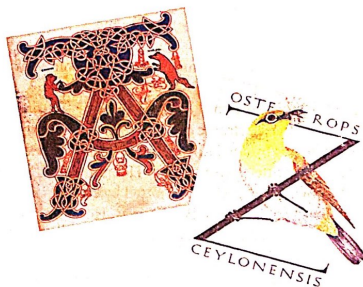


The
American
Heritage[®] Dictionary
of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Boston New York

Snap Inc. - EX1042, Page 0001

IPR2023-00848 (Snap Inc. v. PlayVuu, Inc.)

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ISBN-13: 978-0-618-70172-8

ISBN-10: 0-618-70172-9

ISBN-13: 978-0-618-70173-5 (hardcover with CD-ROM)

ISBN-10: 0-618-70173-7 (hardcover with CD-ROM)

Visit our websites: www.houghtonmifflinbooks.com
or www.ahdictionary.com

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American Heritage dictionary of the English language.—4th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-82517-2 (hardcover) — ISBN 0-618-08230-1

(hardcover with CD ROM)

1. English language—Dictionaries

PE1628 .A623 2000

423—dc21

00-025369

Manufactured in the United States of America



encaustic
c. second-century A.D.
Egyptian encaustic on
wood panel



enchilada
plate of enchiladas

morphic, en-an'ti-o-mor'phous adj. —**en-an'ti-o-mor'phism** *n.*

en-ar-thro-sis (en'ar-thrō'sis) *n.*, *pl.* -ses (-sēz) *Anatomy* See ball-and-socket joint (sense 1). [Greek *enarthrosis*, from *enarthros*, jointed: *en-*, in; see *EN-* + *arthro-*, joint; see *AR-* in Appendix I.]

en-ate (ē-nā't, ē-nā't) *adj.* 1. Growing upward. 2. Also **en-atic** (ē-nā'tik) *Related* on the mother's side. **en-** A relative on one's mother's side. [Latin *enatus*, past participle of *enāscī*, to issue forth: *ē-*, ex-, ex- + *nāscī*, to be born; see **gena-** in Appendix I.]

en-a-tion (ē-nā'shān) *n.* **Botany** An outgrowth on the surface of an organ.

en bloc (āv blōk', ēn blōk') *adv.* As a unit; all together: "I have been drawing our attention to the public and private qualities of the several arts lest they be treated en bloc" (William H. Gass). [French: *en*, in + *bloc*, lump, block.]

en brochette (āv brō-shēt') *adv.* On a skewer: *lamb en brochette*. [French: *en*, on + *brochette*, stick, skewer.]

enc. *abbr.* 1. enclosed 2. enclosure

en-cage (ēn-kāj') *tr.v.* -caged, -cag-ing, -cages To confine in or as if in a cage.

en-camp (ēn-kāmp') *v.* -camped, -camp-ing, -camps —*intr.* To set up camp or live in a camp. —*tr.* To provide quarters for in a camp.

en-campment (ēn-kāmp'mēnt) *n.* 1a. The act of encamping. b. The place of being encamped. 2. A camp; a campsite.

en-capsu-late (ēn-kāp'sū-lāt) *n.* A material used for encapsulating.

en-capsu-late (ēn-kāp'sū-lāt') *v.* -lated, -lat-ing, -lates —*tr.* 1. To enclose in or as if in a capsule. 2. To express in a brief summary; epitomize: *headlines that encapsulate the news*. —*intr.* To become encapsulated. —**en-capsu-lat'ion** *n.* —**en-capsu-lat'or** *n.*

en-capsu-lated (ēn-kāp'sū-lāt'ed) *adj.* Enclosed by a protective coating or membrane: *an encapsulated bacterium*.

en-capsu-sole (ēn-kāp'sū-sōl) *tr.v.* -suled, -sul-ing, -sules To encapsulate.

en-case (ēn-kās') *tr.v.* -cased, -cas-ing, -cases To enclose in or as if in a case. —**en-case'ment** *n.*

en-caus-tic (ēn-kō'stik) *n.* 1. A paint consisting of pigment mixed with beeswax and fused with heat after its application. 2. The art of painting with this substance. 3. A painting produced with the use of this substance. [Latin *encaustica*, from Greek *enkauistikos*, from *enkaiein*, to paint; to paint in encaustic: *en-*, in; see *EN-* + *kaiēin*, to burn.]

