

LLOUGH, 1977. **3.** to leave with-transport. *-verb (t)* **4.** to be ashore, as a ship, etc.; run **5.** *Poetic* the land bordering in, or, formerly, a river; the English and Old English] *tive* **-stranding**, *noun*

noun 1. each of a number of which are twisted together to d, or the like. **2.** a similar part **3.** a fibre or filament, as in tissue. **4.** a thread of the tex-
5. as cloth. **5.** a tress of hair. arls, beads, etc. *-verb (t)* **7.** to (tc.) by twisting strands. **8.** to re strands of (a rope). [Middle origin uncertain]

dian *noun* a shoreline, espe- which the sea or a lake has
[¹+LINE¹]

adjective (stranger, strangest) ordinary, or curious; odd; remark to make. **2.** out of one's ment: to feel strange in a place. ing, or coming from outside particular locality: to move to a outside one's previous experi- known; unfamiliar: the write to me. **5.** unacquainted; or inexperienced. **6.** distant or lloquial slightly unbalanced a little strange. **8.** *Archaic* for- Colloquial in a strange man- were acting strange - they ear to us. -ALBERT FACEY, 1981. , from Old French *estrange*, *extraneus* external, foreign] *b*

eindʒnəs *noun* 1. the fact or strange. **2.** *Physics* a quantum account for the slowness with transformations between ele- s happen.

'streɪndʒ ˌpətɪkəl *noun* an icle the strangeness (def. 2) of o.

ɪʒə *noun* 1. a person with or has hitherto had, no per- nce. **2.** an outsider. **3.** (in a als) one which belongs to a rd or flock. **4.** a visitor or omer in a place or locality. not privy or party to an act, **7.** *Archaic* a foreigner or alien. oating tea leaf in a cup of tea. e. *-phrase* **10.** little stranger, born or newborn infant. **11.** no person accustomed to (some- he is no stranger to poverty).

'streɪndʒə deɪndʒə *noun* the ; in talking to strangers, an hich is inculcated into small

'streɪndʒəz ɡæləri *noun* →

sl *verb (strangled, strangling)* kill by compression of the a cord around the neck. **2.** to g the breath in any manner; focate. **3.** to prevent the con-, rise, or action of; suppress. choked, stifled, or suffocated. *construed as singular*) an in- disease of equine animals, catarrh of the upper air pas- ration of the submaxillary and ; glands; distemper. [Middle Old French *estrangeur*, from re, from Greek *strangalan*]

æŋɡəlhoʊld *noun* 1. *Wrestling* a wrestler presses his arms er opponent's windpipe, thus breathing. **2.** anything which or development of a person *tralia took just two days to p on the SCG Test to a stran- ews, 2000. 3. complete control: *n business in the area.* [STRAN-*

ŋɡjələɪt *verb (t)* (strangulated, Pathology, Surgery to com- (a duct, intestine, vessel, etc.) . circulation or suppress func- gle. [Latin *strangulātus*, past

participle, strangled] **-strangulation** /stræŋɡjə- 'leɪʃən/, *noun*

strangury /'stræŋɡjəri/ *noun* a condition of the urinary organs in which the urine is painfully emitted, drop by drop. [Middle English, from Latin *strangūria*, from Greek *strangouria*]

Strangways /'stræŋweɪz/ *noun* **Henry Bull Tem- plar**, 1832-1920, Australian politician, born in England; premier and attorney-general of SA 1868-79.

strap /stræp/ *noun* 1. a narrow strip of flexible material, especially leather, for fastening or holding things together, etc. **2.** a looped band of leather, strong material, etc., for lifting, holding, pulling, or attaching. **3.** a strop for a razor. **4.** a long, narrow piece or object; strip; band. **5.** a straplike ornament, as a watch-strap. **6.** See **shoulder strap**. **7.** *Electricity* a short thick conductor connecting two points in a circuit. *-verb (t)* (strapped, strapping) **8.** to fasten or secure with a strap or straps. **9.** *Ob- solete* to sharpen on a strap or strop. **10.** to beat or flog with a strap. [variant of STROP] **-straplike**, *adjective* **-strappy**, *adjective*

