

see:—a token; a signal;—message;—tidings;—Scripture.—2, v. a. [pp. wording, worded.] To express in words.
Word-i-ness (wür'd'p-nēs), n. Verbosity.
Word-ing (wür'd'ing), n. The manner of expressing by words;—phraseology.
Word-y (wür'd'g), a. Full of words; verbose.
Wōre, f. from wear.
Work (würk), v. n. [A.-S. weorc, weore; Dut. & Ger. werk; Dan. værk; Gr. ἔργον.] [i. wrought or worked; pp. working, wrought or worked.] To labor; to toil; to operate; to act;—to ferment.—2, v. a. To bestow labor upon; to exert; to form by labor; to effect.—3, n. Toil; labor; employment; exertion;—a literary production; a performance. [capable of working.]
Work'a-ble (würk'a-bl), a. That may be worked;
Work'-day (würk'da), n. A day for work.
Work'er (würk'g), n. One that works.
Work'-hōuse (würk'hōūs), n. A house for work; a manufactory;—an almshouse.
Work'ing (würk'ing), n. Motion; fermentation.
Work'ing-day (würk'g), n. A day for labor.
Work'ing-man (würk'g), n. A laboring man.
Work'man (würk'man), n. An artificer.
Work'man-like (würk'man-lik), a. Skillful; well
Work'man-ly (würk'man-ly), } performed.
Work'man-ship (würk'man-ship), n. Skill; art.
Work'shop (würk'shop), n. A place where work is done.
Work'-wom-an (würk'wūm-an), n. A woman skilled in needle-work; a laboring woman.
World (würld), n. [A.-S. weoruld, weoruld, world; Dut. wereld; roots of A.-S. wer, a man, and wold, eid, age,—literally, a man's age.] The terraqueous globe; earth;—the inhabitants of the earth; mankind; the public;—the system of created beings and things; the universe;—a secular life; public life.
World'i-ness (würld'le-nēs), n. State of being worldly; covetousness; love of the world.
World'ling (würld'ing), n. One who is devoted to worldly gain, or to wealth.
World'ly (würld'ly), a. Relating to this world; devoted to this world; secular; earthly.
World'ly-mind'ed (würld'ed), a. Attentive chiefly to things of this world.
Worm (würm), n. [A.-S. worm, Dut. worm, Dan. orm, Ger. wurm, L. vermis, Skr. krīmi, Lith. kirmis, a worm.—Cf. KERMES and SQUIRM.] A small, creeping animal; a grub; an insect;—any thing spiral.—2, v. n. [pp. worming, wormed.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually, like a worm.—3, v. a. To drive by secret means.
Worm'-sēd (würm'sēd), n. A plant.
Worm'wood (würm'wūd), n. [A.-S. wermod; Ger. weermuth; root of A.-S. werian, to defend, and mod, Ger. muth, mind. It was considered a protection against insanity.] A bitter plant.
Worm'y (würm'y), a. Relating to or full of worms; eaten by worms.
Wōrn, p. from wear.
Wōr'i-ment, n. Anxiety; vexation; worry.
Wōr'i-sōme, a. Causing worry or annoyance;—fretful.
Wōr'y, n. [A.-S. wirgan, Dut. vorgan, Ger. würgen, to strangle; also A.-S. weargian, to curse, from the same root.] Fretfulness; trouble; vexation.—2, v. a. [pp. worrying, worried.] To harass; to tease.—3, v. n. To fret.
Worse (würs), a; comp. of bad. [A.-S. wurs; Goth. weirs.] More bad.—2, ad. In a worse manner.
Wor'ship (wür'ship), n. [A.-S. weordscipe, honor; weord, worthy (q. v.).] Dignity;—a title of honor;—adoration; religious reverence.—2, v. a. [i. worshipped; pp. worshipping, worshipped.] To pay divine honors to; to reverence; to adore.—3, v. n. To perform adoration.
Wor'ship-ful (wür'ship-ful), a. Claiming respect; entitled to respect; venerable.
Wor'ship-ful-ly (wür'd-ly), ad. Respectfully.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, short; q, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Wor'ship-per (wür't-), n. One who worships.
