

America's Best-Selling Dictionary

**Merriam-
Webster's**
Collegiate[®]
Dictionary

Eleventh Edition

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA[®] COMPANY

Inari - 2002

Imperative Care, Inc. v. Inari Medical, Inc.

IPR2024-00289

-1-

Imperative Care v. Inari Medical - US Patent 11,969,333

Imperative Care Ex. 1037

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH EDITION



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



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 © 2014 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 978-0-87779-811-8 (Luxury Leather)
ISBN 978-0-87779-813-2 (Canadian)
ISBN 978-0-87779-814-9 (International)

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

PE1628.M36 2003
423—dc21

2003003674
CIP

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

18th Printing Quad Graphics Versailles KY March 2014

bi-fur-ca-tion \bi-(f)ər-kā-shən/ *n* (1615) **1 a**: the point at which bifurcating occurs **b**: BRANCH **2**: the act of bifurcating: the state of being bifurcated

big \big/ *adj* **big-ger**; **big-gest** [ME, perh. of Scand origin; akin to Norw dial. *bugge* important man] (14c) **1 a** *obs*: of great strength **b**: of great force <a ~ storm> **2 a**: large or great in dimensions, bulk, or extent <a ~ house>; *also*: large or great in quantity, number, or amount <a ~ fleet> **b**: operating on a large scale <~ government> **c**: CAPITAL **1 3 a**: PREGNANT; *esp*: nearly ready to give birth **b**: full to bursting; SWELLING <~ with rage> **c** of the voice: full and resonant **4 a**: CHIEF, PREEMINENT <the ~ issue of the campaign> **b**: outstandingly worthy or able <a truly ~ man> **c**: of great importance or significance <the ~ moment> **d**: IMPOSING, PRETENTIOUS; *also*: marked by or given to boasting <~ talk> **e**: MAGNANIMOUS, GENEROUS <was ~ about it> **5**: POPULAR <soft drinks are very ~ in Mexico> — Russ Leadabrand **6**: full-bodied and flavorful — used of wine — **big-ly** *adv* — **big-ness** *n* — **big on**: strongly favoring or liking; *also*: noted for (she is *big on* blushing — Arnold Hano)

big adv (1556) **1**: in a loud or declamatory manner; *also*: in a boasting manner <talk ~> **2 a**: to a large amount or extent <won ~> **b**: on a large scale <think ~> **3**: HARD <hits her forehead ~>

big n (1833): an individual or organization of outstanding importance or power; *esp*: MAJOR LEAGUE — *usu.* used in pl. <playing in the ~s>

big-a-mous \bi-gə-məs/ *adj* (1671) **1**: guilty of bigamy <a ~ man> **2**: involving bigamy <a ~ marriage> — **big-a-mous-ly** *adv*

big-a-my \bi-gə-mē/ *n* [ME *bigamie*, fr. ML *bigamia*, fr. L *bi-* + *LL* *-gamia* -gamy] (14c): the act of entering into a marriage with one person while still legally married to another — **big-a-mist** \-mɪst/ *n*

bi-ga-rade \bi-gə-rād/ *n* [F, fr. Occitan *bigarrado*, fr. *bigarra* to variegate] (1658) **1**: SOUR ORANGE **2**: a brown sauce flavored with the juice and grated rind of oranges

big band *n* (1917): a band that is larger than a combo and that *usu.* features a mixture of ensemble playing and solo improvisation typical of jazz or swing

big bang *n* (1950): the cosmic explosion that marked the beginning of the universe according to the big bang theory — compare BIG CRUNCH

big bang theory *n* (1955): a theory in astronomy: the universe originated billions of years ago in an explosion from a single point of nearly infinite energy density — compare STEADY STATE THEORY

big beat *n*, *often cap both Bs* (1957): music (as rock) characterized by a heavy persistent beat

Big Ben \ben/ *n* [Sir Benjamin Hall †1867 Eng. Chief Commissioner of Works] (1859) **1**: a large bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in London **2**: the tower that houses Big Ben; *also*: the clock in the tower

big bluestem *n* (1887): BLUESTEM **1**

big-box \bi-g, baks/ *adj* (1990): of, relating to, or being a large chain store having a boxlike structure — **big box** *n*

big boy *n* (1916): BIG GUN — *usu.* used in pl.

big brother *n* (1809) **1**: an older brother **2**: a man who serves as a companion, father figure, and role model for a boy **3** *cap both Bs* [Big Brother, personification of the power of the state in 1984 (1949) by George Orwell] **a**: the leader of an authoritarian state or movement **b**: an all-powerful government or organization monitoring and directing people's actions

Big Brother-ism \brā-thər-i-zəm/ *n* (1950): authoritarian attempts at complete control (as of a person or a nation)

big brown bat *n* (1898): an insectivorous medium-sized bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) having brownish fur that is found from southern Canada to northern South America and that often roosts in buildings

big buck *n* (1941): a large sum of money — *usu.* used in pl. <signed a contract for *big bucks*>

big business *n* (1905) **1**: an economic group consisting of large profit-making corporations *esp.* with regard to their influence on social or political policy **2**: a very profitable enterprise

big C *n*, *often cap B* (1964): CANCER **2**

big cheese *n* (1912): BOSS, BIG GUN

big crunch *n*, *often cap B&C* (1977): a hypothetical cosmological event in which all matter in the universe collapses to a singularity and which is posited to be a possible fate of the universe if the density of matter in it is sufficiently high — compare BIG BANG

big daddy *n*, *often cap B&D* (1881): one preeminent *esp.* by reason of power, size, or seniority: one representing paternalistic authority

big data *n* (1980): an accumulation of data that is too large and complex for processing by traditional database management tools

big deal *n* (1915): something of special importance <what's the *big deal*?> — sometimes used ironically as an interjection

