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Dictionary



NJOY Exhibit 2010.001
Juul v. NJOY
IPR2024-00160

HarperCollins Publishers

Westerhill Road
Bishopbriggs
Glasgow
G64 2QT

Tenth edition 2009

REISSUED WITH REVISED SUPPLEMENT 2010

Reprint 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

© William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd 1979, 1986

© HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994 (Third updated edition), 1998,
2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010

UK QUARTERBOUND EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-738233-0

UK STANDARD EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-732119-3

AUSTRALIAN QUARTERBOUND EDITION

ISBN 978-0-7322-9009-2

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD EDITION

ISBN 978-0-7322-9008-5

NEW ZEALAND QUARTERBOUND EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-732114-8

NEW ZEALAND STANDARD EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-732115-5

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www.collinslanguage.com

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

Designed by Wolfgang Homola

Typeset by Davidson Pre-Press, Glasgow

Printed in India by Gopsons Papers Ltd

Acknowledgements

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About the type

This dictionary is typeset in CollinsFedra, a special version of the Fedra family of types designed by Peter Bil'ak. CollinsFedra has been customized especially for Collins dictionaries; it includes both sans serif (for headwords) and serif (entries) versions, in several different weights. Its large x-height, its open 'eye', and its basis in the tradition of humanist letterforms make CollinsFedra both familiar and easy to read at small sizes. It has been designed to use the minimum space without sacrificing legibility, as well as including a number of characters and signs that are specific to dictionary typography. Its companion phonetic type is the first of its kind to be drawn according to the same principles as the regular typeface, rather than assembled from rotated and reflected characters from other types. Peter Bil'ak (born 1973, Slovakia) is a graphic and type designer living in the Netherlands. He is the author of two books, *Illegibility* and *Transparency*. As well as the Fedra family, he has designed several other typefaces including *Eureka*. His typotheque.com website has become a focal point for research and debate around contemporary type design.

proverbial (prəˈvɜːbiəl) *adj* 1 (*prenominal*) commonly or traditionally referred to, esp as being an example of some peculiarity, characteristic, etc 2 of, connected with, embodied in, or resembling a proverb > *proverbially adv*

Proverbs (ˈprɒvɜːbz) *n* (*functioning as singular*) a book of the Old Testament consisting of the proverbs of various Israelite sages including Solomon

provide (prəˈvaɪd) *vb* (*mainly tr*) 1 to put at the disposal of; furnish or supply 2 to afford; yield: this meeting *provides an opportunity* > *provide sb sth* (intr; often foll by *for* or *against*) to take careful precautions (over) > *provide against financial ruin by wise investment* > *4* (intr; foll by *for*) to supply means of support (to), esp financially: *he provides for his family* 5 (in statutes, documents, etc) to determine (what is to happen in certain contingencies), esp by including a proviso condition 6 to confer and induce into ecclesiastical offices 7 *to have or get in store; in summer many animals provide their winter food* > *provide n*

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Latin *providēre* to provide, from *prō-* beforehand + *vidēre* to see
providence (prəˈvɪdɪns) *n* 1 a Christianity God's foreseeing protection and care of his creatures > such protection and care as manifest by some other force 2 a supposed manifestation of such care and guidance 3 the foresight or care exercised by a person in the management of his affairs or resources

Providence (ˈprɒvɪdɪns) *n* Christianity God, esp as showing foreseeing care and protection of his creatures

● **ETymology** *cis*: via French from Latin *providētia*, from *providēre* to provide; see **PROVIDE**, -ENCE

Providence (ˈprɒvɪdɪns) *n* a port in NE Rhode Island, capital of the state, at the head of Narragansett Bay; founded by Roger Williams in 1639. Pop. 116 365 (2003 est.)

provident (prəˈvɪdnt) *adj* 1 providing for future needs 2 exercising foresight in the management of one's affairs or resources 3 characterized by, or proceeding from foresight > *providently adv*