S trap /'es træp/ *noun* a trap (trap¹ def. 5) shaped like an S.

straphanger /'stræphæŋə/ *noun* 1. *Colloquial* a passenger in an overfull bus, train, or the like who has to stand holding on to a strap sus- pended from above. **2.** *Colloquial* a commuter. **-straphanging**, *noun*

strapless /'stræpləs/ *adjective* 1. having no straps. **2.** designed to have no shoulder straps, leaving the shoulders bare, as a woman's eve- ning gown.

strapline /'stræpleɪn/ *noun* a secondary headline in a newspaper or magazine.

strap-on /'stræp-ɒn/ *noun* *Colloquial* a dildo which can be strapped onto the body and hence moved by pelvic thrusts.

strappado /stræ'peɪdəʊ, -'pɑdəʊ/ *noun (plural strappadoes)* 1. a form of punishment or tortu- re in which the victim, tied to a rope, was raised to a height and suddenly let fall almost to the ground. **2.** the instrument used for this purpose. [Italian *strappata*, from *strappare* drag, pull]

strapped /stræpt/ *adjective* (sometimes followed by *for*) restricted or constrained by lack: *strapped for cash.* [STRAP+-p+-ED²]

strapper /'stræpə/ *noun* 1. someone or something that straps. **2.** *Colloquial* a tall, robust person. **3.** someone employed to attend and groom racehorses in the stables. [STRAP+-p+-ER¹]

strapping /'stræpɪŋ/ *adjective* 1. tall, robust, and strongly built. **2.** *Colloquial* very large of its kind; whopping. **-noun** **3.** straps collectively. **4.** *Colloquial* a thrashing. [STRAP+-p+-ING²]

Stras /stræz/ *noun* → **Straz**.

Strasbourg /'stræzbɜːg/ *noun* *Chiefly Eastern States* a large, mild-flavoured, pre-cooked sausage usually sliced thinly and eaten cold. Compare *North Coast NSW baron sausage*; *Tasmania beef Belgium*; *Especially Tasmania and Qld Belgium sausage*; *Chiefly SA bung fritz*; *North Coast NSW Byron sausage*; *Qld, NSW, ACT, Victoria and Tasmania devon*; *Newcastle Region Empire sausage*; *Especially SA fritz¹*; *Especially Victoria German sausage*; *Chiefly Eastern States luncheon sausage*; *Especially WA polony*; *Especially WA pork fritz*; *Chiefly Victoria pork German*; *Eastern Mainland round meat*; *Chiefly Eastern States Straz*; *Eastern States wheel meat*; *Especially Qld and North Coast NSW Windsor sausage.* [from *Stras- bourg*, a city in NE France]

strass¹ /stræs/ *noun* → **paste** (def. 7). [German, from French *stras*, probably named after Josef *Strasser*, 18th-century German jeweller, the inventor]

strass² /stræs/ *noun* silk waste resulting from the making of skeins. [French *strasse*, from Italian *straccio*]

strata /'strætə/ *noun* 1. a plural of **stratum**. *-ad- jective* **2.** of or relating to or sold under a strata title: *a strata unit*; *strata manager.* *-verb (t)* (strataed, strata-ing or strataing) **3.** to develop (a building) into apartments or units under strata title.