Worst (würst), a; superl. of bad. [A.-S. wurst; Icel. verst; Dan. værst; O. Ger. wirsist.—See WORSE.] Most bad.—2, n. The most evil state.—3, v. a. [pp. worsting, worsted.] To defeat; to overthrow.
Wors'ted (würs'ted), n. [From Worsted, a town of Norfolk, England.] A hard-twisted, woollen yarn.—2, a. Made or consisting of worsted.
Wort (wür't), n. [A.-S. wurt; Dan. urt; Ger. wurz; Goth. waurts.] An herb;—[A.-S. wyrte; Low Ger. wört; Norw. wurt; from the root of Worn, a plant] new beer or ale.
Worth (würth), v. a. [A.-S. weordan, Dut. worden, Ger. werden, to become.] To betide; to happen to; as, "Woe worth the day."—2, n. [A.-S. weord, honor, honorable; Dut. waard, waarde; Ger. weith; Goth. weirthis.] The value of anything; price; cost; rate;—excellent quality; desert; merit; virtue; excellence; importance.—3, a. Equal in value to; deserving.
Wor'thi-ly (wür'th-ly), ad. Deservedly.
Wor'thi-ness (wür'th-nēs), n. Desert; merit.
Worth'less (würth'les), a. Having no value.
Worth'less-ness (würth'less), n. Want of value.
Wor'thy (wür'th-y), a. [See WORTH.] Having worth or merit; deserving; meritorious; excellent.—2, n. A man of merit.
Wōt, or Wōte, v. n. [See Wit, of which it is strictly the present indicative.] To know; to be aware. [Antiq.]
Wōuld (wūd), v. auxiliary of will. [tending to be.]
Wōuld'-be (wūd'bē), a. Desirous of being;—pre-wound (wōnd or wōund), n. [A.-S. weund; Dut. wond; Dan. vunde; Ger. wund.—Cf. Skr. van, to hurt.] A hurt given to the body by violence; a cut; an injury; hurt; harm.—2, v. a. [A.-S. weundan; Ger. verwunden.] [pp. wounding, wounded.] To hurt by violence.
Wōund (wōund), i. & p. from wind.
Wōve, f. from weave.
Wō'ven (wō'vn), p. from weave.
Wräck (räk), n. [See WRECK.] Ruin; destruction; wreck; wreckage cast on shore;—a kind of sea-weed; varec;—a thin, drifting cloud.
Wräth (rät), n. [Scot.; locally, warth; Icel. vörðr, a warder, a guardian.] An apparition; a spirit; a water-spirit;—an unreal appearance.
Wrän'gle (räng'gl), v. n. [A frequentative of WRING, to twist, to press.] [pp. wrangling, wrangled.] To dispute; to quarrel.—2, n. A quarrel; a dispute.
Wrän'gler (räng'gl-er), n. An angry disputant.—Senior wrangler, the student who passes the best mathematical examination in the senate-house, in the university of Cambridge, Eng.
Wräp (rär), v. a. [Probably a variant of WARP.] [i. wrapped or wrapt; pp. wrapping, wrapped or wrapt.] To roll together; to involve; to cover; to envelop.—2, n. An outer garment; a covering.
Wräp'per, n. One who wraps;—a cover.
Wräp'ping, n. A covering; a wrapper.
Wräth (rät), n. [See WRATH.] [i. wrathed; Icel. reidi; Dan. vrede.—See WRATH.] Anger; fury; rage; ire; cholera.
Wräth'ful, a. Angry; furious; raging.
Wräth'ful-ly, ad. Furiously; passionately.
Wräth'y, a. Very angry; wrathful. [Colloq.]
Wräk (rök), v. a. [A.-S. weacan, to punish, to drive; Dut. wreken; Goth. weikan.—Cf. Ger. rächen, to avenge; akin to URGE.] [pp. wreaking, wreaked.] To execute; to inflict.
Wräth (rät), n.; pl. Wräths, [A.-S. wræð; root of WRITHE.] Any thing twisted; a garland.
Wräthe (rät), v. a. [See WRATH.] [i. wreathed; pp. wreathing, wreathed or wreathen.] To form into wreaths; to twist; to interweave.—2, v. n. To be interwoven.
Wräk (rök), n. [A.-S. wræc; Dut. wrak; Dan. erag; root of A.-S. weacan, to drive, to impel.—See WRECK.] Destruction by sea; ruin; ship-

