

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE NEW YORK





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Research to the period of the control New periods and the constituting principal coling to the constituting principal or capital a principal and an art constituting principal or capital a principal and an art constituting principal or capital a principal and art constituting principal or capital a principal and art constituting principal or capital a principal and art constituting principal or capital as a chief or head. 5. the art constitution of a school or, each is finished, a college and art constitution of the cons

was issing the principal practically untouched). It is upwest between — w and w of a complex number. If summent (cf. 8c). The passing through the name of the surface of a lens or spherical mirror and map the conters of curvature of all segments of the as a surror. 2. Physics, one of three mutually perpendicular uses of a body about which the moment of area a samum or minimum. [1875-80]

L PART

rh/cpal clause/, the main clause.

Why chal diag/onal. Math. See under diagonal [150.65]

Marcipal forcus, Optics. See focal point (def. 1).

many locus, Optics. See focal point (def. 1).

My chail def al. Math. the smallest ideal containable of the containable of the

ML authority or territory of a pen-trally (prin'se pe le, sip le), adv. chiefly: in Pinarity See septemental, try) desprings, ME, see PRINCIPAL, try) desprings, ME, see pentrally. desprings, Gram, a set of inflected forms of a sing sarry, Gram, a set of inflected forms can a sing, sang, sung; smoke, smoked. [1865-

Sang, sung; smoke, smoked. [18651865] Plane. Optica a plane that is perpendiclarge and the same and the same and the same arrows of the same a

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principe. [1576-85; c. L. principium lit., that which is a principle. [1576-85; c. L. principium lit., that which is first, equiv. to princip. (see PRINCE) + ium - IUM] fessed rule of action or conduct a person of good moral respective principle. 2. a fundamental primary, or general law or principles. 2. a fundamental primary, or general law or modern physics. 3. a fundamental principles of the Stoics. 4. Interest of the S

prin-ci-pled (prin'se peld), adj. imbued with or hav-ing moral principles (often used in combination): high-principled. [1635-45; PRINCIPLE + RD]

prin/ciple of complementar/ity, Physics. See complementarity principle. [COMPLEMENTARY + -TY] prin/ciple of correspond/ence, Physics. See correspondence, Physics. See correspondence.

prin'ciple of dual'ity, Math. See duality principle. prin/ciple of equiv/alence, Physics. See equiva-

prin'ciple of mathemat'ical induc'tion, Math a law in set theory which states that if a set is a subset of the set of all positive integers and contains 1, and if for each number in the given set the succeeding natural number is in the set, then the given set is dentical to the set of all positive integers Cf. induction (def. 5).

set of all positive integers Cf induction (def. 5)

prin/ciple of superposi/tion, Physics. any of several physical laws that the resultant of similar vector quantities at a point is a function of the sum of the individual quantities, esp. the law that the displacement at a point in a medium undergoing simple harmonic motion is equal to the sum of the displacements of each individual wave. Also called superposition principle.

prin/ciple of vir/tual work/, Mech. the principle that the total work done by all forces on a system in static equilibrium is zero for a set of infinitesimally small displacements.

that the total work done by all forces on a system in a static equilibrium is zero for a set of infinitesimally small deplacements.

prin-COX (prin/koka, pring*), n. Archaic a self-confident young fellow, coxcomb. Also, prin-cock (prin/kok, pring*). [1530-40; orig. uncert.]

prink (pringk), e.f. 1. to deck or dress for show. —e.i.
2. to deck oneself out. 3. to fusa over one's dress, esp. before the mirror. [1570-80; appar. akin to PRANK*]

—prink (print), e.f. 1. to produce (a text, picture, etc.) by applying inked types, plates, blocks, or the like, to paper or other material either by direct pressure or indirectly by offsetting an image onto an intermediate roller. 2. to reproduce (a design or pattern) by engraving or a terror indirectly or block. 3. to form a design or pattern uprint cation of the course (a manuscript, text, etc.) to be ublished in print. 5. to write in letters like those commonly used in print. Print your name on these forms. 6. Computers. to produce (data) in legible alphanumert or graphic form. Print your name on these forms. 6. Computers to produce (data) in legible alphanumert or graphic form. (comething). 8. to produce or fix (an inclusion) mark, (comething). 8. to produce or fix (an inclusion) mark, etc.) as by pressure so as to pre-print. 11. to apply (a thing) with ory; etc. 10. to fine-print. 11. to apply (a thing) with transmission of light. —u.i. 13. to make an image by produce a positive picture from (a negative) by the horse printed their hoofs on the uset gravale in print. 15. to print they means of a reproduction process to print in plates, etc. The plates, etc. The horse printed they be seen an indentation, seen printed they means of a reproduction process to print in plates, etc. This type is too usern and in print. Med rather plates, etc. They write in characters such as are used in print. Med rather plates, etc. Then use long hand. 17. to follow the vocation for a plates of the formation are a newapaper or magnine. 23. a with reforence to the state of bating printed, and

