
COLLINS

ENGLISH

DICTIONARY



HarperCollins *Publishers*

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HarperCollins Publishers
Westerhill Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow G4 0NB

First Edition 1979
Second Edition 1986
Third Edition 1991
Third Edition Updated 1994
Fourth Edition 1998
Fifth Edition 2000

© HarperCollins Publishers 1979, 1986, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000

9 8 7 6 5 4 3

Standard Edition	ISBN 0-00-472529-8
Thumb-indexed Edition	ISBN 0-00-472531-X
Australian Standard Edition	ISBN 0-00-472530-1
Australian Thumb-indexed Edition	ISBN 0-00-472532-8

A catalogue record for this book is
available from the British Library.

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HarperCollins Publishers Limited.

The HarperCollins website address is www.fireandwater.com

This edition prepared in conjunction with Market House Books Ltd, Aylesbury, England

Typographical design by Kerry Aylin
Wrapper design by Lynsey Roxburgh

Typeset by Market House Books Ltd, Aylesbury, England

Printed and bound in Great Britain by Omnia Books Ltd, Glasgow

Collins English dictionary.

5th Australian ed. updated
ISBN 0 00 472532-8 (thumbed index).
ISBN 0 00 472530-1.

1. English language – Dictionaries. 2. English language –
Australia – Dictionaries. I. Wilkes, G. A. (Gerald Alfred),
1927–. II. Krebs, W. A. (William Alwyn). III. Ramson,
W. S. (William Stanley), 1933–

423

Corpus Acknowledgments

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cod⁴ (kɒd) *n* *Northern English dialect*. a fellow; chap: *he's a nice old cod*. [of unknown origin]

Cod *n* *Cape*. See **Cape Cod**.

COD *abbrev. for*: 1 cash on delivery. 2 (in the U.S.) collect on delivery.

Cod. or **cod.** *abbrev. for* codex.

coda ('kəʊdə) *n* 1 *Music*. the final, sometimes inessential, part of a musical structure. 2 a concluding part of a literary work, esp. a summary at the end of a novel of further developments in the lives of the characters. [C18: from Italian: tail, from Latin *cauda*]

cod-act *vb* (*intr*) *Irish informal*. to play tricks; fool. [from COD³ + ACT]

codder¹ ('kɒdə) *n* a cod fisherman or his boat.

codder² ('kɒdə) *n* *Yorkshire dialect*. the leader of a team of workers on a press at a steelworks. [perhaps from COD¹]

coddle ('kɒdl̩) *vb* (*tr*) 1 to treat with indulgence. 2 to cook (something, esp. eggs) in water just below the boiling point. ♦ *n* 3 *Irish dialect*. stew made from ham and bacon scraps. [C16: of obscure origin; perhaps related to CAUDLE]

► **'coddler** *n*

code (kəʊd) *n* 1 a system of letters or symbols, and rules for their association by means of which information can be represented or communicated for reasons of secrecy, brevity, etc.: *binary code*; *Morse code*. See also **genetic code**. 2 a message in code. 3 a symbol used in a code. 4 a conventionalized set of principles, rules, or expectations: *a code of behaviour*. 5 a system of letters or digits used for identification or selection purposes. ♦ *vb* (*tr*) 6 to translate, transmit, or arrange into a code. [C14: from French, from Latin *cōdex* book, CODEX]

codex ('kəʊ,dek) *n* *Electronics*. a set of equipment that encodes an analogue speech or video signal in digital form for transmission purposes and at the receiving end converts such a digital signal into a form close to its original. [C20: from CO(DE) + DEC(ODE)]

codeclination (,kəʊdeklɪ'neɪʃən) *n* another name for **polar distance**.

codeine ('kəʊdi:n) *n* a white crystalline alkaloid prepared mainly from morphine and having a similar but milder action. It is used as an analgesic, a sedative, and to relieve coughing. Formula: C₁₈H₂₁NO₃. [C19: from Greek *kōdeia* head of a poppy, from *kōos* hollow place + -INE²]

Code Napoléon *French*. (kɒd napəleɔ̃) *n* the civil code of France, promulgated between 1804 and 1810, comprising the main body of French civil law. English name: **Napoleonic Code**.

cod end *n* *Sea fishing*. the narrow end of a tapered trawl net. [from COD²]

coder ('kəʊdə) *n* 1 a person or thing that codes. 2 *Electronics*. a device for transforming normal signals into a special coded form.