Big Dipper *n* (1853): the seven principal stars in the constellation of Ursa Major

bi-gem-i-ny \bi-je-mə-nē/ *n* [bigeminal (double, paired), fr. LL *bigeminus*, fr. *bi-* + *geminus* twin] (ca. 1923): the state of having a pulse characterized by two beats close together with a pause following each pair of beats — **bi-gem-i-nal** \-mə-nəl/ *adj*

big-eye \bi-g, ī/ *n* (1861): any of several small widely distributed redfish to silvery bony fishes (genus *Priacanthus* of the family Priacanthidae) of tropical seas

bigeye tuna *n* (1944): a large-eyed tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) that has long pectoral fins and often a bluish stripe on the side and is found in warm ocean waters worldwide

big-foot \bi-g, fūt/ *n*, *pl* **big-feet** \-fēt/ *or* **big-foots** *often cap* (1958) **1** [fr. the size of the footprints ascribed to it]: SASQUATCH **2**: BIG SHOT

big game *n* (1773) **1**: relatively large animals sought or taken by hunting or fishing *esp.* for sport **2**: an important objective *esp.* when involving risk

big-ge-ty *or* **big-gi-ty** \bi-gə-tē/ *adj* [big + -ety (as in *persnickety*)] (1880) **1** Southern & Midland: CONCEITED, VAIN **2** Southern & Midland: rudely self-important: IMPUDENT <never acted ~ in court, but she would bow her head only so low> — Claude Brown

big-gie \bi-g, ī/ *n* (ca. 1926): one that is big and often important

big-gin *or* **big-ging** \bi-gən/ *n* [ME *bigging*, fr. *biggen* to dwell, fr. ON *byggja*; akin to OE *bēon* to be] (14c) *archaic*: BUILDING

biggin n [MF *beguin*] (1511) *archaic*: CAP: **a**: a child's cap **b**: NIGHTCAP

big-gish \bi-gish/ *adj* (1611): somewhat big

big gun *n* (1830): one having preeminent status or power in a field

big hair *n* (1966): hair that is styled and teased to occupy an unusually large amount of space above and around the head

big-head \bi-g, hed/ *n* (1784) **1**: any of several diseases of animals marked by swelling about the head **2**: an exaggerated opinion of one's importance — *usu.* used with *the* — **big-head-ed** \-he-dəd/ *adj*

big-heart-ed \-hār-təd/ *adj* (1846): GENEROUS, CHARITABLE — **big-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **big-heart-ed-ness** *n*

big-horn sheep \bi-ˈhɔrn-/ *n* (1817): **1** *a* *usu.* grayish-brown wild sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) of mountainous and desert regions of western No. America — called also *bighorn*

big house *n*, *often cap B&H* (1913) *slang*: PENITENTIARY

bight \biht/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *byht* bend, bay; akin to OE *bīgan* to bend — more at BOW] (15c) **1**: a bend in a coast forming an open bay; *also*: a bay formed by such a bend **2**: a slack part or loop in a rope

big league *n* (1882) **1**: MAJOR LEAGUE **2**: BIG TIME **2** — *often* used in pl. — **big-league** *adj* — **big leaguer** *n*

big lie *n*, *sometimes cap B&L* (1824): a deliberate gross distortion of the truth used *esp.* as a propaganda tactic

big-mouthed \bi-g, maʊthd, ˈbi-g, maʊth/ *adj* (1602) **1**: having a large mouth **2**: LOUDMOUTHED

big name *n* (1881): a performer or personage of top rank in popular recognition <a *big name* in the business world> — **big-name** *adj*

big-no-nia \bi-ˈnō-nē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. J. P. Bignon †1743 Fr. royal librarian] (1785): a woody evergreen vine (*Bignonia capreolata* of the family Bignoniaceae, the bignonia family) of the southern and central U.S. that has compound leaves and tubular flowers

big-ot \bi-gət/ *n* [F, hypocrite, bigot] (1660): a person obstinately or intolerantly devoted to his or her own opinions and prejudices; *esp*: one who regards or treats the members of a group (as a racial or ethnic group) with hatred and intolerance — **big-ot-ed** \-gə-təd/ *adj* — **big-ot-ed-ly** *adv*

big-ot-ry \bi-gə-trē/ *n*, *pl* -ries (1632) **1**: the state of mind of a bigot **2**: acts or beliefs characteristic of a bigot

big picture *n*, *often cap B&P* (1904): the entire perspective on a situation or issue — *used with the*

big science *n*, *often cap B&S* (1914): large-scale scientific research consisting of projects funded *usu.* by a national government or group of governments

big screen *n* (1914): the motion-picture medium often as contrasted to television <a story adapted for the *big screen*> — **big-screen** *adj*

big shot \bi-g, shət/ *n* (1929): a person of consequence or prominence

big stick *n* (1893): threat *esp.* of military or political intervention

big-tick-et \bi-g, ti-kət/ *adj* (1945): having a high price (the car was a ~ item)

