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DERIVATIVES **du-op-o-lis-tic** /-əpə'listik/ *adj.*
ORIGIN 1920s: from **duo-**, on the pattern of *monopoly*.

du-o-tone /d(y)ōōtōn/ *n.* a halftone illustration made from a single original with two different colors at different screen angles. ■ the technique or process of making such illustrations: *the best images that duotone can produce.*

du-pat-ta /də'pata/ *n.* a length of material worn as a scarf or head covering, typically with a salwar, by women from South Asia.

ORIGIN from Hindi *dupatta*.

dupe ¹ /d(y)ōōp/ *v.* [with obj.] deceive; trick: *the newspaper was duped into publishing an untrue story.*

n. a victim of deception: *knowing accomplices or unknowing dupes.*

DERIVATIVES **dup-a-ble** *adj.*, **dup-er** *n.*, **dup-er-y** /-pə're/ *n.*

ORIGIN late 17th cent.: from dialect French *dupe* 'hoopoe', from the bird's supposedly stupid appearance.

dupe ² *v.* & *n.* short for **DUPLICATE**, esp. in photography.

du-pi-on /dōōpē,ān/ (also **dupion** /dōōpē,ōnē/ or **silk dupion**) *n.* a rough slubbed silk fabric woven from the threads of double cocoons. ■ an imitation of this with other fibers.

ORIGIN early 19th cent.: (in the sense 'double cocoon'): from French *doupiou*, from Italian *doppione*, from *doppio* 'double.'

du-ple /d(y)ōōpəl/ *adj.* Music (of rhythm) based on two main beats to the measure: *duple time.*
ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from Latin *duplus*, from *duo* 'two.'

du-plet /d(y)ōōplit/ *n.* a set of two things. ■ Music a pair of equal notes to be performed in the time of three.

ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: (as a dicing term in the sense of *doublets* (see **DOUBLET**)): from Latin *duplus* 'duple', on the pattern of *doublet*. Current senses date from the 1920s.

du-plex /d(y)ōōpleks/ *n.* 1 a house divided into two apartments, with a separate entrance for each. ■ an apartment on two floors.

2 Biochemistry a double-stranded polynucleotide molecule.

adj. 1 having two parts, in particular: ■ (of a house) consisting of two apartments. ■ (of an apartment) on two floors. ■ (of paper or board) having two differently colored layers or sides. ■ (of a printer or its software) capable of printing on both sides of the paper.

2 (of a communications system, computer circuit, etc.) allowing the transmission of two signals simultaneously in opposite directions. Compare with **MULTIPLEX**, **SIMPLEX**.

ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: (as an adjective): from Latin *duplex*, *duplic-*, from *duo* 'two' + *plicare* 'to fold.' The noun dates from the 1920s.

du-plic-a-te *adj.* /d(y)ōōpləkət/ [attrib.] 1 exactly like something else, esp. through having been copied: *a duplicate license is issued to replace a valid license which has been lost.*

2 having two corresponding or identical parts: *a duplicate application form.* ■ twice as large or many; doubled: *duplicate taxes on oil and gas.*

n. /d(y)ōōpləkət/ 1 one of two or more identical things: *books may be disposed of if they are duplicates.* ■ a copy of an original: *locksmiths can make duplicates of most keys.*

2 short for **DUPLICATE BRIDGE**.

3 archaic a pawnbroker's ticket.

v. /d(y)ōōplə,kāt/ [with obj.] make or be an exact copy of: *a unique scent, impossible to duplicate or forget* | figurative *they have not been able to duplicate his successes.* ■ make or supply copies of (a document): *information sheets had to be typed and duplicated* | (as *adj.*) **duplicating** a duplicating machine.

■ multiply by two; double: *the normal amount of DNA has been duplicated thousands of times.* ■ do (something) again unnecessarily: *most of these proposals duplicated work already done.*

PHRASES **in duplicate** consisting of two exact copies: *forms to complete in duplicate.*

DERIVATIVES **du-plic-a-ble** /-pləkəbəl/ *adj.*, **du-plic-a-tive** /-kə'tiv/ *adj.*

ORIGIN late Middle English (in the sense 'having two corresponding parts'): from Latin *duplicat-* 'doubled', from the verb *duplicare*, from *duplic-* 'twofold' (see **DUPLEX**).

du-plic-a-te bridge *n.* a competitive form of bridge in which the same hands are played successively by different partnerships.

du-plic-a-tion /d(y)ōōplə'kāshən/ *n.* the action or process of duplicating something. ■ a copy. ■ Genetics a DNA segment in a chromosome that is a copy of another segment.