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Latin *providens* foreseeing, from *providēre* to provide

provident club (prəˈvɪdnt klʌb) *n* Brit a hire-purchase system offered by some large retail organizations

providential (prəˈvɪdntʃl) *adj* relating to, characteristic of, or presumed to proceed from, or as if from divine providence > *providentially adv*

provident society *n* another name for friendly society

providing (prəˈvaɪdɪŋ) or **provided** (prəˈvaɪdɪd) *conj* (subordinating; sometimes foll by *that*) on the condition or understanding (that): *I'll play, providing you pay me*

province (prɒˈvɪns) *n* 1 a territory governed as a unit of a country or empire 2 a district, territory, or region 3 the provinces (*plural*) those parts of a country lying outside the capital and other large cities and regarded as outside the mainstream of sophisticated culture 4 *ecology* a subdivision of a region, characterized by a particular fauna and flora 5 an area or branch of learning, activity, etc 6 the field or extent of a person's activities or office 7 *RIC* Church, Church of England an ecclesiastical territory, usually consisting of several dioceses, and having an archbishop or metropolitan at its head 8 a major administrative and territorial subdivision of a religious order 9 *history* a region of the Roman Empire outside Italy ruled by a governor from Rome

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Old French, from Latin *provincia* conquered territory

Provincetown (prɒˈvɪnsntaʊn) *n* a village in SE Massachusetts, at the tip of Cape Cod; scene of the first landing place of the Pilgrims (1620) and of the signing of the Mayflower Compact (1620). Pop. 3472 (2003 est.)

provinciwide (prəˈvɪnsɪwaɪd) *adj* 1 covering or available to the whole of a province: a *provinciwide referendum* > *adv* 2 throughout a province: an *advertising campaign to go provinciwide*

provincial (prəˈvɪnʃl) *adj* 1 of or connected with a province 2 characteristic of or connected with the

provinces; local 3 having attitudes and opinions supposedly common to people living in the provinces; rustic or unsophisticated; limited 4 *NZ* denoting a football team representing a province, one of the historical administrative areas of New Zealand > *n* 5 a person lacking the sophistication of city life; rustic or narrow-minded individual 6 a person coming from or resident in a province or the provinces 7 the head of an ecclesiastical province 8 the head of a major territorial subdivision of a religious order > *provincially (prɒˈvɪnʃli) n* > *provincially adv*

Provincial Council *n* (formerly) a council administering any of the New Zealand provinces
provincialism (prəˈvɪnʃlɪzəm) *n* 1 narrowness of mind or outlook; lack of sophistication 2 a word or attitude characteristic of a provincial 3 attention to the affairs of one's province rather than the whole nation 4 the state or quality of being provincial > *Also: localism*

provincial police *n* (In Canada) the police force of a province, esp Ontario or Quebec

proving ground *n* a place or situation in which something new, such as equipment or a theory, can be tested
provirus (prəˈvɪərəs) *n* the inactive form of a virus in a host cell

provision (prəˈvɪʒən) *n* 1 the act of supplying or providing food, etc 2 something that is supplied or provided 3 preparations made beforehand (esp in the phrase *make provision for*) 4 (*plural*) food and other necessities, esp for an expedition 5 (*plural*) food obtained for a household 6 a demand, condition, or stipulation formally incorporated in a document; proviso 7 the conferring of and induction into ecclesiastical offices > *v* 8 (tr) to supply with provisions > *provisioner n*

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Latin *providere* providing; see **PROVIDE**

provisional (prəˈvɪʒnəl) or (*less commonly*) **provisionary** (prəˈvɪʒnəri) *adj* 1 subject to later alteration; temporary or conditional: a *provisional decision* > *n* 2 a postage stamp surcharged during an emergency to alter the stamp's denomination or significance until a new or regular issue is printed > *provisionally adv*

Provisional (prəˈvɪʒnəl) *adj* 1 of, designating, or relating to the unofficial factions of the IRA and Sinn Féin that became increasingly dominant following a split in 1969. The Provisional movement remained committed to a policy of terrorism until its ceasefire of the mid-1990s > *n* 2 Also called: *Provo* a member of the Provisional IRA or Sinn Féin > *Compare Official*

proviso (prəˈvɪzəʊ) *n*, *pl -os* or *-oes* 1 a clause in a document or contract that embodies a condition or stipulation 2 a condition or stipulation

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provocation (prəˈvɒkeɪʃən) *n* 1 the act of provoking or inciting 2 something that causes indignation, anger, etc 3 English criminal law words or conduct that incite a person to attack another

provocative (prəˈvɒkətɪv) *adj* acting as a stimulus or incitement, esp to anger or sexual desire; *being provocative* > *a provocative look* > *a provocative remark*

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summon > *provokingly adv*

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Latin *provocare* to call forth, from *vocare* to call

provolone (prəˈvɒləʊn) *n* a mellow, pale yellow, soft, and sometimes smoked cheese, made of cows' milk, usually moulded in the shape of a pear

