## Shorter ENGISH )ictionary

FIFTH EDITION

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players. duplicate proportion, duplicate ratio: of the squares of two numbers. duplicate whist: see duplicate bridge above.

• B noun. 1 Each of two things exactly alike; esp. the one

which is made from or after the other; a second copy, with equal legal force, of an original letter or document. M16. >b A pawnbroker's ticket. arch. M19.

2 Either of two or more specimens of a thing exactly or virtually alike; a thing which is the exact counterpart of another, regarded as the original; an additional specimen of a stamp or other item in a collection. L17.

3 = duplicate bridge, duplicate whist above. L19.

CO 1 W. Stubbes The rolls of the treasurer and chancellor-were duplicates. B. Plain He wanted to have a picture of you so I had a duplicate made of the one on my night table. In duplicate in two exactly corresponding copies. 2 C. LAMB. As if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate.

duplicate /'dju:plikeit/ verb. L15.

[Latin duplicat- pa, ppl stem of duplicare, to double, formed as puper: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.]

1 verb trans. Make or be a double or exact copy of; repeat; provide in duplicate or multiple, L15.

2 verb trans. Double; multiply by two; redouble. L16. 3 verb intrans. Ecclesiastical. Celebrate the Eucharist twice in one day. L18.

 1 C. BEATON She never ordered one thing of a kind, but duplicated each item by the dozens. J. RABAN The formation. more exactly duplicated the geological structure of Saudi Arabia's richest oil field. Dirt Bike Do not attempt to duplicate any stunts that are beyond your own capabilities. duplicating machine a machine for making copies of documents, drawings, etc., from a stencil sheet.

**a** duplicative adjective & noun (a) adjective having the quality of doubling or producing double; (b) noun an addition that constitutes a duplicate: L19.

duplication /dju:pli'ker[(a)n/ noun. LME.

[Old & mod. French, or Latin duplicatio(n-), formed as prec.: see -ation.]

1 MATH. Multiplication by two. Now rare or obsolete LME.
2 gen. The action of doubling or duplicating; repetition of an action or thing; division into two by natural growth or spontaneous division. L16. >b GENETICS. The existence in

a chromosome set of two copies of a particular segment; the duplicated segment itself; the process by which it arises. E20.

†3 ANATOMY. A folding, a doubling; a fold. L16-M18.

4 LAW (now Hist.). A pleading on the part of a defendant in reply to a replication. E17.

5 ECCLESIASTICAL. The celebration of the Eucharist twice in

one day by the same priest. M19.

6 A duplicate copy; a counterpart. L19.
1 duplication of a cube MATH. the problem of finding the side of a cube having twice the volume of a given cube; the Delian

duplicato - /dju:pli'keitəu/ combining form. м18. [from Latin duplicatus: see DUPLICATE adjective & noun, -O-.]

duplicato-'dentate adjective doubly dentate M19.

duplicator /'dju:plikeitə/ noun, L19.

[from DUPLICATE verb + -OR.] A person who or thing which duplicates; spec. = duplicating machine s.v. Duplicate verb 1.

duplicature /'dju:plrkeitfə, -kətjuə/ noun. L17. [French, formed as DUPLICATE verb; see -URE.] Chiefly ANATOMY. A doubling; a fold.

duplicitous /dju: 'plisitas, dju-/ adjective. L19.

[from next: see -ous.] Characterized by or displaying duplicity; esp. deceitful,

■ duplicitousness noun м20.

duplicity /dju: 'plisiti, dju-/ noun. LME.

[Old & mod. French duplicité or late Latin duplicitas, formed as DUPLEX adjective, duplic: see -ITY.]

1 The quality of being deceitful in manner or conduct; the practice of being two-faced, of dishonestly acting in two opposing ways; deceitfulness; double-dealing. LME.

2 The state of being numerically or physically double; doubleness, arch. L16.

3 uw. The coupling of two or more matters in one plea or charge. M19.

(I) 1.S. KAUPPMANN Now he lay there stroking her hair and thinking of his wife, hating his duplicity. 2 G. F. CHANGERS. The duplicity of Saturn's ring.

duply /dju'plat/ verb & noun. Scot. obsolete exc. Hist. E16. "
[medieval Latin duplica: cf. French duplique, and REPLY noun = French replique.]

LAW. A verb intrans. Make a duply. E16.

▶ B noun (usu. in pl.).

1 uw. A rejoinder that was formerly given to a pursuer's reply; a second reply. L16.