Co. Derry *abbrev. for* County Londonderry.

codetermination (,kəʊdɪtɜː'mɪ'neɪʃən) *n* joint participation of management and employees or employees' trade union representatives in some decisions.

codeword ('kəʊd,wɜːd) *n* (esp. in military use) a word used to identify a classified plan, operation, etc. Also: **codename**.

codex ('kəʊdeks) *n*, *pl* **codices** ('kəʊdiːsɪz, 'kɒdiːr). 1 a volume, in book form, of manuscripts of an ancient text. 2 *Obsolete*. a legal code. [C16: from Latin: tree trunk, wooden block, book]

Codex Iuris Canonici ('kəʊdeks 'dʒuəriːs kə'noʊniːsɪ) *n* the official code of canon law in force in the Roman Catholic Church; introduced in 1918 and revised in 1983. See also **Corpus Iuris Canonici**. [Latin: book of canon law]

codfish ('kɒd,fɪʃ) *n*, *pl* **-fish** or **-fishes**. a cod, esp. *Gadus morhua*.

codger ('kɒdʒə) *n* *Informal*. a man, esp. an old or eccentric one: a term of affection or mild derision (often in the phrase **old codger**). [C18: probably variant of CADGER]

codices ('kəʊdiːsɪz, 'kɒdiːr) *n* the plural of **codex**.

codicil ('kɒdɪsɪl) *n* 1 *Law*. a supplement modifying a will or revoking some provision of it. 2 an additional provision; appendix. [C15: from Late Latin *cōdicillus*, literally: a little book, diminutive of CODEX] ► **codicillary** ('kɒdɪ'sɪlərɪ) *adj*

codicology (,kəʊdɪ'kɒlədʒɪ) *n* the study of manuscripts. [C20: via French from Latin *codic-*, CODEX + -LOGY] ► **codicological** (,kəʊdɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl) *adj*

codification (,kəʊdɪfɪ'keɪʃən, 'kɒ-) *n* 1 systematic organization of methods, rules, etc. 2 *Law*. the collection into one body of the principles of a system of law.

codify ('kəʊdɪ,fai, 'kɒ-) *vb* **-fies**, **-fying**, **-fied**. (*tr*) to organize or collect together (laws, rules, procedures, etc.) into a system or code. ► **'codifier** *n*

codling¹ ('kɒdlɪŋ) or **codlin** ('kɒdlɪn) *n* 1 any of several varieties of long tapering apples used for cooking. 2 any unripe apple. [C15 *querdlyng*, of uncertain origin]

codling² ('kɒdlɪŋ) *n* a codfish, esp. a young one.

codling moth or **codlin moth** *n* a tortricid moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, the larvae of which are a pest of apples.

codlins-and-cream *n* an onagraceous plant, *Epilobium hirsutum*, native to Europe and Asia and introduced into North America, having purplish-red flowers and hairy stems and leaves. Also called: **hairy willowherb**.

cod-liver oil *n* an oil extracted from the livers of cod and related fish, rich in vitamins A and D and used to treat deficiency of these vitamins.

codology (kɒd'ɒlədʒɪ) *n* *Irish informal*. the art or practice of bluffing or deception.

codomain (,kəʊdəʊ'meɪn) *n* *Maths*. another name for **range** (sense 8).

codominant (kəʊ'dɒmɪnənt) *adj* *Genetics*. (of genes) having both alleles expressed equally in the phenotype of the organism. ► **co'dominance** *n*

codon ('kəʊdɒn) *n* *Genetics, biochem.* a unit that consists of three adjacent bases on a DNA molecule and that determines the position of a specific amino acid in a protein molecule during protein synthesis. [C20: from CODE + -ON]

codpiece ('kɒd,pɪs) *n* a bag covering the male genitals, attached to hose or breeches by laces, etc., worn in the 15th and 16th centuries. [C15: from COD² + PIECE]

co-driver *n* one of two drivers who take turns to drive a car, esp. in a rally.

codswallop ('kɒdzwəlɒp) *n* *Brit. slang*. nonsense. [C20: of unknown origin]

Co. Durham *abbrev. for* County Durham.

cod war *n* any of three disputes that occurred in 1958, 1972–73, and 1975–76 between Britain and Iceland, concerning Iceland's unilateral extension of her fishing limits.

Cody ('kəʊdi) *n* **William Frederick**. the real name of **Buffalo Bill**.

Coe (kəʊ) *n* **Sebastian**. born 1956, English middle-distance runner and Conservative politician: winner of the 1500 metres in the 1980 and 1984 Olympic Games; holds 1000 m record; held records at 800 m, 1500 m, and a mile: member of parliament (1992–97).

co-ed (kəʊ'ed) *adj* 1 coeducational. ♦ *n* 2 *U.S.* a female student in a coeducational college or university. 3 *Brit.* a school or college providing coeducation.

coedit (kəʊ'edɪt) *vb* (*tr*) to edit (a book, newspaper, etc.) jointly. ► **co'editor** *n*

coeducation (,kəʊədju'keɪʃən) *n* instruction in schools, colleges, etc., attended by both sexes. ► **coedu'cational** *adj* ► **coedu'cationally** *adv*

coefficient (,kəʊfɪ'ʃɪənt) *n* 1 *Maths*. 1a a numerical or constant factor in an algebraic term: *the coefficient of the term 3xyz is 3*. 1b the product of all the factors of a term excluding one or more specified variables: *the coefficient of x in 3axyz is 3ayz*. 2 *Physics*. a number that is the value of a given substance under specified conditions. [C17: from New Latin *coefficientis*, from Latin *co-* together + *efficere* to EFFECT]

coefficient of expansion *n* the amount of expansion (or contraction) per unit length of a material resulting from one degree change in temperature. Also called: **expansivity**.