-ence *suffix.* 1. State or condition: *dependence*. 2. Action: *emergence*. [Middle English, from Latin *-entia* (from *ēns*, -ent-, -ent) and from Old French *-ance*, -ance.]

en-cein-te (ēn-sīnt', ān-sīnt') *adj.* Carrying an unborn child; pregnant. [French, from Old French, ultimately from Latin *incēns*, pregnant. See **Keu-** in Appendix I.]

en-cein-te (ēn-sīnt', ān-sīnt', ās-sīnt') *n.* 1. An encircling fortification around a fort, castle, or town. 2. A structure or area protected by an encircling fortification. [French, from Latin *incinctus*, from feminine past participle of *incingere*, to surround closely: Latin *in-*, in; see *IN-* + Latin *cingere*, to gird; see **kenk-** in Appendix I.]

En-cei-la-dus (ēn-sē'lə-das) *n.* 1. Greek mythology A giant who was defeated in battle and buried under Mount Etna by Athena. 2. The satellite of Saturn that is seventh in distance from the planet. [Latin, from Greek *Enkelados*.]

encephal- *pref.* Variant of **encephalo-**.

enceph-a-la (ēn-sēf'ə-lə) *n.* Plural of **encephalon**.

ence-phal-ic (ēn-sə-fāl'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the brain. 2. Located within the cranial cavity.

ence-ph-a-li-tis (ēn-sēf'ə-līt'is) *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

ence-ph-a-lit'ic (ēn-sēf'ə-līt'ik) *adj.*

encephalitis **le-thar-gi-ca** (lā-thār'jē-kā) *n.* A viral epidemic encephalitis marked by apathy, paralysis of the extrinsic eye muscle, and extreme muscular weakness. It occurred in various parts of the world between 1915 and 1926. Also called *sleeping sickness*, *sleepy sickness*. [New Latin *encephalitis lethargica*; *encephalitis*, encephalitis + Latin *lethargica*, feminine of *lethargus*, sleepy.]

encephalo- or **encephal-** *pref.* Brain: *encephalitis*. [New Latin, from Greek (*muclos*) *enkephalos*, (marrow) in the head: *en-*, in; see *EN-* + *kephala*, head; see **gheh-** in Appendix I.]

enceph-a-lo-gram (ēn-sēf'ə-lō-grām', -ə-lō-) *n.* 1. An x-ray picture of the brain taken by **encephalography**. Also called **encephalograph**. 2. See **electroencephalogram**.

enceph-a-lo-graph (ēn-sēf'ə-lō-grāf', -ə-lō-) *n.* 1. See **encephalogram** (sense 1). 2. See **electroencephalograph**.

enceph-a-log-ra-phy (ēn-sēf'ə-lō-grā-fē) *n.*, *pl.* -phies Radiographic examination of the brain in which some of the cerebrospinal fluid is replaced with air or another gas that acts as a contrasting medium. —**en-ceph-a-log-ra-phic** (-ə-lō-grāf'ik, -ə-lō-) *adj.* —**en-ceph-a-log-ra-ph'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

enceph-a-lo-ma (ēn-sēf'ə-lō-mā) *n.*, *pl.* -mas or -ma-ta (-mā-tā) A tumor of the brain.

enceph-a-lo-my-e-li-tis (ēn-sēf'ə-lō-mī-līt'is) *n.* Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.