ORIGIN late Middle English (used in the mathematical sense 'multiplication by two'): from Old French, or from Latin *duplicatio* (n-), from *duplicare* 'to double' (see **DUPPLICATE**).

du-plic-a-tor /d(y)ōōplə,kātər/ *n.* a machine or device for making copies of something, in particular a machine that makes copies of documents by means of fluid ink and a stencil.

du-plic-i-tous /d(y)ōō'plisītəs/ *adj.* deceitful: *treacherous, duplicitous behavior.* ■ Law (of a charge or plea) containing more than one allegation.

du-plic-i-ty /d(y)ōō'plisītē/ *n.* 1 deceitfulness; double-dealing. 2 archaic doubleness.

ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *duplicite* or late Latin *duplicitas*, from Latin *duplic-* 'twofold' (see **DUPLEX**).

du Pont /d(y)ōō'pānt, d(y)ōō'pānt/, E. I. (1771–1834), US industrialist; born in France; full name *Éleuthère Irénée du Pont*. His gunpowder manufacturing plant near Wilmington, Delaware, established in 1802, grew into a corporate giant, due largely to the government contracts that ensured its early success, esp. during the War of 1812.

dup-py /də'pē/ *n.* (pl. **duppies**) W. Indian a malevolent spirit or ghost.

ORIGIN late 18th cent.: probably of West African origin.

du Pré /d(y)ōō'prā/, Jacqueline (1945–87), English cellist; wife of Daniel Barenboim. She made her solo debut at 16 and was known for her interpretations of cello concertos.

Du-puy-tren's con-trac-ture /də'pwétrənz/ (also **Dupuytren's disease**) *n.* Medicine a condition in which there is fixed forward curvature of one or more fingers, caused by the development of a fibrous connection between the finger tendons and the skin of the palm.

ORIGIN late 19th cent.: named after Baron Guillaume Dupuytren (1777–1835), the French surgeon who first described the condition.

Du-que de Ca-xi-as /dōōkē dā kā'shēās/ a city in southeastern Brazil, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro; pop. 842,686 (2007).

du-ra ¹ /d(y)ōōrā/ (in full **dura mater**) *n.* Anatomy the tough outermost membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

DERIVATIVES **du-ral** *adj.*

ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from medieval Latin, literally 'hard mother,' translation of Arabic *al-'umm al-jāfiya* 'coarse mother.'

du-ra ² *n.* variant spelling of **DURRA**.

du-ra-bil-i-ty /d(y)ōōrā'bilitē/ *n.* the ability to withstand wear, pressure, or damage: *the reliability and durability of plastics.*

du-ra-ble /d(y)ōōrəbəl/ *adj.* able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; hard-wearing: *porcelain enamel is strong and durable* | figurative *a durable peace can be achieved.* ■ informal (of a person) having endurance: *the durable Smith lasted the full eight rounds.*

n. (**durables**) short for **DURABLE GOODS**.

DERIVATIVES **du-ra-ble-ness** *n.*, **du-ra-bly** *adv.*

ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'steadfast'): via Old French from Latin *durabilis*, from *durare* 'to last' (see **DURATION**).

du-ra-ble goods *plural n.* goods not for immediate consumption and able to be kept for a period of time.

Du-ral-u-min /d(y)ōōrə'alyamin/ *n.* a hard, light alloy of aluminum with copper and other elements.

ORIGIN early 20th cent.: perhaps from Latin *durus* 'hard' + **ALUMINUM**, but probably influenced by *Düren*, the name of the Rhineland town where such alloys were first produced.

du-ra ma-ter /d(y)ōōrā'mätər, 'mä-/ *n.* see **DURA**.

du-ra-men /d(y)ōōrə'min/ *n.* Botany the heartwood of a tree.

ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from Latin, literally 'hardness,' from *durare* 'harden.'

dur-ance /d(y)ōōrəns/ *n.* archaic imprisonment or confinement.

ORIGIN late Middle English (in the sense 'continuance'): from Old French, from *durer* 'to last', from Latin *durare*. The sense 'imprisonment' is first recorded in the early 16th cent.

Du-rand /də'rænd/, Asher Brown (1796–1886), US artist. He was one of the earliest landscape painters of the Hudson River School.

Du-ran-go /d(y)ōō'rəngō/ a state in northern central Mexico. ■ its capital city; pop. 463,830 (2005). Full name **VICTORIA DE DURANGO**.

