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tion, measurement, or control) 3: instruments for a particular purpose: *also*; a selection or arrangement of instruments
instrument flying *n* (1928): navigation of an airplane by instruments only
instrument landing *n* (1938): a landing made with limited visibility by means of instruments and by ground radio direction
instrument panel *n* (1922): a panel on which instruments are mounted: *esp*: DASHBOARD 2
in-sub-or-di-nate \in(t)-sə-'bōr-d'nat-ə, -'bōrd-nət/ *adj* (ca. 1828): dis-obedient to authority — **in-subordinate** *n* — **in-sub-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-sub-or-di-na-tion** \in(t)-sə-'bōr-d'nat-ən/ *n*
in-sub-stan-tial \in(t)-sə-'stant(t)-shəl/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *insubstantiel*, fr. LL *insubstantialis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *substantialis* substantial] (1607): not substantial: as *a*: lacking substance or material nature *b*: lacking firmness or solidity: FLIMSAY — **in-sub-stan-ti-al-ity** \in(t)-sə-'stant(t)-shē-'lā-tē/ *n*
in-suf-fer-able \in(t)-sə-'f(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* (15c): not to be endured: IN-TOLERABLE (<~ bore) — **in-suf-fer-able-ness** *n* — **in-suf-fer-ably** \-blē/ *adv*
in-suf-fi-cient-ly \in(t)-sə-'fi-shən(t)-səl/ *n. pl -cies* (1526) 1: the quality or state of being insufficient: as *a*: lack of mental or moral fitness: INCOMPETENCE (<the ~ of this person for public office) *b*: lack of adequate supply (<~ of provisions) *c*: lack of physical power or capacity: *specif*: inability of an organ or body part to function normally 2: something that is insufficient or falls short of expectations
in-suf-fi-cient \in(t)-sə-'fi-shənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insufficiens*, fr. L *in-* + *sufficiens*, *sufficiens* sufficient] (14c): not sufficient: INADEQUATE: *esp*: lacking adequate power, capacity, or competence — **in-suf-fi-cient-ly** *adv*
in-suf-fla-tion \in(t)-sə-'flā-shən, in-sə-'flā-/ *n* [ME *insufflacion*, fr. MF *insufflation*, fr. LL *insufflation*, *insufflatio*, fr. *insufflare* to blow upon, fr. L *in-* + *sufflare* to inflate, fr. *sub-* + *flare* to blow — more at BLOW] (15c): an act or the action of blowing on, into, or in: as *a*: a Christian ceremonial rite of exorcism performed by breathing on a person *b*: the act of blowing something (as a gas, powder, or vapor) into a body cavity — **in-suf-flate** \in(t)-sə-'flāt, in-sə-'flāt/ *vt* — **in-suf-fla-tor** \-flā-tər/ *n*
in-su-lant \in(t)-sə-'lənt/ *n* (ca. 1929) chiefly Brit: INSULATION 2
in-su-lar \in(t)-sə-'lār, -sü-, 'in-shə-'lār/ *adj* [LL *insularis*, fr. L *insula* island] (1611) 1 *a*: of, relating to, or constituting an island *b*: dwelling or situated on an island (<~ residents) 2: characteristic of an isolated people: *esp*: being, having, or reflecting a narrow provincial viewpoint 3: of or relating to an island of cells or tissue — **in-su-lar-ism** \-lā-'rī-zəm/ *n* — **in-su-lar-ly** \in(t)-sə-'lār-lē, -sü-, 'in-shə-'lār-/ *adv*
in-su-late \in(t)-sə-'lāt, w -lāt-/ *ed; -lating* [L *insula*] (ca. 1741): to place in a detached situation: ISOLATE: *esp*: to separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat, or sound
in-su-la-tion \in(t)-sə-'lā-shən/ *n* (1798) 1 *a*: the action of insulating *b*: the state of being insulated 2: material used in insulating
