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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.
p. cm.
Includes index.
ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).
1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
PE1628.M36 1998
423—dc21 97-41846
CIP

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23242526WC99

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de·fin·able \di-'fī-nə-bəl\ *adj* (ca. 1660) **1** : able to be defined **2** : able to be specified to have a particular function or operation ⟨~ keys⟩ — **de·fin·ably** \-'fī-nə-blē\ *adv*

de·fine \di-'fīn\ *vb* **de·fined; de·fin·ing** [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *definer*, fr. L *definire*, fr. *de-* + *finire* to limit, end, fr. *finis* boundary, end] *vt* (14c) **1 a** : to determine or identify the essential qualities or meaning of ⟨whatever ~s us as human⟩ **b** : to discover and set forth the meaning of (as a word) **c** : to create on a computer ⟨~ a window⟩ ⟨~ a procedure⟩ **2 a** : to fix or mark the limits of : DEMARCATE ⟨rigidly *defined* property lines⟩ **b** : to make distinct, clear, or detailed esp. in outline ⟨the issues aren't too well *defined*⟩ **3** : CHARACTERIZE, DISTINGUISH ⟨you ~ yourself by the choices you make —*Denison Univ. Bull.*⟩ ~ *vi* : to make a definition — **de·fine·ment** \-'fīn-mənt\ *n* — **de·fin·er** \-'fī-nər\ *n*

de·fin·i·en·dum \di-ˌfi-nē-'en-dəm\ *n, pl* **-da** \-də\ [L, something to be defined, neut. of *definiendus*, gerundive of *definire*] (1871) : an expression that is being defined

de·fin·i·ens \di-'fi-nē-ˌenz\ *n, pl* **de·fin·i·en·tia** \di-ˌfi-nē-'en(t)-shē-ə\ [L, prp. of *definire*] (1871) : an expression that defines : DEFINITION

def·i·nite \'de-fə-nit, 'def-nət\ *adj* [L *definitus*, pp. of *definire*] (1553) **1** : having distinct or certain limits ⟨set ~ standards for pupils to meet⟩ **2 a** : free of all ambiguity, uncertainty, or obscurity ⟨demanded a ~ answer⟩ **b** : UNQUESTIONABLE, DECIDED ⟨the quarterback was a ~ hero today⟩ **3** : typically designating an identified or immediately identifiable person or thing ⟨the ~ article *the*⟩ **4 a** : being constant in number, usu. less than 20, and occurring in multiples of the petal number ⟨stamens ~⟩ **b** : CYMOSE ⟨a ~ inflorescence⟩ ***syn*** see EXPLICIT — **def·i·nite·ly** *adv* — **def·i·nite·ness** *n*

definite integral *n* (1860) : the difference between the values of the integral of a given function $f(x)$ for an upper value b and a lower value a of the independent variable x

def·i·ni·tion \ˌde-fə-'ni-shən\ *n* [ME *diffinicioun*, fr. MF *definition*, fr. L *definition-*, *definitio*, fr. *definire*] (14c) **1** : an act of determining; *specif* : the formal proclamation of a Roman Catholic dogma **2 a** : a statement expressing the essential nature of something **b** : a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol ⟨dictionary ~s⟩ **c** : a product of defining **3** : the action or process of defining **4 a** : the action or the power of describing, explaining, or making definite and clear ⟨the ~ of a telescope⟩ ⟨her comic genius is beyond ~⟩ **b** (1) : clarity of visual presentation ; distinctness of outline or detail ⟨high-*definition* television⟩ (2) : clarity esp. of musical sound in reproduction **c** : sharp demarcation of outlines or limits ⟨a jacket with distinct waist ~⟩ — **def·i·ni·tion·al** \-'ni-shə-nᵊl\ *adj*

[1]de·fin·i·tive \di-'fi-nə-tiv\ *adj* [ME *diffinityf*, fr. MF *definitif*, fr. L *definitivus*, fr. *definitus*] (14c) **1** : serving to provide a final solution or to end a situation ⟨a ~ victory⟩ **2** : authoritative and apparently exhaustive ⟨a ~ edition⟩ **3 a** : serving to define or specify precisely ⟨~ laws⟩ **b** : serving as a perfect example : QUINTESSENTIAL ⟨a ~ bourgeois⟩ **4** : fully differentiated or developed ⟨a ~ organ⟩ **5** *of a postage stamp* : issued as a regular stamp for the country or territory in which it is to be used ***syn*** see CONCLUSIVE — **de·fin·i·tive·ly** *adv* — **de·fin·i·tive·ness** *n*

[2]definitive *n* (1951) : a definitive postage stamp — compare PROVISIONAL

definitive host *n* (1901) : the host in which the sexual reproduction of a parasite takes place — compare INTERMEDIATE HOST I

de·fi·ni·tize \'de-fə-nə-ˌtīz, di-'fi-\ *vt* **-tized; -tiz·ing** (1876) : to make definite

de·fi·ni·tude \di-'fi-nə-ˌtüd, -ˌtyüd\ *n* [irreg. fr. *definite*] (1836) : PRECISION, DEFINITENESS

def·la·grate \'def-lə-ˌgrāt\ *vb* **-grat·ed; -grat·ing** [L *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare* to burn down, fr. *de-* + *flagrare* to burn — more at BLACK] *vt* (ca. 1727) : to cause to deflagrate — compare DETONATE 1 ~ *vi* : to burn rapidly with intense heat and sparks being given off — **def·la·gra·tion** \ˌdef-lə-'grā-shən\ *n*

de·flate \di-'flāt, dē-\ *vb* **de·flat·ed; de·flat·ing** [*de-* + *-flate* (as in *inflate*)] *vt* (1891) **1** : to release air or gas from **2** : to reduce in size, importance, or effectiveness ⟨~ his ego with cutting remarks⟩ **3** : to reduce (a price level) or cause (a volume of credit) to contract ~ *vi* : to lose firmness through or as if through the escape of contained gas ***syn*** see CONTRACT — **de·fla·tor** *also* **de·fla·ter** \-'flā-tər\ *n*