from an engraved or otherwise prepared block, plate, etc. 26. an indentation, mark, etc., made by the pressure of one body or thing on enother 27, something with which an impression is made, a stamp or die 28. a fingerprint 29. Textiles a. a design or pattern on cloth made by dyeing, weaving, or printing with engraved rollers, blocks of wood, stencils, etc. b. a cloth so treated. C. an article of apparel made of this cloth 30 something that has been subjected to impression, as a pat of butter. 31. Photog a picture, esp. a positive copy of a completed film or filmed program ready for showing, release print. 34. in print. a. in printed form, published. b. (of a book or the like) still available for purchase from the publisher. 35. out of print. (of a book or the like) no longer available for purchase from the publisher. 35. out of print. (of a book or the like) no longer available for purchase from the publisher. 36. of, for, or comprising newspapers and magazines. print media. [1250-1300, (n.) ME prent(e), print(e), prient(e) < OF priente impression, print, n. use of fem. plp. of preindre to prims! \(\text{ } \

print., printing.

print-a-ble (prin/te bel), adj. 1. capable of being printed. 2. suitable for publication; fit to print. [1830-40; PRINT + -ABLE] —print/a-bli/i-ty, print/a-bli/-

prin-ta-nier (Fr. pran ta nyā'), adj. (of food) pre-pared or garmished with mixed fresh vegetables. Also, prin-ta-nière (Fr. pran ta nyer/). (1860-65; < F. lit., of spring. MF. equiv. to OF prin(s) lan(s) spring (< L prinum tempus lit., first senson; see PRIME, TEMPORAL) + .ier -ier.

print-back (print/bak'), 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 delectric 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]

items, including catalogs and circulars [1875-80]

printer (prin/ter), 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 telegraphe messages by means of a printing mechanism acruphic messages by means of a Motion Pictures, a photographic machine through which either the negative of produces a duplicate. In the printing mechanism acruphic of a master print can be run, together with unexposed film, to make a duplicate. [1495-1505, FRINT + ER] — print/er/ike', odi. print/er's dev'il, devil (def. 5), [1755-65]

print/er's dev'il, devil (def. 5), [1755-65]

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

print/er's mark/, a stamp or device, usually found on

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.

a particular printer.

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

print'er'y (prin'to re), n., pl. er-les. 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 (print/hed/), n. Computers the printing element, as a daisy wheel or thimble, on a computer printer. Also, print/ head/. [PRINT + HRAD]

printer. Also, print' head'. [PRINT + HEAD]
print-ling (print'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
thing that prints. 3, words, symbols, etc., in printed
form. 4, printed material. 5, 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]

paper in contact printing. [1670-76] 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. [1670-80] print/ing of/fice, a shop or factory in which printing is done. [1725-35]

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

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

plates, etc. [1580-90] "near- or the like from type, print' jour'nalism, journalism as practiced in newspapers and magazines. [1970-75] "print' jour'nalist. print'less (print'lis), adj. making, retaining, or showing no print or impression. [1600-10] "RINT + LERS! prints, esp. an artist working in one of the graphic mediprints, esp. an artist working in one of the graphic mediprint-should be applied to the print-making. (print'making), n. the art or technique of making prints, esp. as practiced in engraving, etching, drypoint, woodcut or serigraphy. [1925-30, print] + MAKINO]

CONCINE PRONUNCIATION RET. act, cape, dare, part; set, equal, if, ice on deer, drider, oil, 505a, 505a, out, up, ûrge, child, sing, shoe; thin, shot; this in firenesses, a critic alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in guilop, u as in circus, as in fire (five), however, is so in and o cars serve as syllable, the fire five five how (out), button (but'n). See the full key insafe the front cover.