









Syn'the-sis, n.; pl. Syn'the-sēs. [Gr. σύνθεσις; σύν, together, and θεσις, a putting.—See THESIS.] The act of putting together different ingredients to form a compound; composition:—opposed to analysis. Syn-thēt'ic, } a. [Gr. συνθετικός.—See SYNTHESIS.] Relating to synthesis; } Syn-thēt'ic-al, } compound; not analytic. Syn-thēt'ic-al-ly, ad. By synthesis. Syph'ic-lis, n. [From Syphilis, a personage in a poem of 1530, by Frascatoro; Gr. σφίς, a swine, and φίλος, loving.] (Med.) The venereal disease. Syph-ic-lit'ic, a. Contaminated with syphilis. Syphon, n. See SIPHON. Syr'en, n. See SIREN. Syr'i-āc, n. The language of ancient Syria.—2, a. Relating to Syria or its language. Sy-riā'ga, n. [Neo-Latin; Gr. σφριγγί, a pipe.] A genus of shrubs, the lilac. Syringe, n. [Fr. siringue; L. syrinx, syringis, a pipe; Gr. σφριγγί, a reed.] A pipe to squirt or inject a liquid with.—2, v. a. [pp. syringing, syringed.] To cleanse with a syringe:—to inject through a syringe.

Syr'up, n. Same as SIRUP. Sys'tem, n. [L. systēma; Gr. σύστημα; σύν, together, and the base στειν, to stand (q. v.).] A combination of parts into a whole; a complete body; a method; a scheme. Sys'tem-ā'tic, } a. [Gr. συστηματικός.] Re- } Sys'tem-ā'tic-al, } lating to a system; methodical. Sys'tem-ā'tic-ly, ad. Methodically. Sys'tem-a-tist, n. One who reduces things to a system. Sys'tem-a-tiz'er, } a system. Sys'tem-a-tize [sis-tēm'a-tīz, wī], v. a. [Fr. sys- } tematiser.] [pp. systematizing, systematized.] To reduce to a system; to methodize; to regulate; to harmonize. [general system. Sys'tem'ic, a. Pertaining to a system, or to the } Sys'te-lē, n. [Gr. συστέλη, a contraction; σύν, together, and στέλειν, to send.] (Anat.) Con- } traction of the heart.—(Rhet.) The shortening of a long syllable. Sýz-y-ēx (sýz'ējē), n. [Gr. σύζυγία, a conjunc- } tion, a union; σύζυγος, conjoined; σύν, with, and ζώνημα, I join; ζώνον, a yoke.] The place of the moon, or of a planet, when it is either in apposition with, or in opposition to, the sun.

T.

T, a mute consonant, has always, at the begin- } ning and end of words, the same sound, ex- } cept when placed before h. Tāb, n. [Cf. Dut. top, Ger. zopf, a tuft.] An orna- } mental pendant:—a tag. Tāb'ard, n. [Fr.; Sp. tabardo, L. tapete, hangings. } —See TAPESTRY.] A short gown; a coat with- } out sleeves; a herald's coat. Tāb'by, n. [Fr. tabis; Sp. tabi,—formerly attabi; } Arab. ulabi; named from a quarter of Bagdad, } which was so called in honor of the Omeyyad } prince Attab.] A kind of rich, waved silk.— } 2, v. a. [pp. tabbying, tabbled.] To give a } wavy appearance to.—3, a. Brindled; } varied in color. Tāb'e-fy, v. n. [Fr. tabefier; L. tabefieri; tabere, } to waste, and fieri, to become.] [pp. tabefying, } tabefied.] To waste away; to emaciate.—2, v. a. } To make lean. Tāb'er-na-cle, n. [Fr.; L. tabernaculum, dim. of } taberna, a shed.—See TAVERN.] A tent or pavil- } ion:—a place of worship; a box; a pyx.—2, v. n. } [pp. tabernacled, tabernacled.] To dwell; to } sojourn. Tā'bēs, n. [L.] (Med.) Emaciation; atrophy. Tāb'id, a. [L. tabidus, wasting; tabes, decay; ta- } bere, to waste.] Wasted or wasting by disease; } consumptive. Tā'ble, n. [Fr.; L. tabula; Dut. & Ger. tafel; root } ta, to stretch.] Any flat or level surface:—a } piece of furniture used for bearing food, &c.:— } fare; entertainment:—a board:—a tablet:—an } index; a collection of heads or numbers; a cata- } logue; a li-t; a syllabus; a synopsis.—2, v. n. } [pp. tabling, tabled.] To board.—3, v. a. To } set down:—to reject; to postpone. Tableau (tāb-lō'), n.; pl. Tableaux (tāb-lōz'). [Fr.; dim. of table.] A picture:—a list; a table. Tā'ble-clōth, n. Linen spread on a table. Table-d'hôte (tā'bl-dōt'), n. [Fr.] An ordinary; a public table at a hotel. Tā'ble-lānd, n. Level, elevated land; a plateau. Tā'ble-spōōn, n. A large spoon. Tā'ble-spōōn'fūl, n.; pl. Tā'ble-spōōn'fūls. Enough to fill a table-spoon. Tāb'let, n. [Fr. tablette, dim. of table, a table.] A } small table; a level surface:—a memorandum- } book:—a form of medicine. Tā'ble-tālk (tā'bl-tāwk), n. Discourse at table.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ā, ă, ĩ, ŭ, ū, ŷ, short; ə, ɛ, ɪ, ɒ, ʌ, ɔ, ɛ, ɛ, ɛ, obscure.—Pāre, fār, fāst, fāl; hēir, hēr;