de·fla·tion \di-'flā-shən, ˌdē-\ *n* (1891) **1** : an act or instance of deflating ; the state of being deflated **2** : a contraction in the volume of available money or credit that results in a general decline in prices **3** : the erosion of soil by the wind — **de·fla·tion·ary** \-shə-ˌner-ē\ *adj*

de·flect \di-'flekt, dē-\ *vb* [L *deflectere* to bend down, turn aside, fr. *de-* + *flectere* to bend] *vt* (ca. 1555) : to turn aside esp. from a straight course or fixed direction ~ *vi* : to turn aside : DEVIATE — **de·flect·able** \-'flek-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **de·flec·tive** \-tiv\ *adj* — **de·flec·tor** \-tər\ *n*

de·flec·tion \di-'flek-shən, dē-\ *n* (1605) **1** : a turning aside or off course : DEVIATION **2** : the departure of an indicator or pointer from the zero reading on the scale of an instrument

de·flexed \'dē-ˌflekst, di-'\ *adj* [L *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*] (1826) : turned abruptly downward ⟨a ~ leaf⟩

de·flo·ra·tion \ˌdef-lə-'rā-shən, ˌdē-flȯ-\ *n* [ME *defloracioun*, fr. MF & LL; MF *defloracion*, fr. LL *defloration-*, *defloratio*, fr. *deflorare*] (15c) : rupture of the hymen

de·flow·er \(ˌ)dē-'flau̇(-ə)r\ *vt* [ME *deflouren*, fr. MF or LL; OF *desflorer*, fr. LL *deflorare*, fr. L *de-* + *flor-*, *flos* flower — more at BLOW] (14c) **1** : to deprive of virginity **2** : to take away the prime beauty of — **de·flow·er·er** *n*

de·fog \(ˌ)dē-'fȯg, -'fäg\ *vt* (1904) : to remove fog or condensed moisture from — **de·fog·ger** *n*

de·fo·li·ant \(ˌ)dē-'fō-lē-ənt\ *n* (1943) : a chemical spray or dust applied to plants in order to cause the leaves to drop off prematurely

de·fo·li·ate \-lē-ˌāt\ *vt* [LL *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, fr. L *de-* + *folium* leaf — more at BLADE] (1791) : to deprive of leaves esp. prematurely — more at BLADE] — **de·fo·li·a·tion** \(ˌ)dē-ˌfō-lē-'ā-shən\ *n* — **de·fo·li·a·tor** \-'ā-tər\ *n*

de·force \(ˌ)dē-'fȯrs, -'fōrs\ *vt* [ME, fr. MF *deforcier*, fr. *de-* + *forcier* to force] (15c) **1** : to keep (as lands) by force from the rightful owner **2** : to eject (a person) from possession by force — **de·force·ment** \-'fōr-smənt, -'fȯr-\ *n*

de·for·es·ta·tion \(ˌ)dē-ˌfȯr-ə-'stā-shən, -ˌfär-\ *n* (1874) : the action or process of clearing of forests; *also* : the state of having been cleared of forests — **de·for·est** \(')dē-'fȯr-əst, -'fär-\ *vt*

de·form \di-'fȯrm, dē-\ *vb* [ME, fr. OF or L; OF *deformer*, fr. L *deformare*, fr. *de-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] *vt* (15c) **1** : to spoil the form of **2 a** : to spoil the looks of : DISFIGURE ⟨a face ~*ed* by bitterness⟩ **b** : to mar the character of ⟨a marriage ~*ed* by jealousy⟩ **3** : to alter the shape of by stress ~ *vi* : to become misshapen or changed in shape — **de·form·able** \-mə-bəl\ *adj*

syn DEFORM, DISTORT, CONTORT, WARP means to mar or spoil by or as if by twisting. DEFORM may imply a change of shape through stress, injury, or some accident of growth ⟨his face was *deformed* by hatred⟩. DISTORT and CONTORT both imply a wrenching from the natural, normal, or justly proportioned, but CONTORT suggests a more involved twisting and a more grotesque and painful result ⟨the odd camera angle *distorts* the figure in the photograph⟩ ⟨disease had painfully *contorted* her body⟩. WARP indicates physically an uneven shrinking that bends or twists out of a flat plane ⟨*warped* floorboards⟩.

de·for·mal·ize \(ˌ)dē-'fȯr-mə-ˌlīz\ *vt* (1880) : to make less formal

de·for·ma·tion \ˌdē-ˌfȯr-'mā-shən, ˌde-fər-\ *n* (15c) **1** : alteration of form or shape; *also* : the product of such alteration **2** : the action of deforming : the state of being deformed **3** : change for the worse — **de·for·ma·tion·al** \-shə-nᵊl\ *adj*

de·for·ma·tive \di-'fȯr-mə-tiv, dē-\ *adj* (1641) : tending to deform

de·formed *adj* (15c) : distorted or unshapely in form : MISSHAPEN

de·for·mi·ty \di-'fȯr-mə-tē, dē-\ *n, pl* **-ties** [ME *deformite*, fr. MF *defformeteit*, fr. L *deformitat-*, *deformitas*, fr. *deformis* deformed, fr. *de-* + *forma*] (15c) **1** : the state of being deformed **2** : IMPERFECTION, BLEMISH: as **a** : a physical blemish or distortion : DISFIGUREMENT **b** : a moral or aesthetic flaw or defect

de·fraud \di-'frȯd, dē-\ *vt* [ME, fr. MF *defrauder*, fr. L *defraudare*, fr. *de-* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraud-*, *fraus* fraud] (14c) : to deprive of something by deception or fraud ***syn*** see CHEAT — **de·fraud·er** \di-'frȯ-dər\ *n*

de·fray \di-'frā, dē-\ *vt* [MF *deffrayer*, fr. *des-* de- + *frayer* to expend, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) OF *frai* expenditure, lit., damage by breaking, fr. L *fractum*, neut. of *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] (1536) **1** : to provide for the payment of : PAY **2** *archaic* : to bear the expenses of — **de·fray·able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **de·fray·al** \-'frā(-ə)l\ *n*