big-time \bi-g, tīm/ *adj* (1910): relating to or involved in the big time <~ sports>; *also*: MAJOR **4** <~ operators>

big-time adv (1957): in a major or large-scale way <the new show bombed ~>; *also*: to a great extent or degree (owes me ~)

big time \-tīm/ *n* (1910) **1**: a high-paying vaudeville circuit requiring only two performances a day **2**: the top rank of an activity or enterprise — **big-time-er** \-tīm-ər/ *n*

big toe *n* (1699): the innermost and largest toe of the foot

big top *n* (1763) **1**: the main tent of a circus **2**: CIRCUS **2a**, **b**, *c*

big tree *n* (1853): GIANT SEQUOIA

big wheel *n* (1942): BIGWIG, BIG SHOT

big-wig \bi-g, wig/ *n* (1703): an important person

Bi-ha-ri \bi-ˈhār-ē-/ *n* (1878) **1 a**: a native or inhabitant of Bihar — **b**: a Muslim born in Bihar who emigrated after the partition of India in 1947; *also*: a descendant of such a person **2**: a group of Indo-Aryan languages (as Bhojpuri) spoken in Bihar, India, and adjacent areas

bi-ject-ion \bi-ˈjekt-shən/ *n* [bi- + -jection (as in *injection*)] (1956): a mathematical function that is a one-to-one and onto mapping — compare INJECTION, SURJECTION — **bi-ject-ive** \-jekt-iv/ *adj*

bi-jou \bi-ˈzhū/ *n*, *pl* **bijoux** *or* **bi-joux** \-zhū(z)/ [F, fr. Bret *bizou* ring, fr. *biz* finger] (1668) **1**: a small dainty usu. ornamental piece of delicate workmanship: JEWEL **2**: something delicate, elegant, or highly prized — **bijou** *adj*

bi-jou-te-rie \bi-ˈzhū-tə-(rē)/ *n* [F, fr. *bijou*] (1735): a collection of trinkets or ornaments: JEWELS; *also*: DECORATION

bike \bi-k/ *n* [ME] (14c) **1** chiefly Scot: a nest of wild bees, wasps, or hornets **2** chiefly Scot: a crowd or swarm of people

bike n [by shortening & alter.] (1880) **1**: BICYCLE **2**: MOTORCYCLE **3**: MOTORBIKE **4**: STATIONARY BICYCLE

bike vi biked; bik-ing (1885): to ride a bike

bik-er \bi-kər/ *n* (1883) **1**: BICYCLIST **2**: MOTORCYCLIST; *esp*: one who is a member of an organized club or gang

bike-way \bi-k, wā/ *n* (1895): a thoroughfare for bicycles

bik-ie \bi-kē/ *n* [bikie + -ie] (1967): BIKER **2**

bi-ki-ni \bi-ˈkē-nē/ *n* [F, fr. *Bikini*, atoll of the Marshall Islands] (1947) **1 a**: a woman's scanty two-piece bathing suit **b**: a man's brief swimsuit **2**: a man's or woman's low-cut briefs — **bi-ki-nied** *also* **bi-ki-ni'd** \-nēd/ *adj*

bikini wax *n* (1973): a procedure for removing pubic hair from the skin near the edge of the bottom half of a bikini by applying hot wax, covering the wax with a cloth to which the wax and hair adhere, and then peeling it off quickly

bil abbr billion

bi-la-bi-al \bi-ˈlā-bē-əl/ *adj* [ISV] (1878) of a consonant: produced with both lips

bilabial *n* (1829): a bilabial consonant

bi-la-bi-ate \bi-ˈlā-āt/ *adj* (1720): having two lips <a ~ corolla>

bi-lat-er-al \bi-ˈlā-t(ə)-rəl/ *adj* (1751) **1**: affecting reciprocally two nations or parties <a ~ treaty> <a ~ trade agreement> **2**: having two sides **3 a**: of, relating to, or affecting the right and left sides of the body or the right and left members of paired organs <~ nephrecto-



bighorn sheep

figured bass *n* (1801) : CONTINUO

metric designs

\ə\ **abut** \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ **further** \a\ **ash** \ā\ **ace** \ä\ mop, mar

and agitate with air from the lungs **b**: to cleanse or disinfect (the oral cavity) in this manner **2**: to utter with a gargling sound *vi* **1**: to use a gargle **2**: to speak or sing as if gargling

gargle *n* (1629) **1**: a liquid used in gargling **2**: a sound of or like that of gargling

gar-goyle \gär-gōi(-ə)l\ *n* [ME *gargule*, *gargoyl*, fr. OF *gargouille*] (13c) **1** *a*: a spout in the form of a grotesque human or animal figure projecting from a roof gutter to throw rainwater clear of a building **b**: a grotesquely carved figure **2**: a person with an ugly face — **gar-goyle** \gōi(-ə)ld\ *adj*

gar-i-bal-di \gär-ə-'bōl-dē\ *n* (1862): a woman's blouse copied from the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi

Gar-i-fu-na \gär-rē-'fū-nə\ *n*, *pl* **Garifuna** or **Gar-i-fu-nas** [Garifuna *garifuna*, a self-designation; akin to Taino *caribe*, *caribi* Carib, Island Carib (Arawakan language of the Lesser Antilles) *Callipona*, a self-designation, Guianan Carib *kari'na* Carib, person] (1977): a member of a people of African and American Indian descent that live mainly along the Caribbean coast of northern Central America — called also *Black Carib*; also: the Arawakan language containing many Cariban elements spoken by the Garifunas

gar-rigue \gä-'rēg\ *n* [F] (1896): a low open scrubland with many evergreen shrubs, low trees, aromatic herbs, and bunchgrasses found in poor or dry soil in the Mediterranean region

gar-ish \gär-ish\ *adj* [origin unknown] (1543) **1**: clothed in vivid colors **2** *a*: excessively or disturbingly vivid (< colors) (< imagery) **b**: offensively or distressingly bright: GLARING **3**: tastelessly showy: FLASHY *syn* see GAUDY — **gar-ish-ly** *adv* — **gar-ish-ness** *n*

gar-land \gär-länd\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *garlande*] (14c) **1**: a circular or spiral arrangement of intertwined material (as flowers or leaves) **2**: ANTHOLOGY, COLLECTION

garland *vt* (15c) **1**: to form into a garland **2**: to adorn with or as if with a garland

gar-lic \gär-lik\ *n* [ME *garlek*, fr. OE *gärleac*, fr. *gär* spear + *lēac* leek — more at GORE] (bef. 12c) **1**: a European allium (*Allium sativum*) widely cultivated for its pungent compound bulbs much used in cookery; broadly: ALLIUM **2**: a bulb of garlic — **gar-licky** \li-kē\ *adj*

garlic chive *n* (1969): a perennial allium (*Allium tuberosum*) native to southeastern Asia but widely cultivated for its garlic-flavored stems, leaves, buds, and flower heads — usu. used in pl.; called also *Chinese chive*

gar-licked \gär-lik-t\ *adj* (1950): containing or prepared with garlic

gar-lic salt *n* (1927): a seasoning of ground dried garlic and salt

gar-ment \gär-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *garment*, fr. *garinir* to equip — more at GARNISH] (14c): an article of clothing

garment *vt* (ca. 1547): to clothe with or as if with a garment

garment bag *n* (1927): a bag used by travelers that folds in half and has a center handle for easy carrying

gar-ner \gär-när\ *vt* **gar-nered**; **gar-ner-ing** \gär-nr-ŋ, 'gär-nə-\ [ME (Sc), fr. ME *gerner*, *gerner* granary, fr. AF *gerner*, *grenier*, fr. L *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain — more at CORN] (14c) **1** *a*: to gather into storage **b**: to deposit as if in a granary (volumes in which he has ~ed the fruits of his lifetime labors — Reinhold Niebuhr) **2** *a*: to acquire by effort: EARN **b**: ACCUMULATE, COLLECT

gar-net \gär-nət\ *n* [ME *gernet*, fr. AF *gernet*, fr. *gernet* dark red, fr. *pume gernet* pomegranate] (14c) **1**: a brittle and more or less transparent usu. red silicate mineral that has a vitreous luster, occurs mainly in crystals but also in massive form and in grains, is found commonly in gneiss and mica schist, and is used as a semiprecious stone and as an abrasive **2**: a variable color averaging a dark red — **gar-net-if-er-ous** \gär-nə-'ti-f(ə)-rəs\ *adj*

gar-net paper *n* (ca. 1902): an abrasive paper with crushed garnet as the abrasive

gar-ni-er-ite \gär-nē-ə-'rit\ *n* [Jules *Garnier* †1904 Fr. geologist] (1875): a soft mineral consisting of hydrous nickel magnesium silicate and constituting an important ore of nickel

gar-nish \gär-nish\ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *garmiss*, stem of *garinir* to warn, equip, garnish, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *warnōn* to take heed — more at WARN] (14c) **1** *a*: DECORATE, EMBELLISH **b**: to add decorative or savory touches to (food or drink) **2**: to equip with accessories: FURNISH **3**: GARNISH *syn* see ADORN

garnish *n* (1596) **1**: EMBELLISHMENT, ORNAMENT **2**: something (as lemon wedges or parsley) used to garnish food or drink **3** *a*: an unauthorized fee formerly extorted from a new inmate of an English jail **b**: a similar payment required of a new worker

gar-nish-ee \gär-nə-'shē\ *n* (1627): a person who is served with a legal process of garnishment

garnish-ee *vt* -eed; -ee-ing (1846) **1**: to serve with a garnishment **2**: to take (as a debtor's wages) by legal authority

gar-nish-ment \gär-nish-mənt\ *n* (1550) **1**: ORNAMENT, GARNISH **2**: a legal summons or warning concerning the attachment of property to satisfy a debt **3**: a stoppage of a specified sum from wages to satisfy a creditor or a legal obligation (as child support)

gar-ni-ture \gär-ni-čər, -nə-'čūr\ *n* [MF, equipment, alter. of OF *gar-niture*, fr. *garinir*] (1558) **1**: EMBELLISHMENT, TRIMMING **2**: a set of decorative objects (as vases, urns, or clocks)

gar-pike \gär-pik\ *n* (1776): GAR **b**

gar-ret \gär-ət, 'gär-rət\ *n* [ME *garite* watchtower, turret, fr. AF, fr. *garir*] (14c): a room or unfinished part of a house just under the roof

gar-ri-son \gär-rə-sən, 'gär-rə-\ *n* [ME *garisoun* protection, fr. AF *garisun* healing, protection, fr. *garir* to heal, protect, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werien* to defend — more at WEIR] (15c) **1**: a military post; esp.: a permanent military installation **2**: the troops stationed at a garrison

garrison *vt* **gar-ri-soned**; **gar-ri-son-ing** \s(ə-'nɪŋ\ (1569) **1**: to station troops in **2** *a*: to assign as a garrison **b**: to occupy with troops **garrison cap** *n* (1944): a visorless folding cap worn as part of a military uniform — compare SERVICE CAP