● **ETymology** Italian, from *provola*, apparently from Medieval Latin *probulu* cheese made from buffalo milk

provost (prəˈvɒst) *n* 1 an appointed person who superintends or presides 2 the head of certain university colleges or schools 3 (in Scotland) the chairman and civic head of certain district councils or (formerly) of a burgh council. Compare *convenor* (sense 2) 4 Church of England the senior dignitary of one of the more recent cathedral foundations 5 *RIC* Church a the head of a cathedral chapter in England and some other countries b (formerly) the member of a monastic community second in authority under the abbot 6 (in medieval times) an overseer, steward, or bailiff in a manor 7 obsolete a prison warden 8 (prəˈvɒst) Brit and Canadian military a military policeman

● **ETymology** Old English *profast*, from Medieval Latin *prophas* placed at the head (of), from Latin *propheta* to place first, from *prae-* before + *ponere* to put

provost court (prəˈvɒst) *n* a military court for trying people charged with minor offences in an occupied area

provost guard (prəˈvɒst) *n* (esp in the US) a detachment under command of the provost marshal

provost marshal (prəˈvɒst) *n* the officer in charge of military police and thus responsible for military discipline in a large camp, area, or city

prowl (praʊl) *n* the bow of a vessel

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Old French *prowl*, from Latin *prowl*, from Greek *prolō* related to Latin *pro* in front

prowar (prəˈvɒz) *adj* in favour of or supporting war

proress (prəʊs) *n* 1 Outstanding or superior skill or ability 2 bravery or fearlessness, esp in battle

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Old French *proress*, from *proress*, from *pro-* before + *ress* related to Latin *pro* in front

prowl (praʊl) *vb* 1 (when intr, often foll by *around* or *about*) to move stealthily around (a place) as if in search of prey or plunder > *n* 2 the act of prowling 3 on the prowl a moving around stealthily > *be zealously pursuing members of the opposite sex* > *prowler n*

● **ETymology** *cis*: from Old French *prowl*, from *prowl*, from *pro-* before + *ress* related to Latin *pro* in front

prox (prɒks) *n* 1 a member of the proximal IRA or Sinn Féin > *Compare Official*

proximo (prəˈvɪzəʊ) *n*, *pl -os* or *-oes* 1 a clause in a document or contract that embodies a condition or stipulation 2 a condition or stipulation

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missile, etc. at a predetermined distance from the target

proximity *talks pl n* a diplomatic process whereby an impartial representative acts as go-between for conflicting parties who are willing to attend the same conference but unwilling to meet face to face

proximo (*proksimau*) *adv* (esp abbreviated in formal correspondence) in or during the next or coming month: a letter of the seventh *proximo*

Abbreviation: *prox* to compare: instant, ultimate

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from Latin: in or on the next, from *proximus* next

PROXY (*proksbi*) *n*, *proxies* 1 a person authorized to act on behalf of someone else; agent: to vote by *proxy* 2 the authority, esp in the form of a document, giving someone the right to act on behalf of someone else 3 computing short for *proxy server*

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: *proksee*, contraction of *procuracy*, from Latin *procurator* procurator; see **PROCURE**

PROXY SERVER *n* computing a computer that acts as an accelerated intermediary between a client machine and a server, caching information to save access time

PROZAC (*prɔʊzæk*) *n* trademark fluoxetine; a drug that prolongs the action of serotonin in the brain; used as an antidepressant

PRP *abbreviation* 1 performance-related pay 2 profit-related pay

PRS *abbreviation* 1 text messaging part 2 personal rapid transit 3 petroleum revenue tax

prude (*pruːd*) *n* a person who affects or shows an exaggerated prudishness or proper attitude, esp regarding sex > *prudish* *adj* > *prudishly* *adv* > *prudishness* or *prudery* *n*

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from French, from *prud'homme*, from Old French *prude* *fem*me respectable woman; see **PRUDENT**

prudence (*pruːdəns*) *n* 1 caution in practical affairs; discretion or circumspection 2 care taken in the management of one's resources 3 consideration for one's own interests 4 the condition or quality of being prudent

PRUDENT (*pruːdnt*) *adj* 1 discreet or cautious in managing one's activities; circumspect 2 practical and careful in providing for the future 3 exercising good judgment or common sense > *prudently* *adv*