wreck;—a vessel or other thing wrecked.—2, v. a. [pp. wrecking, wrecked.] To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to strand; to ruin.
Wräk'age, n. Material from a wreck.
Wräk'g'er (rök'g-er), n. One who plunders vessels that are wrecked;—one who removes or saves goods from wrecked vessels.
Wrän (rän), n. [Icel. rindill; A.-S. wreenna.] A small perching bird.
Wränch (rәнch), v. a. [Root of WRING; the A.-S. wrance, guile, is closely related; Ger. verrenken, to wrench.] [pp. wrenching, wrenched.] To pull with a twist or violence; to sprain; to wrest.—2, n. A violent pull; a sprain; a tool or instrument for turning nuts.
Wräst (räst), v. a. [A.-S. wræstan, to twist; Dan. vriste; akin to WRITHE.] [pp. wresting, wrested.] To take away by violence; to extort; to distort; to wrench; to force.—2, n. Distortion; violence.
Wräs'tle (räs'tl), v. n. [A.-S. wræstlian, frequentative of wræstan, to wrest; O. Dut. wrastelen.] [pp. wrestling, wrestled.] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle.
Wräs'tler (räs'tl-er), n. One who wrestles.
Wrätch (ręcch), n. [A.-S. wrecca, an outcast; wreccan, to drive, to wreck.] A miserable mortal; a knave.
Wrätch'ed (ręcch'ed), a. Miserable; vile.
Wrätch'ed-ly, ad. Miserably; despicably.
Wrätch'ed-ness, n. Misery; vileness.
Wrig'gle (rig'gl), v. n. [Dut. wriggelen, frequentative of wrikken, to turn; Dan. vrikke.—See WRIG.] [pp. wriggling, wriggled.] To move to and fro.—2, v. a. To put in quick motion.—3, n. A wriggling motion.
Wright (rit), n. [A.-S. wryhta, a workman, maker; wryht, an act, a work; wrycan, to work (q. v.).] A workman; an artificer.
Wring (ring), v. a. [A.-S. wringan, to strain, to press; Dut. & Low Ger. wringen, to twist; Ger. ringen.—Cf. L. vergere, Skr. virg, to bend; L. wrigere, to press.] [i. wrung or wringed; pp. wringing, wrung or wringed.] To twist; to turn; to extort; to harass; to distress.
Wring'er (ring'g-er), n. A machine which wrings.
Wrin'kle (ring'kl), n. [O. Dut. wrinckel, a wrinkle; wrinckelen, to wrinkle; Sw. rynka, Dan. rynke, a wrinkle, to wrinkle; A corrugation; a crease.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. wrinkling, wrinkled.] To contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make uneven.
Wrist (rist), n. [A.-S. wrist; root of wridan, to