Gar-ri-son finish \gär-rə-sən-\ *n* [Edward H. "Snapper" *Garrison*, †1930 Am. jockey] (1890): a finish in which the winner comes from behind at the end

garrison house *n* (1676) **1**: a house fortified against attack **2**: BLOCKHOUSE **3**: a house having the second story overhanging the first in the front

garrison state *n* (1937): a state organized to serve primarily its own need for military security; also: a state maintained by military power

gar-ron \gär-rən, 'gär-rən\ *n* [Ir *gearrán* & ScGael *gearran*, gelding] (1540) *Scot & Irish*: a small sturdy workhorse

gar-rote or **gar-rotte** \gär-'rät, 'röt; 'gär-ət, 'gär-rət\ *n* [Sp *garrote*] (1622) **1** *a*: a method of execution by strangulation **b**: the apparatus used

2: an implement (as a wire with a handle at each end) for strangulation

gar-rote or **garrotte** *vt* **gar-rotted** or **gar-rott-ed**; **gar-rott-ing** or **gar-rott-ing** (1851): to strangle with or as if with a garrote — **gar-rot-er** *n*

gar-ru-ll-ty \gär-'rū-lə-tē, 'gär-\ *n* (1581): the quality or state of being garrulous

gar-ru-lous \gär-ə-'ləs, 'gär-rə- also 'gär-yə-\ *adj* [L *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter — more at CARE] (ca. 1611) **1**: given to prosy, rambling, or tedious loquacity: pointlessly or annoyingly talkative **2**: WORDY **1** (< speeches) *syn* see TALKATIVE — **gar-ru-lous-ly** *adv* — **gar-ru-lous-ness** *n*

gar-ter \gär-tər\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *garter*, fr. *garet* thigh, shank, of Celt origin; akin to W *gar* shank] (14c) **1** *a*: a band worn to hold up a stocking or sock **b**: a band worn to hold up a shirt sleeve **c**: a strap hanging from a girdle or corset to support a stocking **2** *cap* *a*: the British Order of the Garter; also: the blue velvet garter that is its badge **b**: membership in the order

garter *vt* (15c): to support with or as if with a garter

garter snake *n* (1743): any of a genus (*Thamnophis*) of harmless viviparous American snakes with longitudinal stripes on the back

garth \gärth\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *garth* yard; akin to OHG *gart* enclosure — more at YARD] (14c): a small yard or enclosure

gar-vey \gär-vē\ *n*, *pl* **garveys** [prob. fr. the name *Garvey*] (ca. 1896): a small scow esp. of the New Jersey coast

gas \gas\ *n*, *pl* **gas-es** also **gas-ses** [NL, alter. of L *chaos* space, chaos] (1779) **1**: a fluid (as air) that has neither independent shape nor volume but tends to expand indefinitely **2**

a: a combustible gas or gaseous mixture for fuel or lighting; esp.: NATURAL GAS **b**: a gaseous product of digestion; also: discomfort from this **c**: a gas or gaseous mixture used to produce anesthesia **d**: a substance that can be used to produce a poisonous, asphyxiating, or irritant atmosphere **3**: empty talk: BOMBAST **4**: GASOLINE; also: the accelerator pedal of an automotive vehicle **5**: driving force: ENERGY

6: I was young, and full of ~ — H. L. Mencken) <ran out of ~ in the seventh inning> **6** *slang*: something that gives pleasure: DELIGHT <the party was a ~>

gas *vb* **gassed**; **gas-sing** *vi* (1852) **1**: to talk idly or garrulously **2**: to give off gas **3**: to fill the tank (as of an automobile) with gasoline — usu. used with *up* ~ *vt* **1**: to supply with gas or esp. gasoline (< up the car> **2** *a*: to treat chemically with gas **b**: to poison or otherwise affect adversely with gas **3** *slang*: to please greatly

gas-bag \gas-'bag\ *n* (1827) **1**: a bag for holding gas **2**: an idle or garrulous talker

gas chamber *n* (1933): a chamber in which prisoners are executed by poison gas

gas chromatography *n* (1958): an instrument used to separate a sample into components in gas chromatography

gas chromatography *n* (1952): chromatography in which the sample mixture is vaporized and injected into a stream of carrier gas (as nitrogen or helium) moving through a column containing a stationary phase composed of a liquid or particulate solid and is separated into its component compounds according to their affinity for the stationary phase — **gas chromatographic** *adj*

gas-con \gas-kən\ *n* (14c) **1** *cap* *a*: a native of Gascony **b**: the Romance speech of Gascony **2**: a boastful swaggering person — **Gas-con** *adj*

gas-co-nade \gas-kə-'nād\ *n* [F *gasconnade*, fr. *gasconner* to boast, fr. *gascon* Gascon, boaster] (1709): BRAVADO, BOASTING — **gasconade** *vi* — **gas-con-ad-er** *n*

gas-eous \gä-sē-əs, 'gä-shəs\ *adj* (1799) **1**: having the form of or being gas; also: of or relating to gases **2** *a*: lacking substance or solidity **b**: GASSY **3** <trick phrases and ~ circumlocutions — Edwin Newman> — **gas-eous-ness** *n*