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from Latin *prudēs* far-sighted, connotation of *providens* acting with foresight; see **PROVIDE**

PRUDENTIAL (*pruːdenʃəl*) *adj* 1 characterized by or resulting from *prudence* 2 exercising *prudence* or sound judgment > *prudentially* *adv*

prunose (*pruːnɔːs*, *-nɔːz*) *adj* botany coated with a heavy or waxy covering

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from Latin *pruninosus* frost-covered, from *pruina* hoarfrost

prune (*pruːn*) *n* 1 a purplish-black partially dried fruit of any of several varieties of plum tree 2 slang chiefly a car, sometimes a motor vehicle

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from Old French *prun*, from Latin *prunum* plum, from Greek *prōnon*

pruner (*pruːnə*) *verb* 1 to remove (dead or superfluous twigs, branches, etc. from a tree, shrub, etc.) esp by cutting off & to remove (anything undesirable or superfluous) from (a book, etc.) > *prunable* *adj* > *pruner* *n*

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from Old French *prognier* to clip, probably from *proviner* to prune vines, from *provin* (layer of a plant), from Latin *prōda* a cutting

prunella (*pruːnɪlə*) *verb* an archaic word for *prune* > *prunella* (*pruːnɪlə*) (*pruːnɪlə*) (*pruːnɪlə*) *n* 1 a shrub with small purple flowers 2 a strong fabric, esp a twill-woven worsted, used for gowns and the upper part of some shoes

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: perhaps from *prunella* (*pruːnɪlə*), with the sense of the colour of (the bark of) foolish people

prunella* (*pruːnɪlə*) *n* See **PRUNELLA**

PRUNELLA New Latin, altered from *brunella*, from German *Bräune* guinea, which it was thought to cure

Prunelle (*pruːnəl*) *n* a green French liqueur made from sloes

ETYMOLOGY *cis*: from French: a little plum, from *prune* *n*

pruning hook = a tool with a curved steel blade terminating in a hook, used for pruning

prurient (pru'rent) *adj* 1 unusually or morbidly interested in sexual thoughts or practices 2 exciting or encouraging lustfulness; *erotic* ▶ *prurience* *n* ▶ *pruriently* *adv*

ETymology *CS1*: from Latin *prurire* to itch, to hurt after

prurigo (pru'saigo) *n* a chronic inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by the formation of small and intense itching ▶ *pruriginous* (pru'dinajns) *adj*

ETymology *CS*: from Latin: an itch

pruritus (pru'taitns) *n* pathol 1 any intense sensation of itching 2 any of various conditions characterized by intense itching ▶ *pruritic* (pru'titk) *adj*

ETymology *CS*: from Latin: an itching; see **PRURIENT**

prusik (prask) *n* mountaineering 1 Also: **prusik knot** a sliding knot that locks under pressure and can be used to form loops, to stop a rope, or to attach a climber to a rope in order to not slip or ascend a rope ▶ *to* *slink*, *sinking*, *slink* (up) 2 to climb (up a standing rope) using prusik loops

ETymology *CS0*: named after Dr Prusik, Austrian climber who devised the knot

Prussia (pra'f) *n* 1 a former German state in the north-central Germany, extending from France and the Low Countries to the Baltic Sea and Poland: developed as the chief military power of the Continent, leading the North German Confederation from 1867-71, when the German Empire was established; dissolved in 1947 and divided between East and West Germany, Poland, and the former Soviet Union. Area: (in 1939) 294 081 sq km (113 545 sq miles), German name: Preussen

Prussian (pra'fjnz) *adj* 1 of, relating to, or characteristic of Prussia or its people, esp of the Junkers and their formal military tradition ▶ *to* *a* *German native or inhabitant of Prussia* 3 *a* member of a Baltic people formerly inhabiting the coastal area of the SE Baltic 4 See Old Prussian

Prussian blue (pra'fjnz blu) *n* 1 a deep blue pigment containing ferrocyanide or ferricyanide complexes 2 *the* blue or deep greenish-blue colour of this pigment ▶ *to* (as adjective): *a* *Prussian-blue carpet*

Prussianism (pra'fjnz, nizam) *n* the ethos of the Prussian state and aristocracy, esp militarism and stern discipline