writhe, to twist, to turn; O. Fris. wriust; Ger. rist.—Cf. Dan. & Sw. rist, Icel. rist, the instep, the turn of the foot.] The part or joint joining the hand to the forearm.
Wrist'band (rist'band), n. The band, or part of a sleeve, that passes around the wrist.
Writ (rit), n. [See WRITE.] A writing;—Scripture.—[Law.] A written precept or instrument conferring some right, or requiring something to be done.
Write (rit), v. a. [A.-S. writan, Icel. rita, Ger. reissen, all meaning, primarily, to cut, to draw, to tear, to delineate.] [i. wrote; pp. writing, written.] To express by letters; to produce, as an author; to compose;—to engrave.—2, v. n. To perform the act of writing.
Writ'er (rit'g-er), n. One who writes; a penman; a scribe;—an author.
Writhe (rith), v. a. [A.-S. wridan, Icel. rida, Dan. vride, to turn, to wrest.—Cf. L. vertere, to turn.] [pp. writhing, writhed.] To twist with violence; to distort; to wrench; to force.—2, v. n. To be distorted with agony.
Writ'ing (rit'ing), n. The act of forming letters with a pen;—a manuscript; any thing written.
Writ'ten (rit'tn), p. from write.
Wrōng (rōng), n. [A.-S. wrang, perverted, wrung; wringan, to wring, to twist.] An injury; injustice; error.—2, a. Not right; not just; unfit; unjust; untrue; incorrect; erroneous.—3, ad. Not rightly; amiss.—4, v. a. [pp. wronging, wronged.] To injure; to use ill.
Wrōng'ful (rōng'ful), a. Injurious; unjust.
Wrōng'ful-ly (rōng'ful-ly), ad. Unjustly.
Wrōng'-head-ed (rōng'-ed), a. Perverse.
Wrōng'ly (rōng'ly), ad. Unjustly; amiss.
Wrōte (rōt), f. from write.
Wroth (rāwth or rōth), a. [A.-S. wrad, angry, twisted.—See WRATH and WRY.] Excited by wrath; angry; exasperated; indignant.
Wrought (rāwt), i. & p. from work. Performed; labored; manufactured; worked.
Wring (ring), i. & p. from wring.
Wry (ri), a. [A.-S. wrygian, to drive,—also, to bend toward; Goth. wraikw, crooked; Skr. wry, L. vergere, to bend.] Crooked; distorted; wrested.
Wry'ness (ri'nēs), n. State of being wry.
Wych'-elm, n. See WITCH-ELM.
Wye (wi), n. A piece shaped like the letter Y.
W'yvern, n. [O. Fr. wivre, Local Fr. wivre, Fr. wivre, a serpent; L. vipera, viper (q. v.).] An heraldic dragon.

X.

X is a letter which begins no word of Anglo-Saxon origin. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like z; but elsewhere it is almost always equivalent either to h or to g.
Xān'thate, n. A salt of xanthic acid.
Xān'thate, a. [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] Inclining to a yellow color;—noting an acid which forms yellow salts.
Xān'thite, n. [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (Min.) A variety of idocrase; a yellow mineral.
Xān'tho-phyll, n. [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and φύλλον, a leaf.] A yellow coloring-matter found in the leaves of some trees in autumn.
Xān'thous, a. Yellowish; xanthic.
Xē'bēc, n. [Sp. zabeco; Port. zabeco; Fr. chebec; Arab. shubak; It. zabecco; Per. & O. Arab. sumbak; Turk. sumbaki.] A small three-masted vessel.



Xebec.

Xē-rōph'a-gy (ze-rōf'a-je), n. [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and φαγειν, to eat.] Dry food; subsistence on dry food.
Xē-rōph'thal-my (ze-rōf'thal-me), n. [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and OPHTHALMIA (q. v.).] (Med.) A dry, red soreness, or itching, in the eyes.
Xīph'i-ās (zif'e-ās), n. [L.; Gr. ξιφίας; ξιφος, a sword.] The sword-fish.
Xīph'oid, a. [Gr. ξιφοειδής, sword-shaped; ξιφος, a sword.] Sword-shaped; ensiform;—applied to a cartilage connected with the sternum.
Xylēne, n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon resembling benzene. There are several xylenes known.
Xylō-bāl'saq-mūm, n. [L.; Gr. ξύλον, wood, and βάλαμος, balsam.] Wood of the balsam-tree;—a balsam from the balm of Gilead.
Xylō-grāpher, n. An engraver on wood.
Xylō-grāph'ic, a. Relating to wood engraving.
Xylō-grāph'i-cal, a. Graving.
Xylō-grāph-y, n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and γραφειν, to carve.] The art of engraving on wood.

mfen, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, бүр, rüle, úse.—C, G, g, h, soft; k, g, s, h, hard; s as z; z as gz; thūs.

Xylol, n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and I. oleum, oil.] A hydrocarbon from wood-spirit.
Xylóph'á-gá, n. pl. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] A group of wood-eating insects.
Xylóph'á-gán, n. A wood-eating insect.
Xylóph'á-góus, a. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on wood.
Xylóph'á-phónē (zì'), n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φωνή, a sound; φωνεῖν, to sound.] (Mus.) An instrument consisting of pieces of wood arranged in order and played on with wooden mallets.