Du-ran-te /də'rəntē/, Jimmy (1893–1980), US entertainer; born James Francis Durante. The gravelly-voiced star of Broadway, movies, radio, and television began his career in vaudeville and became

known for his trademark song, "Inka Dinka Doo." His movies include *The Man Who Came to Dinner* (1942).

Du-ras /d(y)ōō'rā/, Marguerite (1914–96), French novelist, movie director, and playwright; pseudonym of *Marguerite Donnadieu*. Her works include the screenplay for *Hiroshima mon amour* (1959), as well as the semiautobiographical novel *L'Amant* (1984).

du-ra-tion /d(y)ōō'rāshən/ *n.* the time during which something continues: *the subway stop has been closed for the duration of the convention* | a flight of over eight hours' duration.

PHRASES **for the duration** until the end of something, esp. a war: *he was in the navy for the duration plus six.* ■ informal for a very long time: *some stains may be there for the duration.*

DERIVATIVES **du-ra-tion-al** *adj.*

ORIGIN late Middle English: via Old French from medieval Latin *duratio* (n-), from *durare* 'to last,' from *durus* 'hard.'

dur-a-tive /d(y)ōōrətiv/ *adj.* Grammar of or denoting continuing action. Contrasted with **PUNCTUAL**.

Dur-ban /dər'bən/ a seaport and resort in South Africa, on the coast of KwaZulu-Natal; pop. 3,409,100 (est. 2009). Former name (until 1835) **PORT NATAL**.

dur-bar /dər'bār/ *n.* historical the court of an Indian ruler. ■ a public reception held by an Indian prince or by a British governor or viceroy in India.

ORIGIN Urdu, from Persian *darbār* 'court.'

durch-kom-po-ni-ert /dōōrkə'kōmpō'ni(ə)rt/

adj. another term for **THROUGH-COMPOSED**.

ORIGIN from German, from *durch* 'through' + *komponiert* 'composed' (because the music is different throughout).

Dür-er /d(y)ōōrər/, Albrecht (1471–1528), German engraver and painter. A leading artist of the Renaissance, he was important for his technically advanced woodcuts and copper engravings and was also noted for his watercolors and drawings.

du-ress /d(y)ōō'res/ *n.* threats, violence, constraints, or other action brought to bear on someone to do something against their will or better judgment: *confessions extracted under duress.* ■ Law constraint illegally exercised to force someone to perform an act. ■ archaic forcible restraint or imprisonment.

ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'harshness, severity, cruel treatment'): via Old French from Latin *duritia*, from *durus* 'hard.'

Du-rey /d(y)ōō'rā/, Louis (1888–1979), French composer. A member of the Les Six group until 1921, he later wrote music that had mass appeal, in accordance with communist doctrines on art.

Dur-ga /dōōrgā/ Hinduism a fierce goddess, wife of Shiva, often identified with Kali. She is usually depicted riding a tiger or lion and slaying the buffalo demon, and with eight or ten arms.

Dur-ga-pur /dōōrgə,pōər/ a city in northeastern India, in the state of West Bengal; pop. 543,900 (est. 2009).

Dur-ham ¹ /dərəm, 'dōər-/ an industrial and academic city in north central North Carolina, noted for its tobacco industry and as the home of Duke University; pop. 223,284 (est. 2008).

Dur-ham ² a city in northern England, on the River Wear; pop. 42,100 (est. 2009). It is famous for its 11th-century cathedral, which contains the tomb of the Venerable Bede, and for its university.

Dur-ham quilt /dərəm/ *n.* a quilt made by sewing together a piece of fabric, an inner batting, and a lining, the stitches making decorative patterns.

du-ri-an /dōōbrēan, -rē,ān/ *n.* 1 an oval spiny tropical fruit containing a creamy pulp. Despite its fetid smell, it is highly esteemed for its flavor. 2 (also **durian tree**) the large tree that bears this fruit, native to Malaysia. ■ *Durio zibethinus*, family Bombacaceae.

ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Malay *durian*, from *duri* 'thorn.'

dur-i-crust /d(y)ōōri'krəst/ *n.* Geology a hard mineral crust formed at or near the surface of soil in semiarid regions by the evaporation of groundwater.

ORIGIN 1920s: from Latin *durus* 'hard' + **CRUST**.

dur-ing /d(y)ōōrɪŋ/ *prep.* throughout the course or duration of (a period of time): *the restaurant is open during the day* | *the period during which he grew to adulthood.* ■ at a particular point in the course

PRONUNCIATION KEY a ago, up; ar over, fur; a hat; ā ate; ā car; e let; ē see; i fit; i by; NG sing; ō go; ō law, for; o toy; ō good; ōo goo; ou out; TH thin; TH then; ZH vision