2 In a debate, the rejoinder that comes fourth after the original assertion. M17.

□ 2 Six W. Scott Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.

dupondius /dju: 'pondres/, noun. Pl. -II /-IAI/. E17.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. A bronze or brass coin of the value of two

duppion noun var. of pupion.

duppy /'dʌpi/ noun, W. Indies. L18.

[Origin uncertain: perh. W. African.] A ghost or spirit, usu. a malevolent one but occas. a good-natured one.

Dupuytren /dju'pwi:trō, -trən/ noun. L19.

[Baron Guillaume Dupuytren (1777–1835), French surgeon.]

MEDICINE. 1 Dupuytren's contraction, Dupuytren's contracture, fixed forward curvature of one or more fingers due to fixation of the finger tendons and their sheaths to the skin of the palm. L19.

2 Dupuytren's fracture, a fracture of the fibula just above the malleolus. L19.

dura /'djwara/ noun1, L19,

[Abbreviation.]

DURA MATER

dura noun2 var. of purra.

durability /djuərə bılıti/ noun. LME.

[Old & mod. French †durabilité from late Latin durabilitas, from durabilis: see next, -۱TY.]

The quality of being durable.

durable /ˈdjʊərəb(ə)!/ adjective & noun. мв.

[Old & mod. French from Latin durabilis, from durare see DURE erb, -ABLE.]

► A adjective. 1 Steadfast, unyielding; able to endure fatigue or discomfort. obsolete exc. dial. ME.

2 Capable of lasting; persistent; permanent, not transi-

3 Able to withstand change, decay, or wear. LME. b spec. Designating goods which remain useful over a period of time, as distinguished from those produced for immediate consumption. M20.

2 E. Pound Prose of permanent or durable interest.
 3. R. L. STEVENSON The sandy peninsula of San Francisco.
 shaken. by frequent earthquakes, seems in itself no very durable foundation.

► B noun. A durable manufactured article. Usu. in pl. м20. CONSUMER durable.

durableness noun (now rare) durability L16. durably adverb L15.

durain /ˈdjʊəreɪn/ noun. E20.

[from Latin durus hard, after FUSAIN.]

crococy. One of the lithotypes of coal, being a hard, compact material of dull grey-black appearance.

dural /'djvər(ə)l/ adjective. L19.

[from DURA ROUN¹ + -AL¹.]

Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

Duralumin /djo'raljomin/ noun. E20.

[Origin uncertain: perh. from Düren, a town in Germany, or from Latin durus hard; (see ALUMINIUM).]

(Proprietary name for) any of a series of aluminium alloys which contain copper and other elements and combine strength and hardness with lightness.

dura mater /djuara 'metta/ noun phr. LME.

[medieval Latin dura mater 'hard mother', inexact translation of Arab. al-'umm al-jāfya' 'coarse mother' (al-'umm 'mother' indicating a relationship between parts). Cf. PIA MATER.

ANATOMY. The dense, tough, fibrous lining of the cranial cavity and spinal canal, serving as the outermost envelope of the brain and spinal cord. Abbreviation DURA

duramen /djo'reimen/ noun. M19.

[Latin = hardness, from durare: see DURE verb.]

BOTANY. The heartwood of a tree or other woody plant.

durance /'djuar(a)ns/ noun. arch. LME.

[Old French, formed as DURE verb: see -ANCE.]

† 1 Continuance, duration, LME-L17. ▶b Lasting quality. durability, L16-M19.

2 Imprisonment or forced confinement. Now esp. in in durance vile. Cf. DURESS 4. E16.

†3 A hard-wearing woollen or worsted cloth, in appearance like buff leather. Cf. DURANT noun. L16-E18.

4 Endurance (of fatigue etc.). arch. L16.

durant /'djuar(a)nt/ adjective & noun. LME.

[Old & mod. French, pres. pple of durer: see DURE verb, -ANT1.]

→† A adjective. Lasting, continuous; current. LME-M17. ▶ B noun. A hard-wearing woollen cloth; a variety of tammy. (Cf. Durance 3.) obsolete exc. Hist. E18.

durante /'djuəranti/ pres. pple & preposition. LME.

[Latin, abl. sing. of durans enduring.] During. obsolete exc. in Latin phrs.

durante beneplocito /bɛnɪ plasitau/ during pleasure. durante vita, vita durante /ˈviːta/ while life continues.

duration /djub'res[(a)n/ noun. LME.

[Old French from medieval Latin duratio(n-), from Latin durat- pa. ppi stem of durare: see DURE werb, -ATION.]