enceph-a-lon (ēn-sēf'ə-lōn') *n.*, *pl.* -la (-lā) The brain of a vertebrate. [Greek *enkephalon*, from *neuron* of *enkephalos*, in the head. See **encephalo-**.] —**en-ceph-a-lous** *adj.*

enceph-a-lo-pa-thy (ēn-sēf'ə-lō-pā-thē) *n.*, *pl.* -thies Any of various diseases of the brain. —**en-ceph-a-lo-pa-thic** (-lā-pāth'ik) *adj.*

en-chain (ēn-chān') *tr.v.* -chained, -chain-ing, -chains To bind with or as if with chains. —**en-chain'ment** *n.*

en-chant (ēn-chānt') *tr.v.* -chanted, -chant-ing, -chants 1. To cast a spell over; bewitch. 2. To attract and delight; entrance. See **en-chaunt** at charm. [Middle English *enchanten*, from Old French *enchanter*, from Latin *incantāre*, to utter an incantation, cast a spell: *in-*, against; see *EN-* + *cantāre*, to sing, frequentative of *canere*; see **kān-** in Appendix I.]

en-chant'er (ēn-chān'tar) *n.* 1. One that delights or fascinates. 2. A sorcerer or magician.

enchant-ing (ēn-chānt'ing) *adj.* Having the power to enchant; charming; *enchanting music*. —**en-chant'ing-ly** *adv.*

en-chant'ment (ēn-chānt'mēnt) *n.* 1a. The act of enchanting. b. The state of being enchanted. 2. Something that enchants.

en-chant-ress (ēn-chān'trīs) *n.* 1. A woman of great charm or fascination. 2. A woman who practices magic; a sorceress.

en-chase (ēn-chās') *tr.v.* -chased, -chas-ing, -chases 1. To set (a gem, for example). 2. To set with or as if with gems: *en-chase a brooch*. 3. To decorate or ornament by inlaying or engraving. [Middle English, to engrave, from Old French *enchasser*, to set gems: *en-*, in; see *EN-* + *chasse*, chase (from Latin *capere*, box).]

en-chi-la-da (ēn'chā-lā'dā) *n.* A tortilla rolled and stuffed usually with a mixture containing meat or cheese and served with a sauce spiced with chili. [American Spanish: *en-*, in (from Latin *in-*; see *EN-*) + *chili*, chili pepper; see **CHILI** + *ada*, feminine *adj.* suffix.]

en-chir-id-ion (ēn'kī-rīd'ē-on) *n.*, *pl.* -ions or -ia (-ē-ā) A handbook; a manual. [Late Latin *enchiroidion*, from Greek *enchiroidion*; *en-*, in; see *EN-* + *chir*, hand; see **ghes-** in Appendix I + *-idion*, diminutive suffix.]

-enchyma *suffix.* Cellular tissue: *chlorenchyma*. [FROM PARENCHYMA.]

en-ci-na (ēn-sē'nā) *n.* See live oak. [Spanish, holm oak, from Late Latin *ilicina*, from Latin *illex*, *illic*.]

en-ci-pher (ēn-sī'far) *tr.v.* -phered, -pher-ing, -phers To put (a message, for example) into cipher. —**en-ci-pher'er** *n.* —**en-ci-pher'ment** *n.*

en-cir-cle (ēn-sīr'kl) *tr.v.* -cled, -clud-ing, -cles 1. To form a circle around; surround. See **en-cir-cle**. 2. To move or go around completely; make a circuit of. —**en-ci-rcle'ment** *n.*

en-cl. *abbr.* 1. enclosed 2. enclosure

en-clasp (ēn-klāsp') *tr.v.* -claped, -clap-ing, -claps To hold in a clasp; embrace.

en-clave (ēn'klāv', ēn'v-) *n.* 1. A country or part of a country lying within the boundaries of another. 2. A small, isolated area enclosed within a larger unit: *ethnic enclaves in a large city*. [French, from Old French *enclaver*, to enclose, from Vulgar Latin **includāre*: Latin *in-*, in; see *EN-* + Latin *clāvus*, key.]