Prussianize or **Prussianise** (pra'fjnz, naze) *vb* (tr) to make Prussian in character, esp with respect to military matters ▶ *Prussianization* or *Prussianisation* *n*

prussiate (pra'fjnz) *n* any cyanide, ferrocyanide, or ferricyanide

prussic acid (praskik) *n* the weakly acidic extremely poisonous aqueous solution of hydrogen cyanide

ETymology *CS*: from French acidic *prussique* Prussian acid

Prut (pru't) *n* 1 a river in the Carpathian basin, blue Prut (Russian *prut*) *n* a river in E Europe, rising in SW Ukraine and flowing generally southeasterly, forming part of the border between Romania and Moldova, to join the River Danube. Length: 853 km (529 miles)

PRV *text messaging* abbreviation parents are watching *pry* (pra'y) *vb* *pries*, *prying*, *pried* 1 (tr; often foll by *into*) to make an impertinent or uninvited inquiry (about a private matter, topic, etc) ▶ *to* *a*, *pr* *lies* 2 the act of prying 3 *a* person who pries

ETymology *CS*: from Old French *priver* to pry

pry (pra'y) *vb* *pries*, *prying*, *pried* 1 to force open by levering 2 *US* and *Canadian* to extract or obtain with difficulty: *they had to pry the news out of him* ▶ *Equivalent term* (in Britain and other countries): *prise*

ETymology *CS*: of unknown origin

pryre (pra'y) *n* a variant spelling of *pry*

prytaneum (pryt'itniam) *n*, *pl* -nea (-'nia) the public hall of a city in ancient Greece

ETymology *Latin*, from Greek *prytanion*, from *prytan*, *prutanes*

prytanion (pryt'itniam) *n* the city in SE Poland, near the border with Ukraine on the San River: a fortress

(1720–the early Middle Ages; belonged to Austria (1722–1818). Pop.: 66,968 (2007 est))

Prawzelski's horse (*pɔwʒɛlskʲi*) n a wild horse, *Equus przewalskii*, of W Mongolia, having an erect mane and no forelock: extinct in the wild, only a few kept in zoos

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: named after the Russian explorer Nikolai Mikhailovich Przewalski (1839–88), who discovered it

ps the internet domain name for Palestinian Territories

PSA abbreviation 1 Prostata-specific Antigen 2 prostate cancer 3 Police Sergeant 4 Alesio Postmaster 5 private secretary 6 prompt slide

Ps. or **Psalm.** Bible abbreviation Psalm

PSA abbreviation 1 prostatic specific antigen: an enzyme secreted by the prostate gland, increased levels of which occur in the blood of patients with cancer of the prostate 2 (in New Zealand) Public Service Association

psalm (*'saɪm*) n 1 (often capital) any of the 150 sacred songs, lyrics poems, and prayers that together comprise the Book of Psalms in the Old Testament 2 a musical setting of one of these poems 3 any sacred song or hymn * *psalmic adj*

***ETYMOLOGY** Old English, from Late Latin *psalmus*, from Greek *psalmos* song accompanied on the harp, from *psallein* to play

psalmist ('sælmɪst) n the composer of a psalm or psalms, esp (when capital and preceded by the) David, traditionally regarded as the author of The Book of Psalms

psalmody ('sɔːmədi, 'seɪ-) n *pl*-dies the act of singing psalms or hymns 2 the art or practice of the setting to music or singing of psalms * *psalmodist n* * *psalmodic (sc:'mdɪk, seɪ-) adj*

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: via Late Latin from Greek *psalḗidia* singing accompanied by a harp, from *psalmos* song

Psalms ('sɔːlms) n (*functioning as singular*) the collection of 150 psalms in the Old Testament. Full title: The Book of Psalms

Psalter ('sɔɪtə) n 1 another name for Psalms, especially the version known as the Book of Common Prayer 2 a translation, musical, or metrical version of the Psalms 3 a devotional or liturgical book containing a version of Psalms, often with a musical setting

***ETYMOLOGY** Old English *psaltere*, from Late Latin *psalterium*, from Greek *psalterion* stringed instrument, from *psallein* to play a stringed instrument

psalterium ('sɔːltəriəm) n *pl*-ter-ia ('tɜːriə) the third compartment of the stomach of ruminants, between the reticulum and abomasum. Also called: rumen

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: from Latin *psalterium* **PSALTERE**: from the similarity of its folds to the pages of a book

psaltéry ('sɔɪtəri) n *pl*-ter-ies music an ancient stringed instrument similar to the lyre, but having a trapezoidal sounding board over which the strings were stretched