coefficient of friction *n* *Mechanical engineering*. the force required to move two sliding surfaces over each other, divided by the force holding them together. It is reduced once the motion has started.

coefficient of variation *n* *Statistics*. a measure of the relative variation of distribution independent of the units of measurement; the standard deviation divided by the mean, sometimes expressed as a percentage.

coel- *prefix* indicating a cavity within a body or a hollow organ or part: *coelacanth*; *coelenterate*; *coelenteron*. [New Latin, from Greek *kōilos* hollow]

coelacanth (,si:lə,kænθ) *n* a primitive marine bony fish of the genus *Latimeria* (subclass *Crossopterygii*), having fleshy limblike pectoral fins and occurring off the coast of E. Africa: thought to be extinct until a living specimen was discovered in 1938. [C19: from New Latin *coelacanthus*, literally: hollow spine, from COEL- + Greek *akanthos* spine]

coelenterate (,si'lentə'reɪt, -rɪt) *n* 1 any invertebrate of the phylum *Cnidaria* (formerly *Coelenterata*), having a saclike body with a single opening (mouth), which occurs in polyp and medusa forms. Coelenterates include the hydra, jellyfishes, sea anemones, and corals. ♦ *adj* 2 (loosely) any invertebrate of the phyla *Cnidaria* or *Ctenophora*. 3 of or relating to coelenterates. [C19: from New Latin *Coelenterata*, hollow-intestined (creatures); see COEL-, ENTERON] ► **coelenteric** (,si:lent'etɪk) *adj*

coelenteron (,si'lentə,rɒn) *n*, *pl* **-tera** (-tərə). the simple saclike body cavity of a coelenterate.

coeliac or *U.S. celiac* (,si:lɪ,æk) *adj* of or relating to the abdomen. [C17: from Latin *coeliacus*, from Greek *kōiliakos*, from *kōilia* belly]

coeliac disease *n* a chronic intestinal disorder of young children caused by sensitivity to the protein gliadin contained in the gluten of cereals, characterized by distention of the abdomen and frothy and pale foul-smelling stools.

celom or *esp. U.S. celom* (,si:ləʊm, -ləm) *n* the body cavity of many multicellular animals, situated in the mesoderm and containing the digestive tract and other visceral organs. [C19: from Greek *kōilōma* cavity, from *kōilos* hollow; see COEL-] ► **coelomic** or *esp. U.S. celomic* (,si'lɒmɪk) *adj*

celestostat (,si:lə,stæt) *n* an astronomical instrument consisting of a plane mirror mounted parallel to the earth's axis and rotated about this axis once every two days so that light from a celestial body, esp. the sun, is reflected onto a second mirror, which reflects the beam into a telescope. Compare **siderostat**. [C19: *celo-*, from Latin *caelum* heaven, sky + -STAT]

coemption (kəʊ'empjən) *n* the buying up of the complete supply of a commodity. [C14: from Latin *coemptiōnem* a buying together]

Coen (kʊn) *n* **Jan Pieterszoon**. 1587–1629, Dutch colonial administrator; governor general of the Dutch East Indies (1618–23, 1627–29).

coenacle (,senəkəl) *n* a variant spelling of **cenacle**.

coenesthesia, cenesthesia (,si:nɪs'θi:ziə) or **coenesthesia, cenesthesia** (,si:nɪs'θi:sɪs) *n* *Psychol.* general awareness of one's own body. ► **coenesthetic** or **cenesthetic** (,si:nɪs'θetɪk) *adj*

coeno- (or before a vowel) **coen-** *combining form*. common: *coenocyte*. [New Latin, from Greek *koinos* common]

coenobite or **cenobite** (,si:nəʊ,bart) *n* a member of a religious order following a communal rule of life. Compare **eremite**. [C17: from Old French or ecclesiastical Latin, from Greek *koinobion* convent, from *koinos* common + *bios* life] ► **coenobitic** (,si:nəʊ'bɪtɪk), **coeno'bitical** or **ceno'bitic**, **ceno'bitical** *adj*

coenocyte (,si:nəʊ,sart) *n* *Botany*. a mass of protoplasm containing many nuclei and enclosed by a cell wall: occurs in many fungi and some algae. ► **coenocytic** (,si:nəʊ'sɪtɪk) *adj*

coenosarc (,si:nəʊ,sɑːk) *n* a system of protoplasmic branches connecting the polyps of colonial organisms such as corals. [C19: from COENO- + Greek *sarx* flesh]

coenosteum (si'nɒstɪəm) *n* *Zoology*. the calcareous skeleton of a hydrocoral or a coral colony.

coenurus (si'njuərəs) *n*, *pl* **-ri** (-rɪ). an encysted larval form of the tapeworm *Multiceps*, containing many encapsulated heads. In sheep it can cause the gid, and when eaten by dogs it develops into several adult forms. [C19: from New