en-clit-ic (ēn-klit'ik) *n.* 1. A clitic that is attached to the end of another word. In *Give 'em the works*, the pronoun *em* is an enclitic. 2. A clitic. **en-clitic** *adj.* Of or relating to enclitics; forming an accentual unit with the preceding word. [Late Latin *encliticus*, from Greek *enklitikos*, from *enklīnein*, to lean on: *en-*, on; in; see *EN-* + *klinein*, to lean; see **klei-** in Appendix I.] —**en-clit'i-cize** (-ə-sīz') *v.* —**en-clit'i-ci-zation** (-ə-sī-zā'shān) *n.* —**en-clit'ic** (-klit'ik) *adj.*

en-close (ēn-kloz') also **en-cloze** (ēn-) *tr.v.* -closed, -clos-ing, -closes 1. To surround on all sides; close in. 2. To fence in so as to prevent common use: *enclosed the pasture*. 3. To contain, especially so as to envelop or shelter: "Every one of those darkly cluttered houses encloses its own secret" (Charles Dickens). 4. To insert into the same envelope or package: *enclose a letter with the order*. [Middle English *enclosen*, from Old French *enclos*, past participle of *enclore*, from Latin *incluere*, to enclose. See **INCLUDE**.]

Synonyms *enclose*, cage, coop, fence, hem, pen, wall These verbs mean to surround and confine within a limit: *cattle enclosed in feedlots*; *was caged in the office all afternoon*; *was once cooped up in a study apartment*; *a garden fenced in by shrubbery*; *a battalion hemmed in by enemy troops*; *ships penned up in the harbor*; *prisoners who were walled in*.

en-clo-sure (ēn-kloz'chər) *n.* 1a. The act of enclosing. b. The state of being enclosed. 2. Something enclosing a business letter with a supplemental enclosure. 3. Something that encloses.

en-code (ēn-kōd') *tr.v.* -coded, -cod-ing, -codes 1. To put (a message, for example) into code. 2. **Computer Science** To format (electronic data) according to a standard format. 3. **Genetics** To specify the genetic code for a protein molecule, for example. —**en-code'r** *n.*

en-co-mi-ast (ēn-kō'mī-ās't) *n.* A person who delivers or writes an encomium; a eulogist. [Greek *enkomíastēs*, from *enkomíazein*, to praise, from *enkomíōn*, encomium. See **ENCOMIUM.] —**en-co-mi-as'tic** (-ās'tik) *adj.* —**en-co-mi-as'tic-al** (-tī-kal) *adj.***

en-co-mi-um (ēn-kō'mī-əm) *n.*, *pl.* -mi-ums or -mia (-mē-ā) 1. Warm, glowing praise. 2. A complimentary expression of praise; a tribute. [Latin *encomium*, from Greek *enkomion* (epos), a (speech) praising a victor, *neuron* of *enkomios*, of the victory procession: *en-*, in; see *EN-* + *kōmos*, celebration.)

en-com-pass (ēn-kūmp'pas) *tr.v.* -passed, -pass-ing, -passes 1. To form a circle or ring around; surround. See **encompass** at surround. 2. To enclose; envelop. 3. To contain or include: *a survey that encompassed a wide range of participants*. 4. To accomplish; achieve. —**en-com-pass'ment** *n.*

en-core (ēn'kōr', -kōr') *n.* 1. A demand by an audience for an additional performance, usually expressed by applause. 2. An additional performance in response to the demand of an audience. **en-core**, *tr.v.* -cored,

-ties 1. Lack of homogeneity. 2. Something that is not homogeneous or uniform.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-'hōs-pi-tā-bəl, in-'hōs-pi-tā-bəl) *adj.* 1. Displaying no hospitality; unfriendly. 2. Unfavorable to life or growth; hostile: the barren, inhospitable desert. —**in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ness** *n.* —**in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ly** *adv.*

in-hos-pi-tal-i-ty (in-'hōs-pi-tāl'i-tē) *n.* Lack of hospitality or friendliness.