in-su-la-tor \in(t)-sə-'lā-tər/ *n* (1801): one that insulates: as *a*: a material that is a poor conductor (as of electricity or heat) — compare SEMICONDUCTOR *b*: a device made of an electrical insulating material and used for separating or supporting conductors
in-su-lin \in(t)-sə-'lōn/ *n* [NL *insula* islet (of Langerhans), fr. L, island] (1914): a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans that is essential esp. for the metabolism of carbohydrates and is used in the treatment and control of diabetes mellitus
insulin-dependent diabetes *n* (1980): TYPE I DIABETES
insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus *n* (1980): TYPE I DIABETES — abbr. IDDM
insulin shock *n* (1925): hypoglycemia associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive development of coma
in-sult \in-'səlt/ *vb* [MF or L; MF *insulter*, fr. L *insultare*, lit., to spring upon, fr. *in-* + *saltare* to leap — more at SALTATION] *vi* (1540) *archaic*: to behave with pride or arrogance: VAUNT ~ *vt*: to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt: AFFRONT: *also*: to affect offensively or damagingly <doggerel that ~s the reader's intelligence> *syn* see OFFEND — **in-sult-er** *n* — **in-sult-ing-ly** \in-'səl-tin-gē/ *adv*
in-sult \in-'səlt/ *n* (1671) 1: a gross indignity 2: injury to the body or one of its parts: *also*: something that causes or has a potential for causing such insult <pollution and other environmental ~s>
in-su-per-a-ble \in-'sü-p(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *insuperabilis*, fr. *in-* + *superare* to surmount, fr. *super* over — more at OVER] (14c): incapable of being surmounted, overcome, passed over, or solved (<~ difficulties) — **in-su-per-a-bly** \-blē/ *adv*
in-sup-port-able \in(t)-sə-'pōr-tə-bəl, -'pōr-/ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *insupportabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *supportare* to support] (ca. 1530): not supportable: *a*: more than can be endured (<~ pain) *b*: impossible to justify (<~ charges) — **in-sup-port-ably** \-blē/ *adv*
in-sup-press-ible \in(t)-sə-'pre-sə-bəl/ *adj* (1610): IRREPRESSIBLE
in-sur-able \in-'shür-ə-bəl/ *adj* (1810): that may be insured — **in-sur-abil-ity** \-shür-ə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n*
in-sur-ance \in-'shür-ən(t)s/ *also* 'in-'n/ *n* (1651) 1 *a*: the business of insuring persons or property *b*: coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril *c*: the sum for which something is insured 2: a means of guaranteeing protection or safety (<the contract is your ~ against price changes>)
insurance *adj* (1954): being a score that adds to a team's lead and makes it impossible for the opposing team to tie the game with its next score (<~ run>)
in-sure \in-'shür-/ *vb* **in-sured**; **in-sur-ing** [ME, to assure, prob. alter. of *assure*] *vt* (1635) 1: to provide or obtain insurance on or for 2: to make certain esp. by taking necessary measures and precautions ~ *vi*: to contract to give or take insurance *syn* see ENSURE
insured *n* (1681): a person whose life or property is insured
in-sur-er \in-'shür-ər/ *n* (1654): one that insures; *specif*: an insurance underwriter
in-sur-gence \in-'sər-jən(t)s/ *n* (1847): an act or the action of being insurgent: INSURRECTION