1 The continuance or length of time; the time during

which anything continues. LME > † b Durability, per-

manence. M17-M18. >c PHONETICS. The length of a sound.

†2 Hardening. E-M17.

LL 1 R. I. STEVENSON We discussed the probable duration of the voyage. H. READ There was no permanency in his life no sense of duration. H. Kissinopa A campaign of eight weeks duration for the duration must the end of the (current) war, for a long or an unconscionably long time. b J. HANWAY The brick. Appears to be ill prepared for duration.

■ durational adjective L19. durationless adjective having no

durative /'djwarativ/ adjective & noun. L19.

[from prec. + -ive.]
► A adjective. Continuing; spec. in GRAMMAR, denoting continuing action. L19.

▶ B noun. GRAMMAR A verb in the durative aspect. E20.

■ duratively adverb E20. dura'tivity noun E20.

durbar /'də:ba:/ noun. £17.

[Urdu from Persian darbar court.]

1 A public levee held by an Indian ruler or by a British ruler in India. Also, the court of an Indian ruler. E17.

2 A hall or place of audience where durbars were held. F17

durchkomponiert /'durckomponiert adjective. L19.
[German, from durch through + komponiert composed.]

Music. (Of composition) having a formal design which does not rely on repeated sections; esp. (of song) having different music for each stanza; through-composed.

dure /djuə/ adjective. arch. LME.

[Old & mod. French dur from Latin durus hard.] Hard (lit. & fig.).

dure /djuə/ verb. ME.

[Old & mod. French durer from Latin durare harden, endure, from durus hard.]

1 verb introns. Last, continue in existence, orch, & dial, ME. †2 verb intrans. Hold out, persist, survive; continue in a

certain state or condition. ME-L16.

†3 verb intrans. Extend, stretch out into space. ME-E16. † 4 verb trans. Sustain, undergo, endure. ME-L16. 5 verb intrans. Harden. Now rare or obsolete. LME.

†dureful adjective lasting, durable L16-E17.

Düreresque /djʊərəˈrɛsk/ adjective. м19.

[from Dürer (see below) + -ESQUE.] In the style or manner of the German painter and engraver Álbrecht Dürer (1471–1528).

duress /dju(ə) res, 'djuəres/ noun. Also †-esse. ME.

[Old French duresse from Latin duritia, from durus hard: see †1 Harsh treatment; oppression, cruelty; harm, injury.

ME-L17. †2 Hardness; roughness, violence; endurance, firmness,

LME-M17.

**3** Constraint, compulsion, esp. through imprisonment, threats, or violence; spec. in LAW, constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform an act. LME.

4 Forced confinement, imprisonment. Cf. DURANCE 2. LME.

 3 J. L. Austin Voidable for duress or undue influence.
 A. Fraser A laborious composition, no doubt written under duress.
 4 J. McCarthy Some of the missionaries had been decreased. four years in duresse,

du reste /dy rest/ adverbial phr. E19. [French, lit. 'of the rest'.]

Besides, moreover. Durex /'djuareks/ noun. Also d-. Pl. same. M20.

[Invented word.] (Proprietary name for) a contraceptive sheath, a condom.

durgah /'də:gə/ noun. L18. [Persian dargāh royal court.] In the Indian subcontinent: the tomb and shrine of a Muslim holy man.

Durham /'darəm/ noun. L18.

[See below.]

Used attrib. to designate things originating in or associ-

ated with the city of Durham in NE England.

Durham mustard Hist. ground mustard orig. produced in Durham in the 18th cent. Durham quilt a quilt made by sewing together a piece of fabric, an inner wad, and a lining, the stitches making decorative patterns. Durham shorthorn: see shorthorn s.v. SHORT adjective.

durian /'duartan/ noun. L16.

[Malay, from duri thorn, prickle.]

A Malayan tree, Durio zibethinus, of the bombax family, widely grown in tropical Asia; the spinous fruit of this, the pulp of which is foul-smelling but palatable.

duricrust /'djuarikrast/ noun. E20.

[from Latin durus hard + -1- + CRUST noun.]

GEOLOGY. A hard crust formed at or near the ground surface in semi-arid climates by the deposition of minerals from groundwater which rises by capillary action and evaporates.

a cat, o: arm, a bed, o: her, i sit, i cosy, i: see, o hot, o: saw, a run, u put, u: too, o ago, ai my, au how, ei day, ou no, a: hair, io near, oi boy, uo poor, aio tire, auo sour