de·frock \(ˌ)dē-'frȧk\ *vt* (1581) **1** : to deprive (as a priest) of the right to exercise the functions of office **2** : to remove from a position of honor or privilege

de·frost \di-'frȯst, 'dē-ˌ\ *vt* (1895) **1** : to release from a frozen state ⟨~ meat⟩ **2** : to free from ice ⟨~ the refrigerator⟩ ~ *vi* : to thaw out esp. from a deep-frozen state — **de·frost·er** *n*

deft \'deft\ *adj* [ME *defte* gentle — more at DAFT] (15c) : characterized by facility and skill ***syn*** see DEXTEROUS — **deft·ly** *adv* — **deft·ness** \'def(t)-nəs\ *n*

de·funct \di-'fəŋkt, dē-\ *adj* [L *defunctus*, fr. pp. of *defungi* to finish, die, fr. *de-* + *fungi* to perform — more at FUNCTION] (1599) : no longer living, existing, or functioning ⟨the committee is now ~⟩ ***syn*** see DEAD

de·fund \(ˌ)dē-'fənd\ *vt* (1948) : to withdraw funding from

de·fuse \(ˌ)dē-'fyüz\ *vt* (1943) **1** : to remove the fuse from (as a mine or bomb) **2** : to make less harmful, potent, or tense ⟨~ the crisis⟩

[1]de·fy \di-'fī, dē-\ *vt* **de·fied; de·fy·ing** [ME, to renounce faith in, challenge, fr. MF *defier*, fr. *de-* + *fier* to entrust, fr. (assumed) VL *fidare*, alter. of L *fidere* to trust — more at BIDE] (14c) **1** *archaic* : to challenge to combat **2** : to challenge to do something considered impossible : DARE **3** : to confront with assured power of resistance : DISREGARD ⟨~ public opinion⟩ **4** : to resist attempts at : WITHSTAND ⟨the paintings ~ classification⟩

[2]de·fy \di-'fī, 'dē-ˌ\ *n, pl* **defies** (1580) : CHALLENGE, DEFIANCE

dé·ga·gé \ˌdā-ˌgä-'zhā\ *adj* [F, pp. of *dégager* to put at ease, fr. OF *desgagier* to redeem a pledge, free, fr. *des-* de- + *gage* pledge — more at GAGE] (1696) **1** : free of constraint : NONCHALANT **2** : being free and easy ⟨clothes with a ~ look⟩ **3** : extended with toe pointed in preparation for a ballet step

de·gas \(ˌ)dē-'gas\ *vt* (1928) : to remove gas from ⟨~ an electron tube⟩

de Gaull·ism \di-'gō-ˌli-zəm, -'gȯ-\ *n* (1943) : GAULLISM — **de Gaull·ist** \-ləst\ *n*

de·gauss \(ˌ)dē-'gau̇s\ *vt* [*de-* + *gauss*, after Karl F. *Gauss*] (ca. 1940) : to remove or neutralize the magnetic field of ⟨~ a ship⟩ ⟨~ a magnetic tape⟩ — **de·gauss·er** *n*

de·gen·er·a·cy \di-'jen-rə-sē, -'je-nə-, dē-\ *n, pl* **-cies** (1664) **1** : the state of being degenerate **2** : the process of becoming degenerate **3** : sexual perversion **4** : the coding of an amino acid by more than one codon

[1]de·gen·er·ate \di-'jen-rət, -'je-nə-, dē-\ *adj* [ME *degenerat*, fr. L *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare* to degenerate, fr. *de-* + *gener-*, *genus* race, kind — more at KIN] (15c) **1 a** : having declined (as in nature, character, structure, or function) from an ancestral or former state **b** : having sunk to a condition below that which is normal to a type; *esp* : having sunk to a lower and usu. corrupt and vicious state **c** : DEGRADED 2 **2** : being mathematically simpler (as by having a factor or constant equal to zero) than the typical case ⟨a ~ hyperbola⟩ **3** : characterized by atoms stripped of their electrons and by very great density ⟨~ matter⟩; *also* : consisting of degenerate matter ⟨a ~ star⟩ **4** : having two or more states or subdivisions ⟨~ energy level⟩ **5** : having more than one codon representing an amino acid; *also* : being such a codon ***syn*** see VICIOUS — **de·gen·er·ate·ly** *adv* — **de·gen·er·ate·ness** *n*

[2]de·gen·er·ate \di-'je-nə-ˌrāt, dē-\ *vi* (1545) **1** : to pass from a higher to a lower type or condition : DETERIORATE **2** : to sink into a low intellectual or moral state **3** : to decline in quality ⟨the poetry gradually ~s into jingles⟩ **4** : to decline from a condition or from the standards of a species, race, or breed **5** : to evolve or develop into a less autono-

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computer operation〉; *also* : relating to the acquisition of information about a distant object (as by radar or photography) without coming into physical contact with it 〈~ sensing〉 **5** : not arising from a primary or proximate action **6** : small in degree : SLIGHT 〈a ~ possibility〉 **7** : distant in manner : ALOOF — **re·mote·ly** *adv* — **re·mote·ness** *n*

²remote *n* (1937) **1** : a radio or television program or a portion of a program originating outside the studio **2** : REMOTE CONTROL 2

remote control *n* (1904) **1** : control (as by radio signal) of operation from a point at some distance removed **2** : a device or mechanism for controlling something from a distance

re·mo·tion \ri-'mō-shən\ *n* (15c) **1** : the quality or state of being remote **2** : the act of removing : REMOVAL **3** *obs* : DEPARTURE

¹re·mount \(ˌ)rē-'maůnt\ *vb* [ME, partly fr. *re-* + *mounten* to mount, partly fr. MF *remonter*, fr. *re-* + *monter* to mount] *vt* (15c) **1** : to mount (something) again 〈~ a picture〉 **2** : to furnish remounts to ~ *vi* **1** : to mount again **2** : REVERT

²re·mount \'rē-ˌmaůnt, (ˌ)rē-'\ *n* (1781) : a fresh horse to replace one no longer available

re·mov·al \ri-'mü-vəl\ *n* (1597) : the act or process of removing : the fact of being removed