***ETYMOLOGY** Old English; see **PSALTER**

psammite ('sæmənt) n a rare name for sandstone * *psammitic (sæ'mɪntɪk) adj*

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: from Greek *psamos* sand

p's and q's *pl* behaviour with social conventions; 'do as you would be done by' to mind one's p's and q's

***ETYMOLOGY** altered from *p(ri)or* and *(than)k's*

PSBR abbreviation (in Britain) public sector borrowing requirement: the excess of government expenditure over receipts (mainly from taxation)

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: from *to borrow* + *by borrowing* from the banks or the public

psphelite ('sfɪtaɪt) n any rock, such as breccia, that consists of large fragments embedded in a finer matrix * *psphetic (sɪ'fɪtɪk) adj*

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: via French from Greek *psphēlos* a pebble

psychology ('sɪʃlədʒi) n the statistical and sociological study of elections * *psychological ('sɪʃlədʒɪkəl) adj* * *psychologically adv*

* *psychologist n*

***ETYMOLOGY** *cis*: from Greek *psyche, vote, + *logos*, word, from ancient Greeks' custom of voting with pebbles*

transportation (tranzpɔ:ʃeɪən) *n* 1 a means or system of transporting 2 the act of transporting or the state of being transported 3 (esp formerly) deportation to a penal colony 4 chiefly US a ticket or fare

transport café *n* Brit an inexpensive eating place on a main route, used mainly by long-distance lorry drivers

transporter bridge *n* a bridge consisting of a movable platform suspended from cables, for transporting vehicles, etc, across a body of water

transporte (tranzpɔ:ʒ) *v* 1 (tr) to alter the positions of; interchange, as words in a sentence; put into a different order 2 *music* to play (notes, music, etc) in a different key from that originally intended 3 to move (a note or series of notes) upwards or downwards in pitch 3 (tr) *maths* to move (a term) from one side of an equation to the other with a corresponding reversal in sign 4 *n* *maths* the matrix resulting from interchanging the rows and columns of a given matrix > *transposable* *adj*

> *transposability* *n* > *transposal* *n* > *transposer* *n*

● **ETymology** *c14*: from Old French *transporter*, from Latin *transportare* to remove, from *TRANS-* + *portare* to place

transposing instrument *n* a musical instrument, esp a horn or clarinet, pitched in a key other than C major, but whose music is written down as if its basic scale were C major. A piece of music in the key of F intended to be played on a horn pitched in F is therefore written down a fourth lower than an ordinary part in that key and has the same key signature as a part written in C

transposition (tranzpɔ:ʃən) *n* 1 the act of transposing or the state of being transposed 2 something transposed > *transpositional* *adj* > *transpositively* *adv*

transposon (tranzpɔ:ʒən) *n* *genetics* a genetic element that can move from one site in a chromosome to another site in the same or a different chromosome and thus alter the genetic constitution of the organism

● **ETymology** *c20*: from *TRANSPOS-* (ON) + *transputer* (tranzpju:tə) *n* *computing* a type of fast, powerful microchip that is the equivalent of a 32-bit microprocessor with its own RAM memory

● **ETymology** *c20*: from *TRANS-* (ON) + (COM)PUTER > *transsexual* *adj* > *transsexual* *n*

transsexual (tranzsekʃjəl) *n* 1 a person who permanently acts the part of and is completely identifies with the opposite sex 2 a person who has undergone medical and surgical procedures to alter external sexual characteristics to those of the opposite sex

transsexualism (tranzsekʃjəlɪzəm) *n* a strong desire to change sex

transship (tranzʃɪp) or **tranship** *v* -ships, -shipping, -shipped to transfer or be transferred from one vessel or vehicle to another

> *transshipment* *n* > *transshipment* *n*

Trans-Siberian Railway *n* a railway in S Russia, extending from Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific; constructed between 1891 and 1916, making possible the settlement and industrialization of its sparsely inhabited regions. Length: 9335 km (5800 miles)

transubstantiate (tranzsʌb'stænʃeɪən) *v* 1 (tr) to undergo transubstantiation 2 (tr) to change (one substance) into another; transmute