Tac-til'it-y, n. Perceptibility by the touch. Tāct'ū-al, a. Relating to touch. Tād'pōle, n. [Referred to TOAD, and POLL, the } head.] A young larval frog or toad. Tā'en (tān), a. A contraction of taken. Tāff'fe-tā, } n. [Fr. tafetas, It. tafetà, Pér. taf- } Tāff'fe-tx, } tah, tafetty,—woven, twisted; tafan, to } twist.] A thin, smooth, glossy, silk stuff, check- } ered, flowered, or striped. Tāff'rail, n. [Dut. tafereel, a panel; dim. of tafel, } a table (q. v.).] A rail round, or carved work } on, a ship's stern:—written also tafereel. Tāff'ry, n. [See DUFF.] A sort of candy; toffy. Tāg, n. [Sw. tagg, Low Ger. takk, a point; Ger. } zacke, a tooth.—See TACK.] A point of metal at } the end of a string:—a touch or blow:—a play } of children; tig.—2, v. a. [pp. tagging, tagged.] } To fit with a tag; to join:—to follow. Tāg'rāg, n. The lowest people; the rabble. Tāil, n. [A.-S. tegl, tegel; Icel. tagel; Ger. zagel.] } The hinder part or appendage of an animal; } end.—[See ENTAIL.] (Law.) Limitation. Tāiled (tāid), a. Furnished with a tail or tails. Tāil'ings, n. pl. The refuse part of ore. Tāil'or (tā'lōr), n. [Fr. tailleur; tailer, to cut; } kalle, a tally, a cutting; L. talea, a stick, a cut- } ting.] One who makes clothes.—2, v. n. [pp. } tailoring, tailored.] To perform the work of a } Tāil'or-ēss, n. A female tailor. [tailor. } Tāil'or-ing, n. The business or work of a tailor. Tāil'-piēce, n. A piece added; an appendage. Tāint, v. a. [Fr. teint; teindre, to stain; L. tin- } gere, tinctum, to tinge (q. v.).] [pp. tainting, } tainted.] To sully; to infect; to corrupt; to } defile; to pollute; to contaminate.—2, n. A } stain; infection; corruption. Take, v. a. [Icel. taka; Sw. taga; Dan. tage; } Goth. tekan: akin to L. tangere, tactum, to touch.] } [i. took; pp. taking, taken.] To receive:—to } seize; to catch; to accept what is offered; } relative of give, and opposed to refuse:—to hold: } —to copy:—to endure; to bear:—to admit; to } suppose:—to hire:—to use, as an oath.—2, v. n. } To incline; to gain reception. Tā'ken (tā'kn), p. from take. Tā'ker, n. One who takes. Tāk'ing, n. A seizure:—a portrait:—distress.— } 2, p. a. Pleasing; alluring:—infectious. Tāle (tāwk, S. P.), n. [Fr.; Sp. talco; Arab. talq.] } A foliated magnesium mineral of pearly lustre. Tālcō'x, a. Of the nature of talc; talcose. Tālcō'se, } a. (Min.) Relating to, or resembling, } Tāl'cōus, } talc; talcky. Tāle, n. [A.-S. talu, Sw. tal, a number or narra- } tive; Dut. taal, language; Icel. tal, talk; Ger. } zahl, number:—See TELL.] A narrative; a story; } a fable; a novel; a legend:—a numeral account; } a reckoning. Tāle'-beār'er, n. An officious, malignant, or trif- } ling informer; a tattler. Tāle'-beār-ing, n. The act of informing. Tāl'ent, n. [L. talentum, Gr. τάλαντον, a balance, } a weight, a sum of money; root of L. tollere, to } lift.] A weight anciently used for money:—a } faculty; endowment; ability; gift; genius. Tāl'ent-ed, a. Possessing talents; gifted. Tāl'ēs, n. pl. [L.] (Law.) Persons summoned to } serve on a jury from by-standers or persons pres- } ent in court; talsmen. Tāles'mān, n. (Law.) A person among the by- } standers summoned to serve on a jury. Tāl'i-pāt, } n. [Singhalese.] A fine tall palm } Tāl'i-pōt, } crowned with large, fan-like leaves. Tāl'is-mān, n. [Fr. & Sp.; Arab. talsam, pl. tals- } man, a talisman; from Gr. τάλσμα, a payment, } —later, an initiation, a mystery; τάλειν, to } complete; τείος, an end.] A magical character } or figure; a spell. Tāl-is-mān'ic, a. Relating to talismans. Tālk (tāwk), v. n. [Icel. talka, Sw. tolka, Dan. } tolke, to interpret, to explain; Icel. taltr, Dan., } mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; búll, býr, rüle, úse.—C. ɟ, ɟ, ɟ, soft; ɟ, ɟ, ɟ, ɟ, hard; ɟ as z; ɟ as gz; this.