¹re·move \ri-'müv\ *vb* **re·moved; re·mov·ing** [ME, fr. OF *removoir*, fr. L *removēre*, fr. *re-* + *movēre* to move] *vt* (14c) **1 a** : to change the location, position, station, or residence of 〈~ soldiers to the front〉 **b** : to transfer (a legal proceeding) from one court to another **2** : to move by lifting, pushing aside, or taking away or off 〈~ your hat〉 **3** : to dismiss from office **4** : to get rid of : ELIMINATE 〈~ a tumor surgically〉 ~ *vi* **1** : to change location, station, or residence 〈*removing* from the city to the suburbs〉 **2** : to go away **3** : to be capable of being removed — **re·mov·abil·i·ty** \-ˌmü-və-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **re·mov·able** *also* **re·move·able** \ri-'mü-və-bəl\ *adj* — **re·mov·able·ness** \-'mü-və-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **re·mov·ably** \-blē\ *adv* — **re·mov·er** *n*

²remove *n* (1553) **1** : REMOVAL; *specif* : MOVE 2c **2 a** : a distance or interval separating one person or thing from another **b** : a degree or stage of separation

removed *adj* (ca. 1548) **1 a** : distant in degree of relationship **b** : of a younger or older generation 〈a second cousin's child is a second cousin once ~〉 **2** : separate or remote in space, time, or character

REM sleep *n* (1965) : a state of sleep that recurs cyclically several times during a normal period of sleep and that is characterized by increased neuronal activity of the forebrain and midbrain, by depressed muscle tone, and esp. in humans by dreaming, rapid eye movements, and vascular congestion of the sex organs — called also *paradoxical sleep, rapid eye movement sleep*

re·mu·da \ri-'mü-də, -'myü-\ *n* [AmerSp, relay of horses, fr. Sp, exchange, fr. *remudar* to exchange, fr. *re-* + *mudar* to change, fr. L *mutare* — more at MUTABLE] (ca. 1892) : the herd of horses from which those to be used for the day are chosen

re·mu·ner·ate \ri-'myü-nə-ˌrāt\ *vt* **-at·ed; -at·ing** [L *remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerare* to recompense, fr. *re-* + *munerare* to give, fr. *munner-*, *munus* gift — more at MEAN] (1523) **1** : to pay an equivalent for 〈their services were generously *remunerated*〉 **2** : to pay an equivalent to for a service, loss, or expense : RECOMPENSE ***syn*** see PAY — **re·mu·ner·a·tor** \-ˌrā-tər\ *n* — **re·mu·ner·a·to·ry** \-rə-ˌtōr-ē, -ˌtór-\ *adj*

re·mu·ner·a·tion \ri-ˌmyü-nə-'rā-shən\ *n* (15c) **1** : something that remunerates : RECOMPENSE, PAY **2** : an act or fact of remunerating

re·mu·ner·a·tive \ri-'myü-nə-rə-tiv, -ˌrā-\ *adj* (ca. 1677) **1** : serving to remunerate **2** : providing remuneration : PROFITABLE — **re·mu·ner·a·tive·ly** *adv* — **re·mu·ner·a·tive·ness** *n*

Re·mus \'rē-məs\ *n* [L] : a son of Mars slain by his twin brother Romulus

re·nais·sance \ˌre-nə-'sän(t)s, -'zän(t)s, -'sāⁿs, -'zāⁿs, 're-nə-ˌ, *chiefly Brit* ri-'nā-sⁿn(t)s\ *n, often attrib* [F, fr. MF, rebirth, fr. *renaistre* to be born again, fr. L *renasci*, fr. *re-* + *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] (1845) **1** *cap* **a** : the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science **b** : the period of the Renaissance **c** : the neoclassic style of architecture prevailing during the Renaissance **2** *often cap* : a movement or period of vigorous artistic and intellectual activity **3** : REBIRTH, REVIVAL

Renaissance man *n* (1906) : a person who has wide interests and is expert in several areas

re·nal \'rē-nᵊl\ *adj* [F or LL; F *rénal*, fr. LL *renalis*, fr. L *renes* kidneys] (ca. 1656) : relating to, involving, or located in the region of the kidneys : NEPHRITIC

renal clearance *n* (1948) : CLEARANCE 3

re·na·scence \ri-'na-sⁿn(t)s, -'nā-\ *n, often cap* (1727) : RENAISSANCE

re·na·scent \-sⁿnt\ *adj* [L *renascent-*, *renascens*, prp. of *renasci*] (ca. 1727) : rising again into being or vigor

re·na·ture \(ˌ)rē-'nā-chər\ *vt* **re·na·tured; re·na·tur·ing** \-'nā-chə-riŋ, -'nāch-riŋ\ [*re-* + *denature*] (1926) : to restore (as a denatured protein) to an original or normal condition — **re·na·tur·ation** \(ˌ)rē-ˌnā-chə-'rā-shən\ *n*

ren·con·tre \'räⁿ-kōⁿtrᵊ, ren-'kän-tər\ *or* **ren·coun·ter** \ren-'kaůn-tər\ *n* [*rencounter* fr. MF *rencontre*, fr. *rencontrer*; *rencontre* fr. F] (1523) **1** : a hostile meeting or a contest between forces or individuals : COMBAT **2** : a casual meeting

ren·coun·ter \ren-'kaůn-tər\ *vt* [MF *rencontrer* to meet by chance or in hostility, fr. *re-* + *encontrer* to encounter] (1549) *archaic* : to meet casually

rend \'rend\ *vb* **rent** \'rent\ *also* **rend·ed** \'ren-dəd\; **rend·ing** [ME, fr. OE *rendan*; akin to OFris *renda* to tear and perh. to Skt *randhra* hole] *vt* (bef. 12c) **1** : to remove from place by violence : WREST **2** : to split or tear apart or in pieces by violence **3** : to tear (the hair or clothing) as a sign of anger, grief, or despair **4 a** : to lacerate mentally or emotionally **b** : to pierce with sound **c** : to divide (as a nation) into contesting factions ~ *vi* **1** : to perform an act of tearing or splitting **2** : to become torn or split ***syn*** see TEAR