gas-fitter *n* (1849): a worker who installs or repairs gas pipes and appliances

gas gangrene *n* (1914): progressive gangrene marked by impregnation of the dead and dying tissue with gas and caused by one or more toxin-producing clostridia

gas-guz-zler \gas-'gəz-lər, 'gə-zə-\ *n* (1973): a usu. large automobile that gets relatively poor mileage — **gas-guz-zling** \-lɪŋ\ *adj*

gash \gash\ *n* (1548) **1**: a deep long cut in flesh **2**: a deep narrow depression or cut <cut a ~ through the forest> (<a ~ in the hull>)

gash *vb* [alter. of ME *garsen*, fr. AF *garser* to nip, scratch, fr. VL **charissare*, fr. Gk *charassein* to scratch, engrave] *vt* (1566): to make a gash in ~ *vi*: to make a gash: CUT

gash *adj* [origin unknown] (1706) **1** chiefly *Scot*: KNOWING, WITTY **2** chiefly *Scot*: well-dressed: TRIM

gas-hold-er \gas-'hōl-dər\ *n* (1802): a container for gas; esp.: a huge cylindrical tank for storing fuel gas under pressure

gas-house \-'hauz\ *n* (1840): GASWORKS

gas-i-fi-ca-tion \gä-sə-fə-'kā-shən\ *n* (1812): conversion into gas; esp.: conversion of coal into natural gas

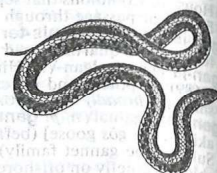
gas-i-fy \gä-sə-'fi\ *vb* -i-fied; -i-fy-ing *vt* (ca. 1828): to convert into gas (<~ coal>) ~ *vi*: to become gaseous — **gas-i-fi-er** \gä-sə-'fi(-ə)r\ *n*

gas-ket \gas-kət\ *n* [perh. modif. of F *garettée*] (ca. 1889): a material (as rubber) or a part (as an O-ring) used to make a joint fluid-tight

gas-kin \gas-kən\ *n* [prob. short for *galligaskins*] (1573) **1** *pl*, *obs*: HOSE, BREECHES **2**: a part of the hind leg of a quadruped between the stifle and the hock — see HORSE illustration

gas-light \gas-'lit, 'lit\ *n* (1808) **1**: light made by burning illuminating gas **2** *a*: a gas flame **b**: a gas lighting fixture

gas-liquid chromatography *n* (1952): gas chromatography in which the stationary phase is a liquid — **gas-liquid chromatographic** *adj*



garter snake

the policy ~) — **for a loop**: into a state of amazement, confusion, or distress (the news threw us *for a loop*)

loop *vt* (1832) **1**: to make or form a loop **2**: to execute a loop in an airplane **3**: to move in loops or in an arc ~ *vi* **1 a**: to make a loop in, on, or about **b**: to fasten with a loop **2**: to join (two courses of loops) in knitting **3**: to connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a loop **4**: to cause to move in an arc

looped *\lūp-t\ adj* (1513) **1**: having, formed in, or characterized by loops (~ fabrics) **2**: DRUNK **la**

loop-er *\lū-pər\ n* (1731) **1**: any of the usu. rather small hairless caterpillars that are mostly larvae of moths (families Geometridae and Noctuidae) and move with a looping motion in which the hind prolegs draw the posterior body toward the front followed by forward extension by the anterior legs — called also *inchworm* **2**: one that loops

loop-hole *\lūp-hōl\ n* [*loop*] (1591) **1 a**: a small opening through which small arms may be fired **b**: a similar opening to admit light and air or to permit observation **2**: a means of escape; *esp*: an ambiguity or omission in the text through which the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation may be evaded

loophole *vt* (1664) **1**: to make loopholes in

loop of Henle *\-hen-lē* [F. G. J. Henle †1885 Ger. pathologist] (1890) **1**: a U-shaped part of the nephron of birds and mammals that lies between and is continuous with the proximal and distal convoluted tubules and that functions in water resorption

loopy *\lū-pē\ adj* **loop-i-er**, **-est** (1856) **1**: having or characterized by loops **2**: CRAZY, BIZARRE — **loop-i-ly** *\-pə-lē\ adv* — **loop-i-ness** *\-pē-nəs\ n*

loose *\lūs\ adj* **loos-er**; **loos-est** [ME *lous*, fr. ON *laus*; akin to OHG *lās* loose — more at -LESS] (13c) **1 a**: not rigidly fastened or securely attached **b** (1): having worked partly free from attachments (a ~ tooth) (2): having relative freedom of movement **c**: produced freely and accompanied by raising of mucus (a ~ cough) **d**: not tightly fitting **2 a**: free from a state of confinement, restraint, or obligation (a lion ~ in the streets) (spend ~ funds wisely) **b**: not brought together in a bundle, container, or binding **c** *archaic*: DISCONNECTED, DETACHED **3 a**: not dense, close, or compact in structure or arrangement **b**: not solid; WATERY (~ stools) **4 a**: lacking in restraint or power of restraint (a ~ tongue) **b**: lacking moral restraint; UNCHASTE **c**: OVERACTIVE; *specif*: marked by frequent voiding esp. of watery stools (~ bowels) **5 a**: not tightly drawn or stretched; SLACK **b**: being flexible or relaxed (stay ~) **6 a**: lacking in precision, exactness, or care (~ brushwork) (~ usage) **b**: permitting freedom of interpretation **7**: not in the possession of either of two competing teams (a ~ ball) (a ~ puck) — **loose-ly** *adv* — **loose-ness** *n*

