horse.** $[1680-90; \text{ FoLE}^1 + -\text{ER}^1]$

pole-star (pol/stär'), n. 1. Polaris. 2. something that is the center of attention or attraction. [1545-55; POLS 4] STAR

pole' vault', *Track.* **1.** a field event in which also or vault over a crossbar is performed with the aid of long pole. **2.** a leap or vault so performed. [1890-\$5]

M pole vault (def. 1)

pole-vault (pol/volt/), v.i. to execute a pole val [1890-95] ---pole/-vault/er, n.

pole-ward (pol/ward), adv. **1.** Also, **pole/ward** is ward a pole of the earth; toward the North or Swi Pole. -adj. **2.** facing or moving toward the North South Pole. [1870-75; POLE² + -WARD]

poleyn (polian), a Armor, a piece for the knee, pa of plate or leather. Also called **knee cop**. See under **armor**. [1350–1400; ME poleyn, polayne polublain <?]

politi-anite (pō/lē \circ nit/), n. Mineral. a variety rolusite, MnO₂, having well-developed crystals. 50; < G Polianti, irreg. < Gk polizinesthai to white (with sea foam), deriv. of poliós gray; see by $\leq G$ Poliant, irreg. $\leq G$ polianeshei to white (with sea foam), deriv. of polios gray; see m **police** (po les/n, v. , v. , died. - lic-ing. - n. 1 called **police force**. an organized eivil force for taining order, preventing and detecting erime, an forcing the laws. 2. (used with a plural v.) memi-such a force: Several police are pairolling the nei-hood. 3. the regulation and control of a communi-for the maintenance of public order, safety, health als, etc. 4. the department of the government con-with this, esp. with the maintenance of order. 5 body of people officially maintained or employed to order, enforce regulations, etc. 6. Mil. (in the Army) a. the cleaning and keeping clean of a cam-y tain the sec. the condition of a camp, post, station with the respective by or as if by means of poli-Mil. to clean and keep clean (a camp, post, station with reference to cleanliness. --u.t. 7. to regulat too, or KF government, civil administration, pole politia citizenship, government, for L politia see ----**Promiciation**. Many English words exempli-manic languages, according to which all parts of socept unprefixed verbs were stressed on the syllas mediately following the prefix. Although the sub-tion the has been greatly restricted by the incorpo-nion English of loanwords that exhibit other attra-tors, the rule has always temained operative to degree, and many hoanwords that exhibit other attra-toring and many hoanwords. How conforma-tion for the bistory of English. For South Ma and Miland U.S. speakers in particular, shifther stress in borrowed nouns from a noninitial syllable (r

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Po-ll-0 shorte

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