¹ren·der \'ren-dər\ *vb* **ren·dered; ren·der·ing** \-d(ə-)riŋ\ [ME *rendren*, fr. MF *rendre* to give back, yield, fr. (assumed) VL *rendere*, alter. of L *reddere*, partly fr. *re-* + *dare* to give & partly fr. *re-* + *-dere* to put — more at DATE, DO] *vt* (14c) **1 a** : to melt down 〈~ suet〉; *also* : to extract by melting 〈~ lard〉 **b** : to treat so as to convert into industrial fats and oils or fertilizer **2 a** : to transmit to another : DELIVER **b** : GIVE UP, YIELD **c** : to furnish for consideration, approval, or information: as (1) : to hand down (a legal judgment) (2) : to agree on and report (a verdict) **3 a** : to give in return or retribution **b** (1) : GIVE BACK, RESTORE (2) : REFLECT, ECHO **c** : to give in acknowledgment of dependence or obligation : PAY **d** : to do (a service) for another **4 a** (1) : to cause to be or become : MAKE 〈enough rainfall . . . to ~ irrigation unnecessary —P. E. James〉 〈~*ed* him helpless〉 (2) : IMPART **b** (1) : to reproduce or represent by artistic or verbal means : DEPICT (2) : to give a performance of (3) : to produce a copy or version of 〈the documents are ~*ed* in the original French〉 (4) : to execute the motions of 〈~ a salute〉 **c** : TRANSLATE **5** : to direct the execution of : ADMINISTER 〈~ justice〉 **6** : to apply a coat of plaster or cement directly to ~ *vi* : to give recompense — **ren·der·able** \-d(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* — **ren·der·er** \-dər-ər\ *n*

²render *n* (1647) : a return esp. in goods or services due from a feudal tenant to his lord

¹ren·dez·vous \'rän-di-ˌvü, -dā-\ *n, pl* **ren·dez·vous** \-ˌvüz\ [MF, fr. *rendez vous* present yourselves] (1591) **1 a** : a place appointed for assembling or meeting **b** : a place of popular resort : HAUNT **2** : a meeting at an appointed place and time **3** : the process of bringing two spacecraft together

²rendezvous *vb* **-voused** \-ˌvüd\; **-vous·ing** \-ˌvü-iŋ\; **-vouses** \-ˌvüz\ *vi* (ca. 1645) : to come together at a rendezvous ~ *vt* **1** : to bring together at a rendezvous **2** : to meet at a rendezvous

ren·di·tion \ren-'di-shən\ *n* [obs. F, fr. MF, alter. of *reddition*, fr. LL *reddition-*, *redditio*, fr. L *reddere* to return] (1601) : the act or result of rendering: as **a** : SURRENDER **b** : TRANSLATION **c** : PERFORMANCE, INTERPRETATION

ren·dzi·na \ren-'jē-nə\ *n* [Pol *rędzina* rich limy soil] (1922) : any of a group of dark grayish brown intrazonal soils developed in grassy regions of high to moderate humidity from soft calcareous marl or chalk

¹ren·e·gade \'re-ni-ˌgād\ *n* [Sp *renegado*, fr. ML *renegatus*, fr. pp. of *renegare* to deny, fr. L *re-* + *negare* to deny — more at NEGATE] (1583) **1** : a deserter from one faith, cause, or allegiance to another **2** : an individual who rejects lawful or conventional behavior

²renegade *vi* **-gad·ed; -gad·ing** (ca. 1611) : to become a renegade

³renegade *adj* (1705) **1** : having deserted a faith, cause, or religion for a hostile one **2** : having rejected tradition : UNCONVENTIONAL

re·nege \ri-'nig, -'neg, -'nēg, -'nāg\ *vb* **re·neged; re·neg·ing** [ML *renegare*] *vt* (1548) : DENY, RENOUNCE ~ *vi* **1** *obs* : to make a denial **2** : REVOKE **3** : to go back on a promise or commitment — **re·neg·er** *n*

re·ne·go·tia·ble \ˌrē-ni-'gō-shē-ə-bəl\ *adj* (1943) : subject to renegotiation 〈~ mortgages〉 〈~ rates〉

re·ne·go·ti·ate \ˌrē-ni-'gō-shē-ˌāt\ *vt* (ca. 1934) : to negotiate again (as to adjust interest rates or repayments or to get more money) 〈~ a loan〉 〈~ a contract〉 — **re·ne·go·ti·a·tion** \ˌrē-ni-ˌgō-shē-'ā-shən, -sē-'ā-\ *n*

re·new \ri-'nü, -'nyü\ *vt* (14c) **1** : to make like new : restore to freshness, vigor, or perfection 〈as we ~ our strength in sleep〉 **2** : to make new spiritually : REGENERATE **3 a** : to restore to existence : REVIVE **b** : to make extensive changes in : REBUILD **4** : to do again : REPEAT **5** : to begin again : RESUME **6** : REPLACE, REPLENISH 〈~ water in a tank〉 **7 a** : to grant or obtain an extension of or on 〈~ a license〉 **b** : to grant or obtain an extension on the loan of 〈~ a library book〉 ~ *vi* **1** : to become new or as new **2** : to begin again : RESUME **3** : to make a renewal (as of a lease) — **re·new·er** *n*

syn RENEW, RESTORE, REFRESH, RENOVATE, REJUVENATE mean to make like new. RENEW implies a restoration of what had become faded or disintegrated so that it seems like new 〈efforts to *renew* the splendor of the old castle〉. RESTORE implies a return to an original state after depletion or loss 〈*restored* a fine piece of furniture〉. REFRESH implies the supplying of something necessary to restore lost strength, animation, or power 〈a *refreshing* drink〉. RENOVATE suggests a renewing by cleansing, repairing, or rebuilding 〈the apartment has been entirely *renovated*〉. REJUVENATE suggests the restoration of youthful vigor, powers, or appearance 〈the change in jobs *rejuvenated* her spirits〉.