> *transubstantial* *adj* > *transubstantially* *adv*

● **ETymology** *c16*: from Medieval Latin *transubstantiatio*, from Latin *TRANS-* + *substantia* substance

transubstantiation (tranzsʌb'stænʃeɪən) *n* 1 (esp in Roman Catholic theology) a doctrine that the whole substance of the bread and wine changes into the substance of the body and blood of Christ when consecrated in the Eucharist 2 the mystical process by which this is believed to take place during consecration. Compare

consubstantiation 2 a substantial change > *transmutation* > *transubstantiation* *n*

transudate (tranzsudeɪt) *n* 1 *physiol* any fluid without a high protein content that passes through a membrane, esp through the wall of a capillary. Compare exudation (sense 2) 2 anything that has been transuded

transude (tranzsʌdju:ʒ) *v* (of a fluid) to ooze or pass through interstices, pores, or small holes

> *transudation* (tranzsʌdʒən) *n* > *transudatory* *adj*

● **ETymology** *c17*: from New Latin *transūdare*, from Latin *TRANS-* + *sūdare* to sweat

transuranic (tranzjʊ'reɪnɪk), **transuranian** (tranzjʊ'reɪniən), or **transuranium** (tranzjʊ'reɪniəm) *adj* (of an element) having an atomic number greater than that of uranium 2 of, relating to, or having the behaviour of transuranic elements

● **ETymology** *c20*: from *TRANS-* + *uranic*, from URANIUM

Transvaal (tranz'vɑ:l) *n* former province of NE South Africa: colonized by the Boers after the Great Trek (1836); became a British colony in 1902; joined South Africa in 1910; replaced in 1994 for administrative purposes by a new system of provinces (Eastern Transvaal (later Mpumalanga), Northern Transvaal (later Limpopo), Gauteng, and North West province). Capital: Pretoria

Transvaaler (tranz'vɑ:lə) *n* a native or inhabitant of the former South African province of Transvaal

Transvaalian (tranz'veɪliən) *adj* of or relating to the former South African province of Transvaal or its inhabitants

transvaginal (tranzvə'dʒəməl, tranz'veɪdʒəməl) *adj* through or via the vagina: *transvaginal ultrasound*

transvalue (tranz'veɪljʊ) *v* -ues, -uing, -ued (tr) to evaluate by a principle that varies from the accepted standards > *transvaluation* > *transvaluer* *n*

transversal (tranz'vesəl) *n* 1 *geometry* a line intersecting two or more other lines > *adj* 2 a less common word for *transverse* > *transversally* *adv*

transverse (tranz'vesəs) *adj* 1 crossing from side to side; *athwart*; *crossways* 2 *geometry* denoting the axis that passes through the foci of a hyperbola 3 (of a flute, etc) held almost at right angles to the player's mouth, so that the breath passes over a hole in the tube to create a vibrating air column within the tube of the instrument 4 *astronomy* another word for *tangential* (sense 2) > *n* 5 a transverse piece or object > *transversely* *adv* > *transverseness* *n*

● **ETymology** *c16*: from Latin *transversus*, from *trans-* to turn across, from *TRANS-* + *vertere* to turn

transverse colon *n* *anatomy* the part of the large intestine passing transversely in front of the liver and stomach

transverse flute *n* the normal orchestral flute, as opposed to the recorder (or flipple flute)

transverse process *n* *anatomy* either of the projections that arise from either side of a vertebra and provide articulation for the ribs

transverse wave *n* a wave, such as an electromagnetic wave, that is propagated in a direction perpendicular to the direction of displacement of the transmitting field or medium. Compare longitudinal wave

transverter (tranz'veɪtə) *n* a piece of equipment attached to a radio transceiver to enable it to transmit and receive on additional frequencies

transvestite (tranz'vestɪt) *n* a person who seeks sexual pleasure from wearing clothes that are normally associated with the opposite sex > *transvestism* or *transvestitism* *n*

● **ETymology** *c19*: from German *Transvestit*, from *TRANS-* + Latin *vestitus* clothed, from *vestire* to clothe

Transylvania (tranzsɪ'veɪniə) *n* a region of central *transylvania* (tranz'veɪniə) *n* a person who seeks sexual pleasure from wearing clothes that are normally associated with the opposite sex > *transvestism* or *transvestitism* *n*

● **ETymology** *c19*: from German *Transvestit*, from *TRANS-* + Latin *vestitus* clothed, from *vestire* to clothe

Transylvanian Alps (tranzsɪ'veɪniən) *pl* a mountain range in S Romania; a SW extension of the Carpathian Mountains. Highest peak: Mount Negoiu, 2548 m (8360 ft)

trap (trep) *n* 1 a mechanical device or enclosed place from which something, especially an animal, is caught or penned 2 any device or plan for tricking a person or thing into being caught unaware

