



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK



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Princeton (prin'isən) *n.* a borough in central New Jersey, pop. 177,123 (1977).

principal (prin'sə pəl) *adj.* 1. first or highest in importance, value, etc.; chief; foremost. 2. of, relating to, or constituting principal or capital. 3. principal member of or constituting principal or capital. 4. chief of a school or college. 5. the person who takes a leading part in any activity, as a play director or a leader. 6. the first player of a division of instruments in an orchestra (excepting the leader of the first violin). 7. something of principal or chief importance. 8. *Law*, a person who authorizes another, as an agent, to represent him or her. 9. a person who is responsible for a crime, either as an actual perpetrator or as an abettor present at its commission. 10. a person primarily liable for an obligation, in contrast with an endorser, or the like. 11. the main body of an estate, or the like, as distinguished from income. 12. Finance, a capital sum, as distinguished from interest or profit. 13. *Music*, an organ stop, or the subject of a fugue. 14. (in a framed structure) a member, as a truss, upon which adjacent or similar members depend for support or reinforcement. 15. each of the contestants in a duel, as distinguished from the second. [1550-1600; ME < L *principālis* first, chief, etc.; *prin-* (see *FRINCE*) + *-alis* *-AL'*] —**prin-ci-pal-ly**, *adv.* 1. prime, paramount, leading, main, cardinal, fundamental. 2. suitable for publication; fit to print. [1830-40; *PRINT* + *-ABLE*] —**prin-a-bil'-ity**, **prin-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

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prin-cip-i-um (prin sip'ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* -cip-i-a (-sīp'ē ə) a principle. [1675-85; < L *principium* lit., that which is first, equiv. to *prin-* (see *FRINCE*) + *-ium* *-IUM*]

prin-ciple (prin'sə pəl), *n.* 1. an accepted or professed rule of action or conduct. 2. a person of good moral truth from which others are derived: general law or modern physics. 3. a fundamental doctrine or tenet; a principle of distinctive ruling opinion: the principles of the Stoics. 4. management; a personal or specific basis of conduct or tenet: run on modern principles; a kindergarten requirements and obligations of right conduct; a person in action; a working principle for general use. 5. a system, or the like: the principle of capillary attraction. 6. a method of formation, operation, or procedure exhibited in a given case: a community organization on the something essential quality. 7. a determining characteristic of tuating agency or force: growth is the principle of life. 8. an instinct, faculty, or natural tendency: the principles of human behavior. 9. *Chem.*, a constituent of a substance, esp. one giving to it some distinctive quality or effect. 10. *Obs.*, beginning or commencement. 11. *In* a plan in principle. 12. *In* principle, a. according principle: He refused on principle to agree to the terms of the treaty. b. according to a fixed rule, method, or practice: He drank hot milk every night on principle. [1350-1400; ME, alter. of ME *pryncip* or L *principium*, on the analogy of *MANIPULUS*. See *PRINCIPIUM*]

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from an engraved or otherwise prepared block, plate, etc. 26. an indentation, mark, etc., made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. 27. something with which an impression is made; a stamp or die. 28. a fingerprint. 29. *Textiles*, a design or pattern on cloth made by dyeing, weaving, or printing with engraved rollers, blocks of wood, stencils, etc. 30. a cloth so treated. 31. an article of apparel made of this cloth. 32. something that has been subjected to impression, as a pat of butter. 33. *Photog.* a picture, esp. a positive made from a negative. 34. any reproduced image, as a blueprint. 35. *Motion Pictures, Television*, a positive copy of a completed film or filmed program ready for showing; release print. 36. *In print*, a. in printed form; published. b. (of a book or the like) still available for purchase from the publisher. 37. *Out of print*, (of a book or the like) no longer available for purchase from the publisher. —**adj.** 38. of, for, or comprising newspapers and magazines: print media. [1250-1300; (n.) ME *print(e)*, *print(e)*, *print(e)* < OF *print(e)* impression, print, n. use of fem. *pt. of preindre* to PRESS < L *premere*; (v.) ME *prenten*, deriv. of the n.]

