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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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Made in the United States of America

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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-sub-or-di-nate n — in-sub-or-di-nate-ly adv — in-sub-or-di-na-tion \in-bōr-d'nat-ə-'ā-shən/ n
in-sub-stan-tial \in(t)-səb-'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-stan(t)-shē-'al-ə-tē/ n
in-suf-fer-able \in(t)-sə-'f(ə)-rə-bəl/ adj (15c) : not to be endured : IN-TOLERABLE (<an ~ bore) — in-suf-fer-able-ness n — in-suf-fer-ably \-blē/ adv
in-suf-fi-cient \in(t)-sə-'fi-shən(t)-səl/ n, pl -cies (1526) 1 : the qual- ity 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 capac- ity; *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 suffi- cient : INADEQUATE; esp : lacking adequate power, capacity, or compe- tence — 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, -sju-, 'in-shə-'lār/ adj [LL *insularis*, fr. L *insula* is- land] (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 \-lə-'ri- zəm/ n — in-su-lar-ly \in(t)-sə-'lār-ē, -sju-, 'in-shə-'lār-/ n — in-su-lar-ly \in(t)-sə-'lār-ē, -sju-, 'in-shə-'lār-/ adv
in-su-late \in(t)-sə-'lāt, w -lāt-ed; -lāt-ing/ [L *insula*] (ca. 1741) : to place in a detached situation : ISOLATE; esp : to separate from conduct- ing bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of elec- tricity, 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 mate- rial that is a poor conductor (as of electricity or heat) — compare SEMICONDUCTOR b : a device made of an electrical insulating mate- rial and used for separating or supporting conductors
in-su-lin \in(t)-sə-'lɔn/ n [NL *insula* islet (of Langerhans), fr. L, island] (1914) : a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langer- hans 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 devel- opment 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 inso- lence, indignity, or contempt : AFFRONT; also : to affect offensively or damagingly <doggerel that ~s the reader's intelligence> syn see OF- FEND — in-sult-er n — in-sult-ing-ly \in-'səl-tɪŋ-/ 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-'sju-p(ə)-rə-bəl/ adj [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *in- superabilis*, 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-'pɔr-tə-bəl, -'pɔr-/ adj [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *insupportabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *supportare* to support] (ca. 1530) : not sup- portable: 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-a-ble \in-'shür-ə-bəl/ adj (1810) : that may be insured — in-sur-a-bil-ity \-shür-ə-'bi-lə-tē/ n
in-sur-ance \in-'shür-ən(t)s/ also 'in-/ n (1651) 1 a : the business of in- suring persons or property b : coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a spec- ified 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 in- surgent : INSURRECTION

in-sur-gen-cy \-jən(t)-sē/ n, pl -cies (1803) 1 : the quality or state of be- ing insurgent; *specif* : a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as bellif- erent 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 estab- lished leadership : REBELLIOUS — in-sur-gent-ly adv
in-sur-mount-able \in(t)-sər-'maʊn-tə-bəl/ adj (1690) : incapable of estab- lishing 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-'təl-(j)yō, -'täl-, -'tə-glē-, -'täl-/ 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 engrav- ing or incised figure in stone or other hard material depressed below the surface so that an impression from the design yields an im- age in relief b : the art or process of execut- ing intaglios c : printing (as in die stamping and gravure) done from a plate in which the image is sunk below the surface 2 : some- thing (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-'tən-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 \-tən-jə-'bi-lə-tē/ n — in-tan-gi-ble-ness \-'tən-jə-bəl- nəs/ n — in-tan-gi-bly \-blē/ adv
intangible n (1914) : something intangible; *specif* : an asset (as good- will) 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-grəl/ also -'tē-əbz +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-ē/ n — in-te-gral-ly \in-'ti-grə-lē; in-'te-grə- also -'tē-/ adv
integral n (ca. 1741) : the result of a mathematical integration — com- pare 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, ar- eas, and volumes, and in the solution of differential equations) of inte- grals 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 inte- gers under the operations of addition and multiplication form an inter- gral domain)
in-te-grand \in-'tə-grænd/ n [L *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare*] (1897) : a mathematical expression to be integrated
in-te-grate \in-'tə-grāt/ vb -grat-ed; -grat-ing/ [L *integratus*, pp. of *inte- grare*, 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 : DESEGRE- GATE (<~ 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 in- stance of integrating: as a : incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (as races) b : coordina- tion of 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, advo- cates, or practices social integration — integrationist adj



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Second College Edition

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE
DICTIONARY

Naomi Louise Peters

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

American Heritage dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the English language. New college ed. c1976.

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris, William, 1913—

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

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