3 anything resembling a trap or prison 4 a fitting for a pipe in the form of a U-shaped or S-shaped bend that contains standing water to prevent the passage of gases 5 any similar device 6 a device that hurls pig clayco into the air to be fired at by traphotters

7 any one of a line of hostile trails in which greyhounds are enclosed before the start of a race 8 see trap door 9 a light two-wheeled carriage

10 a slang word for plural 11 golf an obstacle or hazard, esp a bunker 12 *music* jazz slang percussion instruments 13 (usually plural) *Austral* obsolete, slang a policeman > *v* 14 traps, trapping, trapped 14 (tr) to catch, take, or pen in or in a trap 15 (tr) to ensnare by trickery or trick 16 (tr) to provide (a place) with a trap 17 to set traps in (a place), esp for animals > *traplike* *adj*

● **ETymology** Old English *træppe*; related to Middle Low German *trapper*, Medieval Latin *trappa*

trap (trep) *n* 1 an obsolete word for *trappings* (sense 2) > *v* 16 traps, trapping, trapped 2 (tr) often foll. by out to dress or adorn > See also traps

● **ETymology** *c11*: probably from Old French *drap* cloth *trap* (trep) or *traprock* > *n* 1 any fine-grained often columnar dark igneous rock, esp basalt 2 any rock in which oil or gas has accumulated

● **ETymology** *c18*: from Swedish *trappa* stair (from *trappa* step-like formation); see *trap*

trapan (trepən) *v* -pans, -panning, -panned, *n* a variant spelling of *trepan* (sense 2) > *trapper* *n*

Trapani (Italian 'trapan') *n* a port in S Italy, in NW Sicily: *Carthagenian* naval base, ceded to the Romans after the First Punic War. Pop: 68 346 (2000)

trap door *n* a door or flap flush with and covering an opening, esp in a ceiling 2 the opening so covered

trap-door spider *n* any of various spiders of the family *Ctenizidae* that construct a silk-lined hole in the ground closed by a hinged door of earth and silk

traps (treps) *pl* *n* a less common spelling of *traps*

trapeze (trep'iz) *n* 1 a free-swinging bar attached to two ropes, used by circus acrobats, etc 2 a sling like a bosun's chair at the end of a line attached to the masthead of a light racing sailing boat, used in stitching out

● **ETymology** *c19*: from French *trapeze*, from New Latin: see *trapezium*

trapeziform (trep'izəfɔ:m) *adj* rare shaped like a trapezium: a *trapeziform* part

trapezium (trep'izəm) *n*, *pl* -ziums or -zia (-zia) 1 chiefly Brit a quadrilateral having two parallel sides of unequal length. *US* and *Canadian* name: *trapezoid* 2 chiefly *US* and *Canadian* a quadrilateral having neither pair of sides parallel 3 a small bone of the wrist near the base of the thumb

> *trapezoidal* *adj*

● **ETymology** *c16*: via Late Latin from Greek *trapezion*, from *trapeza* table

trapezius (trep'izɪəs) *n*, *pl* -iuses either of two flat triangular muscles, one covering each side of the back and shoulders, that rotate the shoulder blades

● **ETymology** *c18*: from New Latin *trapezius* (*musculus*) > *trapezium*-shaped (*muscle*)

trapezohedron (trep'izə'hɪdrən) *n*, *pl* -drons or -dra (-dra) *crystallog* a crystal form in which all the crystal's faces are trapeziums > *trapezohedral* *adj*

● **ETymology** *c19*: from *trapezo*-combining form of *TRAPEZUM* + *-hedron*, on the model of *TETRAHEDRON*

trapezoid (trep'izɔɪd) *n* 1 a quadrilateral having neither pair of sides parallel 2 Also called: (Brit, Austral., NZ, and South African) *trapezium* *US* and *Canadian* a quadrilateral having two parallel sides of unequal length 3 a small bone of the wrist near the base of the thumb

● **ETymology** *c18*: from New Latin *trapezoides*, from Late Greek *trapezoidēs* > *trapezium*-shaped, from *trapeza* table

trapezoid rule *n* a rule for estimating the area of an irregular figure, by dividing it into parallel strips of equal width, each strip being a trapezium. It can also be adapted to obtaining an approximate value of a definite integral