in-sur-gen-cy \-jən(t)-sē/ *n. pl -cies* (1803) 1: the quality or state of being insurgent: *specif*: a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belligerent 2: INSURGENCE
in-sur-gent \-jənt/ *n* [L *insurgent*, *insurgens*, pp. of *insurgere* to rise up, fr. *in-* + *urgere* to rise — more at SURGE] (1765) 1: a person who revolts against civil authority or an established government; *esp*: a rebel not recognized as a belligerent 2: one who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of one's own political party
insurgent *adj* (1814): rising in opposition to civil authority or established leadership: REBELLIOUS — **in-sur-gent-ly** *adv*
in-sur-mount-able \in(t)-sər-'maun-tə-bəl/ *adj* (1690): incapable of being surmounted: INSUPERABLE (<~ problems) — **in-sur-mount-ably** \-blē/ *adv*
in-sur-rec-tion \in(t)-sə-'rek-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insurrection*, *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*] (15c): an act or instance of revolting against civil authority or an established government *syn* see REBELLIOUS
in-sur-rec-tion-al \-shənəl, -shə-'nəl/ *adj* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē/ *adj* or *n* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-'nist/ *n*
in-sus-cep-ti-ble \in(t)-sə-'sep-tə-bəl/ *adj* (1603): not susceptible (<~ to flattery) — **in-sus-cep-ti-bil-ity** \-sep-tə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-sus-cep-ti-bly** \in(t)-sə-'sep-tə-blē/ *adv*
in-tact \in-'təkt/ *adj* [ME *intacte*, fr. L *intactus*, fr. *in-* + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] (15c) 1: untouched esp. by anything that harms or diminishes: ENTIRE, UNINJURED 2 of a living body or its parts: having no relevant component removed or destroyed: *a*: physically virginal *b*: not castrated *syn* see PERFECT — **in-tact-ness** \-təkt(t)-nəs/ *n*
in-ta-glio \in-'tal-(j)yō, -'tāl-, 'ta-glē-,ō-, 'tā-/ *n. pl -glios* [It. fr. *intagliare* to engrave, cut, fr. ML *intaliare*, fr. L *in-* + LL *taliare* to cut — more at TAILOR] (1644) 1 *a*: an engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material depressed below the surface so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief *b*: the art or process of executing intaglios *c*: printing (as in die stamping and gravure) done from a plate in which the image is sunk below the surface 2: something (as a gem) carved in intaglio
in-take \in-'tāk/ *n* (15c) 1: an opening through which fluid enters an enclosure 2 *a*: a taking in *b* (1): the amount taken in (2): something (as energy) taken in: INPUT
in-tan-gi-ble \in-'tan-jə-bəl/ *adj* [F or ML; F, fr. ML *intangibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *tangibilis* tangible] (1640): not tangible: IMPALPABLE — **in-tan-gi-bil-ity** \-tan-jə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-tan-gi-ble-ness** \-tan-jə-'blə-nəs/ *n* — **in-tan-gi-bly** \-blē/ *adv*
intangible *n* (1914): something intangible; *specif*: an asset (as goodwill) that is not corporeal
in-tar-sia \in-'tār-sē-/ *n* [G. modif. of It *intarsio*] (1867) 1: a mosaic usu. of wood fitted into a support: *also*: the art or process of making such a mosaic 2: a colored design knitted on both sides of a fabric (as in a sweater)
in-te-ger \in-'ti-jər/ *n* [L, *adj.*, whole, entire — more at ENTIRE] (1571) 1: any of the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zero 2: a complete entity
in-te-gra-ble \in-'ti-grə-bəl/ *adj* (ca. 1741): capable of being integrated (<~ functions) — **in-te-gra-bil-ity** \in-'ti-grə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n*
in-te-gral \in-'ti-grəl/ *usu so in mathematics*: *in-te-gral* *also* -tē-əb- + *in-trə-gəl/ adj* (1551) 1 *a*: essential to completeness: CONSTITUENT (<an ~ part of the curriculum>) *b* (1): being, containing, or relating to one or more mathematical integers (2): relating to or concerned with mathematical integrals or integration *c*: formed as a unit with another part (a seat with ~ headrest) 2: composed of integral parts 3: lacking nothing essential: ENTIRE — **in-te-gral-ly** \in-'ti-grəl-lē/ *adv*
integral *n* (ca. 1741): the result of a mathematical integration — compare DEFINITE INTEGRAL, INDEFINITE INTEGRAL
integral calculus *n* (ca. 1741): a branch of mathematics concerned with the theory and applications (as in the determination of lengths, areas, and volumes, and in the solution of differential equations) of integrals and integration
integral domain *n* (1937): a mathematical ring in which multiplication is commutative, which has a multiplicative identity element, and which contains no pair of nonzero elements whose product is zero (<the integers under the operations of addition and multiplication form an integral domain>)
in-te-grand \in-'tə-grənd/ *n* [L *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare*] (1897): a mathematical expression to be integrated
in-te-grate \in-'tə-grāt/ *vb -grat-ed; -grating* [L *integratus*, pp. of *integrare*, fr. *integr*, *integer*] *vt* (1638) 1: to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole: UNITE 2: to find the integral of (as a function or equation) 3 *a*: to unite with something else *b*: to incorporate into a larger unit 4 *a*: to end the segregation of and bring into equal membership in society or an organization *b*: DESEGREGATE (<~ school districts>) ~ *vi*: to become integrated
integrated *adj* (1922) 1: marked by the unified control of all aspects of industrial production from raw materials through distribution of finished products (<~ companies>) (<~ production>) 2: characterized by integration and esp. racial integration (<~ society>) (<~ schools>)
integrated circuit *n* (1962): a tiny complex of electronic components and their connections that is produced in or on a small slice of material (as silicon) — **integrated circuitry** *n*
in-te-gra-tion \in-'tə-'grā-shən/ *n* (1620) 1: the act or process or an instance of integrating: as *a*: incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (as races) *b*: coordination of individual mental processes into a normal effective personality or with the individual's environment 2 *a*: the operation of finding a function whose differential is known *b*: the operation of solving a differential equation
in-te-gra-tion-ist \-sh(ə)-'nist/ *n* (1951): a person who believes in, advocates, or practices social integration — **integrationist** *adj*



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Second College Edition

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE
DICTIONARY

Naomi Louise Peters

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