re·new·able \-'nü-ə-bəl, -'nyü-\ *adj* (1727) **1** : capable of being renewed 〈~ contracts〉 **2** : capable of being replaced by natural ecological cycles or sound management practices 〈~ resources〉 — **re·new·abil·i·ty** \-ˌnü-ə-'bi-lə-tē, -ˌnyü-\ *n* — **re·new·ably** \-'nü-ə-blē, -'nyü-\ *adv*

re·new·al \ri-'nü-əl, -'nyü-\ *n* (ca. 1686) **1** : the act or process of renewing : REPETITION **2** : the quality or state of being renewed **3** : something (as a subscription to a magazine) renewed **4** : something used for renewing; *specif* : an expenditure that betters existing fixed assets **5** : the rebuilding of a large area (as of a city) by a public authority

reni- *or* **reno-** *comb form* [L *renes* kidneys] : kidney 〈*reni*form〉

re·ni·form \'rē-nə-ˌfȯrm, 're-\ *adj* [NL *reniformis*, fr. *reni-* + *-formis* -form] (ca. 1753) : suggesting a kidney in outline

re·nin \'rē-nən, 're-\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *renes*] (1906) : a proteolytic enzyme of the kidney that plays a major role in the release of angiotensin

re·ni·ten·cy \'re-nə-tən(t)-sē, ri-'nī-tᵊn(t)-\ *n* (1613) : RESISTANCE, OPPOSITION

re·ni·tent \'re-nə-tənt, ri-'nī-tᵊnt\ *adj* [F or L; F *rénitent*, fr. *renitent-*, *renitens*, prp. of *reniti* to resist, fr. *re-* + *niti* to strive — more at NISUS] (1701) **1** : resisting physical pressure **2** : resisting constraint or compulsion : RECALCITRANT

ren·min·bi \'ren-'min-'bē\ *n pl* [Chin (Beijing) *rénmínbì*, fr. *rénmín* people + *bì* currency] (1957) : the currency of the People's Republic of China consisting of yuan

ren·net \'re-nət\ *n* [ME, fr. (assumed) ME *rennen* to cause to coagulate, fr. OE *gerennan*, fr. *ge-* together + (assumed) OE *rennan* to cause to run; akin to OHG *rennen* to cause to run, OE *rinnan* to run — more at CO-, RUN] (15c) **1 a** : the contents of the stomach of an unweaned animal and esp. a calf **b** : the lining membrane of a stomach or one of its compartments (as the fourth of a ruminant) used for curdling milk; *also* : a preparation of the stomach of animals used for this purpose **2 a** : RENNIN **b** : a substitute for rennin

ren·nin \'re-nən\ *n* [*rennet* + ¹*-in*] (1897) : an enzyme that coagulates milk and is used in making cheese and junkets; *esp* : one from the mucous membrane of the stomach of a calf

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cial, legislative, or executive seat : being in office **3** : easily hit or played ⟨a ~ target⟩ **4 a** : used in or for sitting ⟨a ~ position⟩ **b** : performed while sitting ⟨a ~ shot⟩

sitting duck *n* (1942) : an easy or defenseless target for attack or criticism or unscrupulous dealings

sitting room *n* (1771) : LIVING ROOM

¹sit·u·ate \'si-chə-ˌwāt\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *situatus*, fr. L *situs*] (15c) : having a site : LOCATED

²sit·u·ate \'si-chə-ˌwāt\ *vt* **-at·ed; -at·ing** (ca. 1532) : to place in a site, situation, context, or category : LOCATE

situated *adj* (15c) **1** : having a site, situation, or location : LOCATED **2** : provided with money or possessions ⟨comfortably ~⟩

sit·u·a·tion \ˌsi-chə-'wā-shən\ *n* (15c) **1 a** : the way in which something is placed in relation to its surroundings **b** : SITE **c** *archaic* : LOCALITY **2** *archaic* : state of health **3 a** : position or place of employment : POST, JOB **b** : position in life : STATUS **4** : position with respect to conditions and circumstances ⟨the military ~ remains obscure⟩ **5 a** : relative position or combination of circumstances at a certain moment **b** : a critical, trying, or unusual state of affairs : PROBLEM **c** : a particular or striking complex of affairs at a stage in the action of a narrative or drama

sit·u·a·tion·al \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj* (1903) **1** : of, relating to, or appropriate to a situation **2** : of or relating to situation ethics — **sit·u·a·tion·al·ly** *adv*

situation comedy *n* (1946) : a radio or television comedy series that involves a continuing cast of characters in a succession of episodes

situation ethics *n* (1955) : a system of ethics by which acts are judged within their contexts instead of by categorical principles

sit–up \'sit-ˌəp\ *n* (1938) : a conditioning exercise performed from a supine position by raising the trunk to a sitting position without lifting the feet and returning to the original position

sit up *vi* (13c) **1 a** : to rise from a lying to a sitting position **b** : to sit with the back erect **2** : to show interest, alertness, or surprise ⟨*sit up* and take notice⟩ **3** : to stay up after the usual time for going to bed ⟨*sat up* late to watch the movie⟩

si·tus \'sī-təs\ *n* [L — more at SITE] (1701) : the place where something exists or originates; *specif* : the place where something (as a right) is held to be located in law

sitz bath \'sits-\ *n* [part trans. of G *Sitzbad*, fr. *Sitz* act of sitting + *Bad* bath] (1849) : a tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; *also* : a bath so taken esp. therapeutically

sitz·mark \'sits-ˌmärk, 'zits-\ *n* [part trans. of G *Sitzmarke*, fr. *Sitz* + *Marke* mark] (1935) : a depression left in the snow by a skier falling backward

Si·va \'si-və, 'shi-, 'sē-, 'shē-\ *n* [Skt *Śiva*] (1788) : the god of destruction and regeneration in the Hindu sacred triad — compare BRAHMA, VISHNU

Si·van \'si-vən\ *n* [Heb *Sīwān*] (1535) : the 9th month of the civil year or the 3d month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table