Xylóph'á-tíle, n. [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and τίλος, lint, down.] A kind of asbestos.
Xylóph'á-tárech, n. [Gr. ξυστός, a xystos, and ἀρχεῖν, to rule.] The officer who presided over a xystos.
Xylóph'á-ter (zís'ter), n. [Gr. ξυστήρ; from ξύειν, to scrape.] A surgeon's rasp or scraping instrument.
Xylóph'á-tós, n. [Gr.; from ξύειν, to scrape; probably because its floor was polished.] In ancient Greece, a long court or gallery for athletic exercises.

Y.

Y at the beginning of English words and syllables, is a consonant (except in ytria and a few similar words, and also in yclept and words of like formation). In other situations it is generally a vowel, having the sound of i. Y (the A.-S., Dut., & Ger. ge) is, in poetry and in old English, sometimes prefixed to preterites and passive participles of verbs; as, yclad.
Yacht (yót), n. [Dut. jagt; from jagen, to chase; Ger. jagen, to hunt; jäh, quick; gehen, to go (g. v.).] A vessel of state or pleasure.—2, v. n. [pp. yachting, yachted.] To use a yacht for pleasure.
Yacht'ing (yót'ing), n. The act of making a voyage or excursion in a yacht.
Yachts'man (yót'mán), n. A person who keeps or sails a yacht. [Thibet.]
Yák, n. [Thibetan, yag.] The grunting ox of Yám, n. [Port. inhame; name probably of African origin.] A large esculent root or vegetable.
Yám'mer, v. n. [Ger. jammern, to grieve; jammer, grief, walling; A.-S. gíomor, wretched.] [pp. yammering, yammered.] To wail; to lament. [Scot.; Local & Obs. Eng.]
Yánk, n. [Nasalized from the root of Ger. jackern, to hurry; jach, hasty; jäh, steep, hasty; Scot. yaíke, a stroke.] A jerk; a twist.—2, v. a. [pp. yanking, yanked.] To twitch.
Yán'kee (yáng'ke), n. [Probably from the root of yanke, to move quickly, to be active.] A cant term for an inhabitant or a native of New England, supposed by some to be a corruption of the word English or Anglois by the Indians.
Yáp, v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. YAUP and YELP.] [pp. yapping, yapped.] To bark; to yelp; to yaup.—2, n. A bark; a yelp.
Yárd, n. [A.-S. gearð; Dut. & Dan. gaard.—See GARDEN.] A small piece of enclosed ground, usually adjoining a house.—[A.-S. gýrd, gíerd, Dut. garde, Ger. gerte, a stick] a measure of three feet.—a timber to support a sail.
Yárd'-árm, n. (Naut.) The extremity of the yard.—one-half of the yard supporting a sail.
Yárd'stick, n. A stick a yard long.
Yáre, a. [A.-S. gearu, ready; Dut. gear, done; Ger. gar, wholly.] Quick; dexterous.—2, ad. Quickly; readily. [Antiq. or Obs.]
Yárn, n. [A.-S. gearn; Dut. garen; Ger., Dan., & Sw. garn.] Spun wool; thread of wool, &c.—a sailor's story.
Yárr'ów, n. [A.-S. gearwe; Ger. gear, to dress; it was used in dressing wounds; akin to GARB and GEAR.] A plant, the milfoil.
Yát-a-g'hán, n. [Turk.] A sort of curved knife, or short scimitar, much used in Turkey.
Yáup, v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. YAP and YELP.] [pp. yauping, yauped.] To cry, as a child or bird; to yelp.—2, n. A yell or yelp.
Yáw, n. [Norw. gaga, to bend; gag, bent; Local Ger. gagen, to move unsteadily.] (Naut.) An unsteady motion of a ship.—2, v. n. [pp. yawing, yawed.] To deviate from the right course.