print, printing

print-a-ble (prin'tə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being printed. 2. suitable for publication; fit to print. [1830-40; *PRINT* + *-ABLE*] —**prin-a-bil'-ity**, **prin-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

prin-ta-nier (Fr. *pran ta nyer*), *adj.* (of food) prepared or garnished with mixed fresh vegetables. Also, **prin-ta-nière** (Fr. *pran ta nyer*). [1860-65; < F. lit. of spring, MF, equiv. to OF *printan(s)* spring (< L *primum tempus* lit., first season; see *PRIME*, *TEMPORAL*) + *-ier* *-IER'*]

print-back (prin'tbak'), *n.* *Photog.* an enlarged print from a microfilm copy. [n. use of v. phrase *print back*]

print'ed cir'cuit, *Electronics*, a circuit in which the interconnecting conductors and some of the circuit components have been printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet or board of dielectric material (**PC board**, **print'ed-cir'cuit board**). [1945-50]

print'ed mat'ter, 1. any of various kinds of printed material that qualifies for a special postal rate. 2. a classification of international mail consisting of such items, including catalogs and circulars. [1875-80]

print'er (prin'tər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that prints, esp. a person whose occupation is printing. 2. *Computers*, an output device that produces a paper copy of alphanumeric or graphic data. 3. an instrument that automatically records telegraphic messages by means of a printing mechanism actuated by incoming signals. 4. *Motion Pictures*, a photographic machine through which run, together with unexposed film, a master print can be [1495-1505; *PRINT* + *-ER*'] —**print'er-like**, *adj.*

print'er's dev'il, devil (def. 5). [1785-65]

print'er's er'ror, an error introduced into typeset copy by the compositor, so that the printer cannot charge for correcting it. Abbv.: P.E., p.e. Cf. *author's alteration*.

print'er's mark, a stamp or device, usually found on the copyright page, that identifies a book as the work of a particular printer.

print'er's ream, See *under ream* (def. 1).

print'er-y (prin'tə rē), *n.*, *pl.* -er-ies, 1. (formerly) an establishment for typographic printing. 2. an establishment where printing, as of books or newspapers, etc., is done. [1630-40; *PRINT* + *-ERY*]

print-head (prin'thed'), *n.* *Computers*, the printing element, as a daisy wheel or thimble, on a computer printer. Also, **print' head**. [*PRINT* + *HEAD*]

printing (prin'ting), *n.* 1. the art, process, or business of producing books, newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates, etc. 2. the act of a person or firm. 3. printed material. 4. the total number of copies of a book or other publication printed at one time: The book had a first printing of 10,000. 6. writing in which the letters resemble printed ones. [1350-1400; ME; see *PRINT*, *-ING*']

print'ing frame, *Photog.* a shallow, boxlike device with a glass plate on one side and an opaque, removable back, for holding a negative firmly against printing paper in contact printing. [1870-75]

print'ing ink, a type of ink that flows smoothly, dries quickly, and is of a consistency able to hold enough color to make printed matter legible; used to transfer the image on a press plate to the printing surface. [1870-80]

print'ing of'fice, a shop or factory in which printing is done. [1725-35]

print'ing pa'per, *Photog.* sensitized paper for printing positives. [1780-90]

print'ing press, a machine, as a cylinder press or rotary press, for printing on paper or the like from type, plates, etc. [1580-90]

print'ing jour'nalism, journalism as practiced in newspapers and magazines. [1970-75] —**print'ing jour'nalist**

print-les (print'lis), *adj.* making, retaining, or showing no print or impression. [1600-10; *PRINT* + *-LESS*]

print-mak'er (print'ma'kar), *n.* a person who makes prints, esp. an artist working in one of the graphic mediums. [1925-30; *PRINT* + *MAKER*]

print-mak'ing (print'ma'king), *n.* the art or technique of making prints, esp. as practiced in engraving, etching, drypoint, woodcut or serigraphy. [1925-30; *PRINT* + *MAKING*]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: *ket*, *ceps*, *diere*, *pirt*, *not equal*, *if*, *ice*, *ax*, *over*, *order*, *oil*, *book*, *boat*, *out*, *up*, *urge*, *child*, *ring*, *show*, *thin*, *that*, *sh* as in *treasure*, *a* as in *alone*, *e* as in *spire*, *i* as in *machine*, *o* as in *golf*, *u* as in *circus*, *u* as in *fire* (*fī*), *hour* (*our*), and *o* can serve as syllabic consonants, as in *cradle* (*kradl*), and *button* (*butn*). See the full key inside the front cover.