loose *vb* **loosed**; **loos-ing** *vt* (13c) **1 a**: to let loose; RELEASE **b**: to free from restraint **2**: to make loose; UNTIE (~ a knot) **3**: to cast loose; DETACH **4**: to let fly; DISCHARGE **5**: to make less rigid, tight, or strict; RELAX ~ *vi*: to let fly a missile (as an arrow): FIRE

loose *adv* (15c): in a loose manner; LOOSELY

loose box *n* (1849) *Brit*: BOX STALL

loose cannon *n* (1973): a dangerously uncontrollable person or thing

loose end *n* (1546) **1**: something left hanging loose **2**: a fragment of unfinished business — usu. used in pl. (tying up loose ends)

loose-joint-ed *\lūs-jōin-təd\ adj* (1859) **1**: having joints apparently not closely articulated **2**: characterized by unusually free movements — **loose-joint-ed-ness** *n*

loose-leaf *\lūs-lēf\ adj* (1902) **1**: having leaves secured in book form in a cover whose spine may be opened for adding, arranging, or removing leaves (~ notebook) **2**: of, relating to, or used with a loose-leaf binding (~ paper)

loos-en *\lūs-sən\ vb* **loos-ened**; **loos-en-ing** *\lūs-nīŋ, \lūs-sən-īŋ\ vt* (14c) **1**: to release from restraint **2**: to make looser (~ed his tie) (~ a screw) **3**: to relieve (the bowels) of constipation **4**: to cause or permit to become less strict — often used with *up* (~ed the rules) ~ *vi*: to become loose or looser

loosen up *vi* (1922): to become less tense; RELAX

loose sentence *n* (ca. 1890): a sentence in which the principal clause comes first and subordinate modifiers or trailing elements follow

loose smut *n* (1890): a smut disease of grains in which the entire head is transformed into a dusty mass of spores

loose-strife *\lūs(s)-stri\ n* [intended as trans. of Gk *lysismacheios* loosestrife (as if fr. *lysis* act of loosening + *machesthai* to fight) — more at LYSIS] (1548) **1**: any of a genus (*Lysimachia*) of plants of the primrose family with leafy stems and usu. yellow or white flowers **2**: any of a genus (*Lythrum*, family Lythraceae, the loosestrife family) of herbs having entire leaves and including some with showy spikes of purple flowers; *esp*: PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

loos-ey-goos-ey *\lūs-sē-gūs-sē\ adj* (1964): notably loose or relaxed; not tense (a ~ attitude)

loot *\lūt\ n* [Hindi & Urdu *lūt*; akin to Skt *lunṭati* he plunders] (ca. 1788) **1**: goods usu. of considerable value taken in war: SPOILS **2**: something held to resemble goods of value seized in war: as **a**: something appropriated illegally often by force or violence **b**: illicit gains by public officials **c**: MONEY **3**: the action of looting *syn* see SPOIL

loot *vt* (1845) **1 a**: to plunder or sack in war **b**: to rob esp. on a large scale and usu. by violence or corruption **2**: to seize and carry away by force esp. in war ~ *vi*: to engage in robbing or plundering esp. in war — **loot-er** *n*

lop *\löp\ n* [ME *loppe*] (14c): material cut away from a tree; *esp*: parts discarded in lumbering

lop *vt* **lopped**; **lop-ping** (1519) **1 a** (1): to cut off branches or twigs from (2): to sever from a woody plant **b** (1) *archaic*: to cut off the head or limbs of (2): to cut from a person **2 a**: to remove superfluous parts from **b**: to eliminate as unnecessary or undesirable — usu. used with *off*

lop *vi* **lopped**; **lop-ping** [perh. imit.] (1578): to hang downward

lope *\löp\ n* [ME *lope*, *lope* leap, prob. fr. ON *hlaup*; akin to OE *hlæpan* to leap — more at LEAP] (1809) **1**: an easy natural gait of a horse resembling a canter **2**: an easy usu. bounding gait capable of being sustained for a long time

lope *vi* **loped**; **lop-ing** (ca. 1825): to move or ride at a lope — **loper** *n*

lop-eared *\löp-ird\ adj* (1687): having ears that droop

loph-o-phore *\lā-fə-fōr\ n* [Gk *lophos* crest + *E-phore*] (1850): a circular or horseshoe-shaped organ about the mouth esp. of a brachiopod or bryozoan that bears tentacles and functions esp. in food-getting

lop-per *\lā-pər\ n* (1953): pruning shears with long handles — usu. used in pl.