in-house (in-'hous) *adj.* Conducted within, coming from, or being within an organization or group: an in-house computer system; in-house counsel; an in-house newsletter. —**in-'house** *adv.*

in-hu-man (in-'hyō-mən) *adj.* 1a. Lacking kindness, pity, or compassion; cruel. See **inhuman**, from Old French, from Latin *inhumāre*: *in-*, *in-*; see **IN-** + *humus*, earth; see **dghem-** in Appendix I. —**in-'hu-man-i-ty** *n.* —**in-'hu-man-ly** *adv.*

in-hu-man-ness *n.*

in-hu-man-ly *adv.*

in-hu-mane (in-'hyō-mān) *adj.* Lacking pity or compassion. —**in-'hu-man-ly** *adv.*

in-hu-man-i-ty (in-'hyō-mān-i-tē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ties** 1. Lack of pity or compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act.

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a liquid mixture. 2a. Medicine To introduce (a drug or vaccine, for example) into a body part, especially by means of a syringe. b. To treat by means of injection: injected the patient with digoxin. 3. To introduce into conversation or consideration: try to inject a note of humor into the negotiations. 4. To place into an orbit, trajectory, or stream. [Latin *in-*, *in-*; to throw in: *in-*; *in-*; see **IN-** + *iacere*, to throw; see **YE-** in Appendix I.] —**in-'jec-tor** *n.*

in-jec-t-a-ble (in-'jēk-tā-bəl) *adj.* That can be injected. Used of a drug. *in* *n.* A drug or medicine that can be injected.

in-jec-tant (in-'jēk-tān) *n.* A substance injected, as into the skin.

in-jec-tion (in-'jēk-shən) *n.* 1. The act of injecting. 2. Something that is injected, especially a dose of liquid medicine injected into the body. 3. Mathematics A function that is one-to-one. [Sense 3, **IN-** + (**PRO**)JECTION.]

injection molding *n.* A manufacturing process for forming objects, as of plastic or metal, by heating the molding material to a fluid state and injecting it into a mold.

injection well *n.* A deep well into which water or pressurized gas is pumped in order to push petroleum resources out of underground reservoirs toward production wells, so as to increase their yield.

in-joke (in-'jōk) *n.* Informal A joke originated or appreciated by the members of a particular group.

in-jud-i-cious (in-'jū-dish-əs) *adj.* Lacking or showing a lack of judgment or discretion; unwise. —**in-'jud-i-cious-ly** *adv.* —**in-'jud-i-cious-ness** *n.*

in-junc-tion (in-'jūŋk-shən) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of enjoining; a command, directive, or order. 2. A law or court order prohibiting a party from a specific course of action. [Middle English *injunction*, from Late Latin *inimicius*, *inimicius*, from Latin *inimicus*, part participle of *inimicare*, to enjoin: *in-*, *in-*; see **IN-** + *inimicare*, to join; see **YE-** in Appendix I.] —**in-junc-tive** *adj.*

in-jure (in-'jūr) *tr.v.* **-jured**, **-juring**, **-jures** 1. To cause physical harm to; hurt. 2. To cause damage to; impair. 3. To cause distress to; wound: injured their feelings. 4. To commit an injustice or offense against; wrong. [Middle English *injurien*, from Latin *iniuriā*, from Old French *injurier*, from Latin *iniuriā*, from *iniuria*, a wrong. See **INJURE** in Appendix I.] —**in-'jurer** *n.*

in-juri-ous (in-'jōr-i-əs) *adj.* 1. Causing or tending to cause injury; harmful: eating habits that are injurious to one's health. 2. Slandorous; libelous: made injurious statements about his rival. —**in-'juri-ously** *adv.* —**in-'juri-ous-ness** *n.*

