

TRANSFUSION, *n.* *transfu'zhon.* The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In chemistry and pharmacy, *transfusions* of liquors are frequent. *Cyc.*

2. The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube. *Cyc.*

TRANSGRESS', *v. t.* [*Fr. transgresser*; *L. transgressus, transgredior*; *trans* and *gradior*, to pass.]

1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass. *Dryden.*

2. In a moral sense, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral. To *transgress* a divine law, is sin. Legislators should not *transgress* laws of their own making.

TRANSGRESS', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 Chron. ii.

TRANSGRESSED, *pp.* Overpassed; violated.

TRANSGRESSING, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.

TRANSGRESSION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command.

He mourned because of the *transgression* of them that had been carried away. *Ezra x.*

Forgive thy people all their *transgressions*. 1 Kings viii.

2. Fault; offense; crime. *Shak.*

TRANSGRESSIONAL, *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.

TRANSGRESSIVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. *Brown.*

TRANSGRESSOR, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. *Prov. xiii.*

TRANSIATE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRANSHIP', *v. t.* [*trans* and *ship*.] To convey from one ship to another; a *commercial word*.

TRANSHIPMENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

TRANSHIPPED, *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.

TRANSHIPPING, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.

TRANSIENT, *a.* *transhent.* [*L. transiens, transeo*; *trans* and *co*.]

1. Passing; not stationary: hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. How *transient* are the pleasures of this life!

—Measur'd this *transient* world. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; as a *transient* view of a landscape.

Transient person, a person that is passing or traveling through a place; one without a settled habitation.

TRANSIENTLY, *adv.* [*supra.*] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*—on some few of those many rules of imitating nature, which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRANSIENTNESS, *n.* [*supra.*] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, } [*L. transiliens, transilio*; *trans* and *salio*.]
TRANSILIENCY, } *n.*

A leap from thing to thing. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

TRANSIT, *n.* [*L. transitus, from transeo*.]

1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; as the *transit* of goods through a country.

2. In astronomy, the passing of one heavenly body over the disk of another and larger. I witnessed the *transit* of Venus over the sun's disk, June 3, 1769. When a smaller body passes behind a larger, it is said to suffer an *occultation*.

3. The passage of one heavenly body over the meridian of another.

TRANSIT, *v. t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body. *Cyc.*

TRANSIT-DUTY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRANSITION, *n.* *transizh'on.* [*L. transitio*.] Passage from one place or state to another; change; as the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold. Sudden *transitions* are sometimes attended with evil effects.

The spots are of the same color throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black. *Woodward.*

2. In rhetoric, a passing from one subject to another. This should be done by means of some connection in the parts of the discourse, so as to appear natural and easy.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

3. In music, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; or in short, a change from any one genus or key to another; also, the softening of a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds. *Cyc. Busby.*

Transition rocks, in geology, rocks supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. These rocks contain few organic remains, and when they occur with others, lie immediately over those which contain none, and which are considered as primitive. *Werner. Cyc.*

TRANSITIVE, *a.* Having the power of passing. *Bacon.*

2. In grammar, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object; a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which *does*, to the object on which it is *done*. Thus, "Cicero wrote letters to Atticus." In this sentence, the act of writing, performed by Cicero, the agent, terminates on letters, the object. All verbs not passive, may be arranged in two classes, *transitive* and *intransitive*. In English, this division is correct and complete.

TRANSITORILY, *adv.* [*See Transitory.*] With short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the *transitoriness* of all sublunary happiness?

TRANSITORY, *a.* [*L. transitorius*.] Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succor all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble.

Com. Prayer.

2. In law, a transitory action, is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander and the like. It is opposed to *local*. *Blackstone.*

TRANSIATABLE, *a.* [*from translate*.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, *v. t.* [*L. translatus, from transfero*; *trans*, over, and *fero*, to bear; *Sp. trasladar*; *It. traslatore*.]

1. To hear, carry or remove from one place to another. It is applied to the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

The bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him to a better bishoprick, refused. *Cumden.*

2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death. *Heb. xvi.*

3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. 2 Sam. iii.

4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.

5. To change.

Happy is your grace.

That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune

Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. The Old Testament was *translated* into the Greek language more than two hundred years before Christ. The Scriptures are now *translated* into most of the languages of Europe and Asia.

7. To explain.

TRANSLATED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.

TRANSLATING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language.

TRANSLATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. translatio*.]

1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; as the *translation* of a disease from the foot to the breast.

2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another.

3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death.

4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as the *translation* of Virgil or Homer.

5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version. We have a good *translation* of the Scriptures.

TRANSLATIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANS'LATORY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSLATRESS, *n.* A female translator.

TRANSLOCA'TION, *n.* [*L. trans* and *locatio, loco*.]

Removal of things reciprocally to each others' places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.