lop-sid-ed *\löp-sī-dəd\ adj* (1711) **1**: leaning to one side **2**: lacking in balance, symmetry, or proportion: disproportionately heavy on one side (a ~ vote of 99-1) — **lop-sid-ed-ly** *adv* — **lop-sid-ed-ness** *n*

loq *abbr* [L *loquitur*] he speaks; she speaks

lo-quac-i-ous *\lō-ˈkwā-shəs\ adj* [L *loquac-*, *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1663) **1**: full of excessive talk: WORDY **2**: given to fluent or excessive talk: GARRULOUS *syn* see TALKATIVE — **lo-quac-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **lo-quac-i-ous-ness** *n*

lo-quac-i-ty *\lō-ˈkwā-sə-tē\ n* (13c): the quality or state of being very talkative

lo-quāt *\lō-ˈkwāt\ n* [Chin (Guangdong) *lāuh-gwāt*] (1820): an Asian evergreen tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) of the rose family often cultivated for its fruit; also: its small yellow edible fruit used esp. for preserves

lo-ran *\lör-an\ n* [long-range navigation] (1932): a system of long-range navigation in which pulsed signals sent out by two pairs of radio stations are used to determine the location of a ship or airplane

lor-az-e-pam *\lör-ˈa-zə-pam\ n* [prob. fr. *chlor-* + *-azepam* (as in *diazepam*)] (1969): benzodiazepine C₁₅H₁₀Cl₂N₂O₂ used esp. to relieve anxiety

lord *\lörd\ n* [ME *loverd*, *lord*, fr. OE *hlāford*, fr. *hlāf* loaf + *weard* keeper — more at LOAF, WARD] (bef. 12c) **1**: one having power and authority over others: **a**: a ruler by hereditary right or preeminence to whom service and obedience are due **b**: one of whom a fee or estate is held in feudal tenure **c**: an owner of land or other real property **d** *obs*: the male head of a household **e**: HUSBAND **f**: one that has achieved mastery or that exercises leadership or great power in some area (a drug ~) **2 cap** **a**: GOD **1 b**: JESUS **3**: a man of rank or high position: as **a**: a feudal tenant whose right or title comes directly from the king **b**: a British nobleman: as (1): BARON **2a** (2): a hereditary peer of the rank of marquis, earl, or viscount (3): the son of a duke or a marquess or the eldest son of an earl (4): a bishop of the Church of England **c** *pl*, *cap*: HOUSE OF LORDS **4** — used as a British title: as — used as part of an official title (Lord Advocate) (Lord Mayor) **b** — used informally in place of the full title for a marquess, earl, or viscount **c** — used for a baron **d** — used by courtesy before the name and surname of a younger son of a duke or a marquess **5**: a person chosen to preside over a festival

lord *vi* (14c): to act like a lord; *esp*: to put on airs — usu. used with *it* (~s it over his friends)

lord chancellor *n*, *pl* **lords chancellor** (15c): a British officer of state who presides over the House of Lords in both its legislative and judicial capacities, serves as the head of the British judiciary, and is usu. a leading member of the cabinet

lord-ing *\lör-dīŋ\ n* (13c) **1** *archaic*: LORD **2** *obs*: LORDLING

lord-ling *\lörd-līŋ\ n* (13c): a little or insignificant lord

lord-ly *\lör-lī\ adj* **lord-li-er**, **-est** (bef. 12c) **1 a**: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a lord: DIGNIFIED **b**: GRAND, NOBLE **2**: exhibiting the pride and assurance associated with one of the highest birth or rank *syn* see PROUD — **lord-li-ness** *n* — **lordly** *adv*

lord of misrule (15c): a master of Christmas revels in England esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries

lor-do-sis *\lör-ˈdō-səs\ n*, *pl* **-do-ses** *\-ˈdō-sēz* [NL, fr. Gk *lordōsis*, fr. *lordos* curving forward; akin to OE *belyrtan* to deceive] (1704) **1**: abnormally increased inward curvature of the lower region of the spine resulting in a concave back as viewed from the side — compare KYPHOSIS **2**: a mating posture of some sexually receptive female mammals (as rats) in which the head and rump are raised and the back is arched downward — **lor-dot-ic** *\-ˈdā-tik\ adj*

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth (ca. 1653): PROTECTOR **2b**

Lord's day *n*, often *cap* **D** (12c): SUNDAY

lord-ship *\lörd-ship\ n* (bef. 12c) **1 a**: the rank or dignity of a lord — used as a title **b**: the authority or power of a lord: DOMINION **2**: the territory under the jurisdiction of a lord: SEIGNIORY

Lord's Prayer *n* (ca. 1549): the prayer with variant versions in Matthew and Luke that according to the Lucan account Christ taught his disciples

Lord's Supper *n* (14c): COMMUNION **2a**

Lord's table *n*, often *cap* **T** (1526): ALTAR **2**

Lordy *\lör-dē\ interj* [*lord* (God) + *-y*] (1853) — used to express surprise or strength of feeling

lore *\lör\ n* [ME, fr. OE *lār*; akin to OHG *lāra* doctrine, OE *leornian* to learn] (bef. 12c) **1** *archaic*: something that is taught: LESSON **2**: something that is learned: **a**: knowledge gained through study or experience **b**: traditional knowledge or belief **3**: a particular body of knowledge or tradition

lore *n* [NL *lorum*, fr. L, *thong*, rein; akin to Gk *eulēra* reins] (1828): the space between the eye and bill in a bird or the corresponding region in a reptile or fish — **lo-re-al** *\lör-ē-əl\ adj*

Lo-re-lei *\lör-ə-lē\ n* [G] (1865): a siren of Germanic legend whose singing lures Rhine River boatmen to destruction on a reef

lor-gnette *\lörn-ˈyet\ n* [F, fr. *lorgner* to take a sidelong look at, fr. MF, fr. *lorgne* squinting] (1803): a pair of eyeglasses or opera glasses with a handle

lor-gnon *\lörn-ˈyōn\ n* [F, fr. *lorgner*] (1846): LORNETTE



loquat