Dut. & Sw. toll, an interpreter; from the Lith. } tallas, an interpreter.—Cf. Skr. talk, to suppose, } to talk; Russ. talk, sense, interpretation, report.] } [pp. talking, talked.] To speak; to converse.— } 2, n. Oral conversation; speech; familiar dis- } course; chat; report; rumor. Tālk'a-tive (tāwk'a-tiv), a. Loquacious. Tālk'a-tive-nēss (tāwk'a-tiv-nēs), n. Loquacity. Tālk'er (tāwk'er), n. One who talks. Tāl, a. [Welsh & Cornish tal, high; Irish talla, } fit, right, just; A.-S. til, fit, good, excellent; } tela, teala, well, excellently.] High in stature; } lofty; elevated. Tāl'nēss, n. Height of stature. Tāl'lōw (tāl'lō), n. [Dan. & Ger. talg; Dut. talk; } O. Dut. talgh.] A sort of animal fat or suet. } —2, v. a. [pp. tallowing, tallowed.] To smear } with tallow. Tāl'lōw-chānd-ler, n. A maker of, or dealer in, } Tāl'lōw-y, a. Resembling tallow; greasy. Tāl'ly, v. a. [Fr. taille, a notch, a tally; L. talea, } a stick; Fr. taillé, notched.—See TAILOR.] [pp. } tallying, tallied.] To make to fit; to fit; to } suit.—2, v. n. To be fitted; to conform.—3, n. } Any thing made to suit another:—a stick } notched to keep accounts. Tāl-ly-hō'v, n. & interj. [Fr. talant; from au taillis, } to the copse-wood: this call on repetition be- } comes almost like taout in its pronunciation.] } The huntsman's cry to his dogs. Tāl'mud, n. [Chaldee for "instruction;" Heb. } talmid, a scholar; tamad, to learn.] A book con- } taining the traditions or unwritten laws of the } Jews. [Talmud; Talmudical. Tāl-mūd'ic, or Tāl'mūd'ic, a. Belonging to the } Tāl-mūd'ic-al, a. Belonging to the Talmud. Tāl'on, n. [Fr. talon; L. talus, later talo, the heel.] } The claw of a bird of prey. Tāl'us, n. [L.] (Anat.) The ankle-bone.—(Fort.) } A slope in a rampart or wall.—(Min.) A heap } of fragments at the foot of a great rock. Tām'a-ble, a. That may be aimed. Tām'a-rāck, n. [Fr. tamarac; probably of Algon- } kin origin.] The larch-tree; hackmatack. Tām'a-rind, n. [Fr. tamarin; Sp. & It. tamarindo; } Arab. tamar, a date; Heb. tamar, a palm; Arab. } Hind, India; tamar ul Hind, the Indian date.] A } tree bearing an acid fruit.—pl. A preserve made } of the fruit. Tām'a-risk, n. [Fr. tamaris; L. tamaris or tamar- } siccus; Skr. tamalaka, the black tree; tamas, } darkness.] A flowering tree or shrub. Tām'bōur (tām'bōr) [tām'būr, Sm. C. St.], n. [Fr.; } Sp. tambor; It. tamburo; Arab. tambur.—See } TABOR.] A musical instrument; a tambourine; } a little drum:—a drum-like frame to stretch } cloth to be embroidered. Tām-bou-rine' (tām-bō-rēn'), n. [Fr. tambourin, } —See TABOUR.] A kind of drum. Tāme, a. [A.-S. Dum, & Dan. tam; Ger. zahm.— } Cf. Skr. tam, Gr. δαμάειν, L. domare, to tame.] } Not wild; accustomed to domestic life; gentle; } subdued:—spiritless; dull.—2, v. a. [pp. taming, } tamed.] To make tame; to reclaim. Tāme'ly, ad. Not wildly:—spiritlessly. Tāme'nēss, n. Quality of being tame. Tā'mil' (tām'il, N. I.), n. [Its native name.] } The most cultivated of the Dravidian family of } tongues, spoken in India and the north of Ceylon. Tām'mx, n. [Fr. tami or tamine; O. Fr. estamine; } L. stamineus; from stamen, a thread (q. v.).] A } thin woollen stuff highly glazed:—a bolter or } strainer. Tāmp, v. a. [Fr. étamper, to stamp; Prov. tampir, } to tap, to strike.] [pp. tampering, tampered.] } To fill, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting with } brickdust, &c. Tām'per, v. n. [A modification of TEMPER in the } sense of to moderate.] [pp. tampering, tam- } pered.] To meddle; to practise secretly.