Usage: There is some corpus evidence that *strata* is occasionally used as a singular form, with a plural *stratas*.

stratagem /'strætədʒəm/ *noun* 1. a plan, scheme, or trick for deceiving the enemy. **2.** any

artifice, ruse, or trick. [French *stratagème*, from Latin *stratēgēma*, from Greek]

stratal /'stratl/ *adjective* of or relating to a stratum or strata.

strata title /'strætə taɪtl/ *noun* a system of regis- tration of strata of air space in multistorey buildings, similar to the registration of titles under the Torrens System, to create a type of interest similar to the interest a person has in the land with a single storey building.

strategic /strə'tɪdʒɪk/ *adjective* 1. relating to, characterised by, or of the nature of strategy: *strategic movements.* **2.** important in strategy: *a strategic point.* **3.** important; highly crucial to one's position. Also, **strategical**. [French *stratégique*] **-strategically**, *adverb*

strategic grazing /strə'tɪdʒɪk 'greɪzɪŋ/ *noun* the technique of concentrating stock on a limited pasture area for a period of time, thus allow- ing pasture establishment or recovery else- where.

strategic philanthropy /strə'tɪdʒɪk fə'lænθrəpi/ *noun* philanthropy which is directed towards charitable organisations or activities which can be seen to have some relation to the goals and operations of the donor, especially the corporate donor, and to enhance a sense of corporate social values.

strategic plan /strə'tɪdʒɪk 'plæn/ *noun* a formu- lation of policy about land use and develop- ment in an area: *the City of Sydney strategic plan.*

strategist /'strætədʒɪst/ *noun* someone versed in strategy: *a great military strategist.*

strategy /'strætədʒi/ *noun (plural strategies)*

1. Also, *Chiefly US*, **strategics** /strə'tɪdʒɪks/. generalship; the science or art of combining and employing the means of war in planning and directing large military movements and operations. **2.** the use, or a particular use, of this science or art. **3.** skilful management in getting the better of an adversary or attaining an end. **4.** the method of conducting operations, especially by the aid of manoeuvring or stratagem. [Greek *strategia* generalship]

Stratford /'strætfəd/ *noun* a town in south-east- ern Victoria, north of Sale. Pop. 1330 (2001).

Stratford-on-Avon /strætfəd-ɒn-'eɪvən/ *noun* a town in central England, on the river Avon, in Warwickshire; Shakespeare's birthplace. Pop. 22 187 (2001). Also, **Stratford-upon-Avon**.

strath /stræθ/ *noun* a wide valley. [Scottish Gaelic *srath*]

Strathalbyn /stræθ'ælbən/ *noun* a town in south- eastern SA, south-east of Adelaide. Pop. 3217 (2001).

Strathgordon /stræθ'ɡɔdn/ *noun* a township in south-western Tasmania; established in 1969 as a residential and service centre for workers on the nearby hydro-electric scheme.

strathspey /stræθ'speɪ/ *noun* 1. a Scottish dance, similar to a reel, but slower. **2.** the music for this. [named after *Strath Spey*, a district and valley in Highland county, Scotland]

strati- a word element representing **stratum**, as in *stratify*.

stratification /strætə'fæɪkəʃən/ *noun* 1. the act of stratifying. **2.** stratified state or appearance: *the stratification of medieval society.* **3.** *Geology* a. formation of strata; deposition or occur- rence in strata. b. → **stratum** (def. 3).

stratiform /'strætəfɔrm/ *adjective* 1. *Geology* oc- curring as a bed or beds; arranged in strata. **2.** *Anatomy* denoting a cartilage occurring in thin layers in bones. **3.** *Meteorology* having the appearance or character of a stratus.

stratify /'strætəfaɪ/ *verb (stratified, stratifying)* *-verb (t)* **1.** to form in strata or layers. **2.** to preserve or germinate (seeds) by placing them between layers of earth. *-verb (i)* **3.** to form strata. **4.** *Geology* to lie in beds or layers. **5.** *Sociology* to develop horizontal status groups in society. [New Latin *stratificāre*. See STRATI-, -FY]

stratig. stratigraphy.

stratigraphic column /strætə'græfɪk 'kɒləm/ *noun* *Geology* a description of the sequence and stratigraphic relations of rock units in a region.

stratigraphy /strə'tɪgrəfi/ *noun* a branch of ge- ology dealing with the classification, nomen- clature, correlation, and interpretation of stratified rocks. **-stratigrapher** /strə'tɪgrəfə/, **stratigraphist** /strə'tɪgrəfɪst/, *noun* **-stratigraphic**