

Merriam-
Webster's
Collegiate[®]
Dictionary
Eleventh Edition

E
n



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

*Merriam-Webster*TM is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2011 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

- ISBN 978-0-87779-807-1 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-808-8 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-810-1 (Leatherlook with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-813-2 (Canadian)
ISBN 978-0-87779-814-9 (International)

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

423—dc21

2003003674

CIP

8105 01 YAM

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, principal copyright 2003

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

15th Printing Worldcolor Versailles KY September 2010

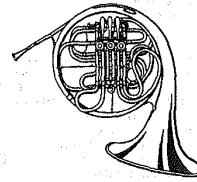
living together and supported by a foundation **2**: a building used for an educational or religious purpose **3 a**: a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and sometimes instruction but not granting degrees [Balliol and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford] — called also *residential 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 \-lĕ-jĕ-'a-l-a-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-'lɛt\ *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-'lɪd\ *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-'lɪ-dər\ *n* (1979): a particle accelerator in which two beams of particles moving in opposite directions are made to collide
col-lie \kə-'li-\ *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 \kə-'li-ər\ *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 \kə-'li-ər-ē\ *n, pl -li-er-ies* (1635): a coal mine and its connected buildings
col-lie-shang-ŋe \kə-'li-ə-ŋə, -'ŋə-\ *n* [perh. fr. *collie* + *shang* kind of meal] (1737) Scot.: SOJABLE, BRANW
col-li-gate \kə-'li-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-'li-gā-shən\ *n*
col-li-ga-tive \kə-'li-gā-tiv, -'li-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-'li-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-'li-mā-shən\ *n*
col-li-ma-tor \kə-'li-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-'li-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* \-li-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-'li-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* \-'li-zhə-nəl, -'li-zhə-nəl\ *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-kwĕ-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-kwĕ-'a-l-a-tē\ *n* — *col-lo-qui-al-ly* \-lɔ-kwĕ-ə-lē\ *adv*
col-lo-qui-al-ism \-lɔ-kwĕ-ə-'li-zəm\ *n* (1810) **1 a**: a colloquial expression **b**: a local or regional dialect expression **2**: colloquial style
col-lo-quist \kə-'lə-kwɪst\ *n* (1792): SPEAKER
col-lo-qui-um \kə-'lɔ-kwĕ-əm\ *n, pl -qui-ums* or *-quia* \-kwĕ-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-quey \kə-'lə-kwĕ-\ *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-tɪp\ *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-'li-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* \-'li-siv-, ziv-\ *adj* — *col-lu-sive-ly adv*
col-lu-vi-um \kə-'li-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-əl\ *adj*
col-ly \kə-'li-\ *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-'lɪr-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-'li-wə-bəlz\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* [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, -'lə-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-sɪn(θ)\ *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-log-a-rithm \kə-'lɔ-gə-'ri-θəm, -'lā-\ *n* (1881): the logarithm of the reciprocal of a number
col-logne \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-logned* \-'lɔnd\ *adj*
col-lon \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-lon \kə-'lən\ *n* [fr. L *colonus*] (1888): a colonial farmer or plantation owner
col-lón also *col-lone* \kə-'lən\ *n, pl co-ló-nes* \-'lə-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-'nɛl\ *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*

500 freewheelingly • frescoes

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-tiŋ/ *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-çhɪŋ/ *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 \ˈfrāɪt/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. MD or MLG *vracht*, *vecht*] (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 3, 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 \ˈfrā-tij/ *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 \ˈfrɛnç/ *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 \ˈfrɛnç/ *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-çə-ˈfi/ *vt* -ified; -ify-ing often cap (1592): to make French in qualities, traits, or typical practices — **french-i-fi-ca-tion** \ˈfrɛn-çə-ˈfi-kə-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 \ˈfrɛnç-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 \ˈfrɛnç-wʊ-mən/ *n* (1592) **1**: a woman who is a native or inhabitant of France **2**: a woman of French descent
friend-my \ˈfrēn-ē-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-nē-tik/ *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** \-ˈnē-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-kwɛnt, ˈfrē-kwənt/ *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-kwɛnt-ā-shən, -kwən-ə/ *n* — **fre-quent-er** *n*
fre-quent \ˈfrē-kwənt/ *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 (a ~ visitor) **4 archaic**: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR — **fre-quent-ness** *n*
fre-quen-ta-tive \ˈfrē-kwɛn-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-kwənt-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-kwɛnt-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-fôrmd\ *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-fôrmd-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-fô-tech \in-fô-tek\ *n* (1981) : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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

in-fra- [L *infra* — more at UNDER] **1** : below <infrahuman> (<in-frasonic>) **2** : within (<infraspacific>) **3** : below in a scale or series (<in-fra-ged>)

in-fraction \in-frak-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *infraction-, 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> — **in-frahuman** *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> — **in-fra-red** *n*

in-fra-son-ic \in-fra-sä-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 (<in-frequent 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-fʊn-dī-byə-lər\ *adj* (1795) : of, relating to, or having an infundibulum

in-fun-dib-u-lum \in-fʊn-dī-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 process 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\ *vt* **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 FOUNDED] (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 *in-oculated* 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 — **in-fusorian** *adj*

1-ing \ɪŋ\ *also* *en*; *in some dialects & in other dialects informally in, an also en; after certain consonants* *n*, *m*, *pl*, *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 *ɪŋg*.

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-ŋen-yəs\ *adj* [ME *ingenyous*, 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-ue** \an-jə-nū, -ān-, -ā-ˈzha-, -ā-ˈ\ *n* [F *ingénue*, fem. of *ingénu* ingenuous, 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

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

2-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-ously** *adv* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*

in-gest \in-ŋest\ *vt* [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-ŋes-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 *aingéal*] (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-ŋlō-ri-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-ŋrān\ *v* (ca. 1641) : to work indelibly into the natural texture or mental or moral constitution **syn** see INFUSE

in-grain \in-ŋrān\ *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

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.