Si·wash \'sī-ˌwȯsh, -ˌwäsh\ *n* [*Siwash*, fictional college in stories by George Fitch †1915 Am. author] (1936) : a small usu. inland college that is notably provincial in outlook ⟨cheer for dear old *Siwash*⟩

six \'siks\ *n* [ME, fr. *six*, adj., fr. OE *siex*; akin to OHG *sehs* six, L *sex*, Gk *hex*] (bef. 12c) **1** — see NUMBER table **2** : the sixth in a set or series ⟨the ~ of spades⟩ **3** : something having six units or members: as **a** : an ice-hockey team **b** : a 6-cylinder engine or automobile — **six** *adj* — **six** *pron, pl in constr* — **at sixes and sevens** : being in disorder

six·fold \'siks-ˌfōld, -ᵈfōld\ *adj* (bef. 12c) **1** : having six units or members **2** : being six times as great or as many — **six·fold** \-ᵈfōld\ *adv*

six–gun \'siks-ˌgən\ *n* (1912) : a 6-chambered revolver

six·mo \'siks-(ˌ)mō\ *n, pl* **sixmos** (1924) : the size of a piece of paper cut six from a sheet; *also* : a book, a page, or paper of this size

six–o–six *or* **606** \ˌsiks-ō-'siks\ *n* [fr. its having been the 606th compound tested and introduced by Paul Ehrlich †1915] (1910) : ARSPHENAMINE

six–pack \'siks-ˌpak\ *n* (1952) **1** : six bottles or cans (as of beer) packaged and purchased as a unit **2** : the contents of a six-pack

six·pence \'siks-pən(t)s, *US also* -ˌpen(t)s\ *n* (14c) **1** : a former British monetary unit equal to six pennies **2** *pl* **sixpence** *or* **six·penc·es** : a coin worth sixpence

six·pen·ny \'siks-pə-nē, *US also* -ˌpe-nē\ *adj* (15c) : costing or worth sixpence

sixpenny bit *n* (ca. 1887) : SIXPENCE 2

six·pen·ny nail \'siks-ˌpe-nē-\ *n* (15c) : a nail about two inches long

six–shoot·er \'sik(s)-ˌshü-tər\ *n* (1844) : SIX-GUN

six·teen \ˌsik-'stēn, 'siks-ˌtēn\ *n* [ME *sixtene*, fr. OE *sixtȳne*, adj., fr. *six* six + *-tȳne* (akin to OE *tien* ten) — more at TEN] (bef. 12c) — see NUMBER table — **sixteen** *adj* — **sixteen** *pron, pl in constr* — **six·teenth** \-'stēn(t)th, -ˌtēn(t)th\ *adj or n*

six·teen-mo \sik-'stēn-(ˌ)mō\ *n, pl* **-mos** (1847) : the size of a piece of paper cut 16 from a sheet; *also* : a book, a page, or paper of this size

sixteenth note *n* (ca. 1861) : a musical note with the time value of $^1/_{16}$ of a whole note — see NOTE illustration

sixteenth rest *n* (ca. 1890) : a musical rest corresponding in time value to a sixteenth note — see REST illustration

sixth \'siks(t)th, 'siks(t)\ *n, pl* **sixths** \'siks(ts), 'siks(t)ths\ (12c) **1** — see NUMBER table **2 a** : a musical interval embracing six diatonic degrees **b** : a tone at this interval; *specif* : SUBMEDIANT **c** : the harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart — **sixth** *adj or adv* — **sixth·ly** \'siksth-lē, 'sikst-\ *adv*

sixth chord *n* (ca. 1903) : a musical chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth above and usu. being the first inversion of a triad

sixth sense *n* (1761) : a power of perception like but not one of the five senses : a keen intuitive power

Six·tine \'sik-ˌstīn, -ˌstēn\ *var of* SISTINE

six·ty \'siks-tē\ *n, pl* **sixties** [ME, fr. *sixty*, adj., fr. OE *siextig*, n., group of sixty, fr. *siex* six + *-tig* group of ten; akin to OE *tien* ten] (14c) **1** — see NUMBER table **2** *pl* : the numbers 60 to 69; *specif* : the years 60 to 69 in a lifetime or century — **six·ti·eth** \'siks-tē-əth\ *adj or n* — **sixty** *adj* — **sixty** *pron, pl in constr* — **six·ty·ish** \'siks-tē-ish\ *adj*

sixty–fourth note \ˌsiks-tē-'fōrth-, -'fȯrth-\ *n* (ca. 1890) : a musical note with the time value of $^1/_{64}$ of a whole note — see NOTE illustration

sixty–fourth rest *n* (ca. 1903) : a musical rest corresponding in time value to a sixty-fourth note

six·ty–nine \ˌsiks-tē-'nīn\ *n* (1924) **1** — see NUMBER table **2** : mutual cunnilingus and fellatio : mutual cunnilingus

siz·able *or* **size·able** \'sī-zə-bəl\ *adj* (1613) : fairly large : CONSIDERABLE — **siz·able·ness** *n* — **siz·ably** \-blē\ *adv*

siz·ar *also* **size·er** \'sī-zər\ *n* [*sizar* alter. of *sizer*, fr. ¹*size*] (1588) : a student (as in the university of Cambridge) who receives an allowance toward college expenses and who orig. acted as a servant to other students in return for this allowance

¹size \'sīz\ *n* [ME *sise* assize, fr. MF, fr. OF, short for *assise* — more at ASSIZE] (13c) **1** *dial Brit* : ASSIZE 2a — usu. used in pl. **2** *obs* : a fixed portion of food or drink **3 a** : physical magnitude, extent, or bulk : relative or proportionate dimensions **b** : relative aggregate amount or number **c** : considerable proportions : BIGNESS **4** : one of a series of graduated measures esp. of manufactured articles (as of clothing) conventionally identified by numbers or letters ⟨a ~ 7 hat⟩ **5** : character, quality, or status of a person or thing esp. with reference to importance, relative merit, or correspondence to needs ⟨try this idea on for ~⟩ **6** : actual state of affairs ⟨that's about the ~ of it⟩

²size *vb* **sized; siz·ing** *vt* (1609) **1** : to make a particular size : bring to proper or suitable size **2** : to arrange, grade, or classify according to size or bulk ~ *vi* : to equal in size or other particular characteristic : COMPARE — usu. used with *up* and often with *to* or *with*