in-jury (in-'jū-ri) *n.*, *pl.* **-ries** 1. Damage or harm done to or suffered by a person or thing: escaped from the accident without injury; a scandal that did considerable injury to the campaign. 2. A particular form of hurt, damage, or loss: a leg injury. 3. Law Violation of the rights of another party for which legal redress is available. See **SYNONYMS** at **INJUSTICE**. 4. Obsolete An insult. [Middle English *injury*, from Anglo-Norman, from Latin *iniuria*, a wrong, injustice, from feminine of *iniurius*, unjust: *in-*, *in-*; see **IN-** + *iurius*, law, just; see **YE-** in Appendix I.]

in-just-ice (in-'jūs-tis) *n.* 1. Violation of another's rights or of what is right; lack of justice. 2. A specific unjust act; a wrong. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *iniustitia*, from *iniustus*, unjust: *in-*, *in-*; see **IN-** + *iustus*, just; see **JUST**.]

Synonyms *injustice, injury, wrong, grievance* These nouns denote acts or conditions that cause people to suffer hardship or loss undeservedly. An *injustice* is a violation of a person's rights; the term can also refer to unfair treatment of one or others: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere" (Martin Luther King, Jr.). An *injury* is an injustice for which legal redress is available: The court awarded the plaintiff compensation for the injury to his property. *Wrong* is now more emphatic than *injustice* and in a legal sense refers to what violates the rights of an individual or adversely affects the public welfare: "The age of chivalry is never past, so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth" (Charles Kingsley). A *grievance* is regarded by those involved as a wrong that affords cause for complaint: The warden addressed the inmates' grievances.

ink (ɪŋk) *n.* 1. A pigmented liquid or paste used especially for writing or printing. 2. A dark liquid ejected for protection by most cephalopods, including the octopus and squid. 3. Informal Covered in the print media; publicity: Her campaign rallies generated a lot of ink. *tr.v.* **inked**, **inking**, **inks** 1. To mark, coat, or stain with ink. 2. Informal To append one's signature to a contract, for example. [Middle English *ink*, from Old French *encre*, from Late Latin *encaustum*, purple ink, from Greek *enkaston*, painted in caustic, from *enkainō*, to paint in caustic, burn in. See **ENCAUSTIC**.] —**ink-'er** *n.* —**ink-i-ness** *n.* —**ink-'y** *adj.*

In-ka (ɪŋ'ka) *n.* Variant of **Inca**.

In-kan (ɪŋ'kan) *adj.* & *n.* Variant of **Inca**.

ink-ber-ry (ɪŋk'ber-i) *n.* 1. A shrub (*Ilex glabra*) of eastern North America, having black, berrylike fruit. Also called *Appalachian tea*. 2. The fruit of the inkberry.

ink-blot (ɪŋk'blɒt) *n.* 1. A blotted pattern of calligraphic tea. 2. A pattern resembling an inkblot that is used in inkblot tests, such as the Rorschach test.

inkblot test *n.* A psychological test in which a subject's interpretation of inkblots is analyzed.

ink-horn (ɪŋk'hɔrn) *n.* A small container made of horn or a similar material, formerly used to hold ink for writing. *adj.* Affectively or ostentatiously learned; pedantic: *inkhorn words*.

in-kind (in-'kind) *adj.* Given in goods, commodities, or services rather than money: cash and in-kind benefits.



initial letter U from an illuminated manuscript

proboscis
African elephant

pro·cras·ti·nate (prō·krās'tā-nāt', prō-) *v.* **-nate'd, -nat·ing, -nates** —*intr.* To put off doing something, especially out of habitual carelessness or laziness. —*tr.* To postpone or delay needlessly. [Latin *procrāstināre, procrāstināt-*: *prō-*, forward; see **PRO-** + *crāstinus*, of to-