³size \'sīz, ˌsīz\ *adj* (1924) : SIZED — usu. used in combination ⟨bite-*size*⟩

⁴size \'sīz\ *n* [ME *sise*] (15c) : any of various glutinous materials (as preparations of glue, flour, varnish, or resins) used for filling the pores in surfaces (as of paper, textiles, leather, or plaster) or for applying color or metal leaf (as to book edges or covers)

⁵size *vt* **sized; siz·ing** (1667) : to cover, stiffen, or glaze with or as if with size

sized \'sīzd, ˌsīzd\ *adj* (1582) **1** : having a specified size or bulk — usu. used in combination ⟨a small-*sized* house⟩ **2** : arranged or adjusted according to size

size up *vt* (1884) : to form a judgment of

siz·ing \'sī-ziŋ\ *n* (1825) : ⁴SIZE

¹siz·zle \'si-zəl\ *vb* **siz·zled; siz·zling** \'si-zə-liŋ, 'siz-liŋ\ [perh. freq. of *siss* to hiss] *vt* (1603) : to burn up or sear with or as if with a hissing sound ~ *vi* **1** : to make a hissing sound in or as if in burning or frying **2** : to seethe with deep anger or resentment

²sizzle *n* (ca. 1823) : a hissing sound (as of something frying over a fire)

siz·zler \'si-zə-lər, 'siz-lər\ *n* (1848) : one that sizzles; *esp* : SCORCHER

ska \'skä\ *n* [origin unknown] (1969) : popular music of Jamaican origin that combines elements of traditional Caribbean rhythms and jazz

skag *var of* SCAG

skald \'skȯld, 'skäld\ *n* [ON *skáld*] (1780) : an ancient Scandinavian poet; *broadly* : BARD — **skald·ic** \'skȯl-dik, 'skäl-\ *adj*

skat \'skät, 'skat\ *n* [G, modif. of It *scarto* discard, fr. *scartare* to discard, fr. *s-* (fr. L *ex-*) + *carta* card — more at CARD] (1864) **1** : a three-handed card game played with 32 cards in which players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several contracts **2** : a widow of two cards in skat that may be used by the winner of the bid

¹skate \'skāt\ *n, pl* **skates** *also* **skate** [ME *scate*, fr. ON *skata*] (14c) : any of a family (Rajidae, esp. genus *Raja*) of rays with the pectoral fins greatly developed giving the fish a flat diamond shape

²skate *n* [modif. of D *schaats* stilt, skate, fr. ONF *escache* stilt, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OE *sceacan* to shake — more at SHAKE] (1684) **1 a** : a metal frame that can be fitted to the sole of a shoe and to which is attached a runner or a set of wheels for gliding over ice or a surface other than ice **b** : ROLLER SKATE **c** : ICE SKATE **2** : a period of skating

³skate *vb* **skat·ed; skat·ing** *vi* (1696) **1** : to glide along on skates propelled by the alternate action of the legs **2** : to slip or glide as if on skates **3** : to proceed in a superficial or blithe manner ~ *vt* : to go along or through by skating

⁴skate *n* [prob. alter. of E dial. *skite* an offensive person] (1894) **1** : a thin awkward-looking or decrepit horse : NAG **2** : FELLOW 4c

skate·board \'skāt-ˌbōrd, -ˌbȯrd\ *n* (1964) : a short board mounted on small wheels that is used for coasting and often for performing athletic stunts — **skate·board·er** \-ˌbōr-dər, -ˌbȯr-\ *n* — **skate·board·ing** \-diŋ\ *n*

skat·er \'skā-tər\ *n* (1700) **1** : one that skates **2** : WATER STRIDER

skat·ing \'skā-tiŋ\ *n* (1723) : the act, art, or sport of gliding on skates

ska·tole \'ska-ˌtōl, 'skā-\ *also* **ska·tol** \-ˌtōl, -ˌtȯl\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *skat-*, *skōr* excrement — more at SCATOLOGY] (1879) : a foul-smelling compound C_9H_9N found in the intestines and feces, in civet, and in several plants or made synthetically and used in perfumes as a fixative

¹skean *or* **skeane** *var of* SKEIN

²skean *or* **skene** \'skē(-ə)n\ *n* [ME *skene*, fr. Ir *scian* & ScGael *sgian*, fr. OIr *scían*; prob. akin to Skt *chyati* he cuts off — more at SCIENCE] (15c) : DAGGER, DIRK

skedaddle \ski-'da-dᵊl\ *vi* **skedaddled; skedaddling** \-'dad-liŋ, -'da-dᵊl-iŋ\ [origin unknown] (1861) : RUN AWAY, SCRAM; *esp* : to flee in a panic — **skedaddler** \-'dad-lər, -'da-dᵊl-ər\ *n*

skeet \'skēt\ *n* [perh. fr. Norw *skyte* to shoot] (1926) : trapshooting in which clay targets are thrown in such a way as to simulate the angles of flight of birds

¹skeeter \'skē-tər\ *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1839) **1** : MOSQUITO **2** : an iceboat 16 feet (5 meters) or more in length equipped with a single sail

²skeeter \'skē-tər\ *n* (1926) : a skeet shooter

skeg \'skeg\ *also* **skag** \'skag\ *n* [ME *skegge*, fr. ON *skegg* cutwater, lit., beard — more at SHAG] (13c) **1** : the stern of the keel of a ship near the sternpost; *esp* : the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudderpost in a single-screw ship **2** : a fin situated on the rear bottom of a surfboard that is used for steering and stability

skeigh \'skēk\ *adj* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skygg* shy; akin to OE *scēoh* shy — more at SHY] (1508) *chiefly Scot* : proudly spirited : SKITTISH

¹skein \'skān\ *n* [ME *skeyne*, fr. MF *escaigne*] (14c) **1** *or* **skean** *or* **skeane** \'skān\ : a loosely coiled length of yarn or thread wound on a reel **2** : something suggesting the twists or coils of a skein : TANGLE **3** : a flock of wildfowl (as geese or ducks) in flight

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