Yáwl, or Yául, n. [Dut. jol; Dan. jolle; Icel. jula; Sw. julle.] A boat belonging to a ship.—2, v. n. [Icel. & Norw. gaula, to yell (g. v.), to howl.—See YELL.] [pp. yawling, yawled.] To cry out; to yell or howl.
Yáwn, v. n. [A.-S. ganián; Ger. gähnen; also A.-S. gínan, Icel. gína, Gr. cháinein, to gape.] [pp. yawning, yawned.] To gape; to open the mouth wide.—2, n. Oscitation; a gape; an hiatus.
Yáwn'ing, a. Sleepy; slumbering; gaping; gaping.—2, n. Act of gaping; slumber.
Yáwp, v. & n. See YAUP.
Y-clá'd' (é-klád'), p. Clad.
Y-clépt', or Y-cléped' (é-klépt'), p. [See CLEPE.] Called; termed.
Yé, pron. [A.-S. ge; Dut. gij.—See YOU.] The nominative plural of thou; you.
Yea (yá or ye), ad. [A.-S. ge; Dut., Dan., & Ger. ja.] Yes; verily; a particle of affirmation, correlative to nay.
Yéan, v. a. [A.-S. eavian, geavian.] [pp. yeaning, yeaned.] To bring forth young, as sheep.
Yéan'ling, n. The young of sheep.
Yéar, n. [A.-S. gear; Dut. jaar; Dan. aar; Ger. jahr.] The space of time occupied by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar months; 365 days in common years; in leap year, 366 days. [usually.]
Yéar'-book (yér'bók), n. A book published annually.
Yéar'ling, a. Being a year old.—2, n. An animal one year old.
Yéar'ly, a. Happening every year; annual.—2, ad. Annually; once a year.
Yéarn (yérn), v. n. [A.-S. gýrnan, from georn, eager; Ger. begehren, to long for; Icel. gírna, to desire; gíarn, eager.] [pp. yearning, yearned.] To feel pain, pity, or desire.
Yéarn'ing, n. Emotion of pity; sympathy.
Yéast, n. [A.-S. gist; Dut. gest; Icel. gást; Ger. gúsch; gúhven, to ferment.] Barm used for leavening bread; leaven; spume; foam.
Yéast'y, a. Containing or resembling yeast.
Yélk, n. The yellow part of an egg;—written also yolk. See YOLK.
Yéll, v. n. [A.-S. gellan, giellan, Dut. gillen, Icel. gella, gýlla, to yell; Ger. gellen, to resound.—Cf. A.-S. galan, to sing.] [pp. yelling, yelled.] To cry out with horror and agony.—2, n. A cry of horror; a hideous outcry.
Yéll'ow (yél'lo), a. [A.-S. geolo; Dut. geel; Ger. gelb; L. helvus, gilvus; It. giallo.] Being of a gold color.—2, n. Yellow color; a golden hue.
Yéll'ow-fé'ver, n. A malignant fever;—called also the black vomit.
Yéll'ow-hám'mer (yél'lo-hám'ér), n. [A.-S. amore; Ger. ammer; O. Dut. enmer.] A yellow bird.
Yéll'ow-ish, a. Approaching to yellow.
Yéll'ow-ish-néss, n. State of being yellowish.
Yéll'ow-néss, n. The quality of being yellow.
Yéll'ow's (yél'lo's), n. pl. A disease in horses and cattle;—a disease in trees and plants.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; héir, hör;

Yélp, v. n. [A.-S. gilpan, gielpan, to exult; Icel. gjápa, to yelp, to yell; imitative.] [pp. yelping, yelped.] To bark as a dog; to cry out.—2, n. A shrill cry; a yell.
Yéol'mán (yó'mán), n.; pl. Yéol'mén. [A.S. go, Low Ger. gohe, Ger. gau, a district, and MAN.] A commoner; a freeholder; a farmer.
Yéol'mán-ly, a. Relating to or like a yeoman.
Yéol'mán-ry, n. The body of yeomen.
Yérk, v. a. [See JERK.] [pp. yerking, yerked.] To throw out; to lash; to strike.—2, v. n. To move as with jerks; to jerk.—3, n. A quick motion; a jerk.
Yés, ad. [A.-S. gise, gese; from gea ey, yea, so be it.] The affirmative particle, opposed to no; yea; truly.
Yést, or Yést, n. Foam; yeast. See YEAST.
Yés'tér-dáy, or Yés'tér-dáy, n. [A.-S. geostra, Dut. gesteren, Ger. gestern, Skr. hysta, yesterday; L. hesterius, of yesterday.] The day next before to-day.—2, ad. On the day last past.
Yés'tér-évé', n. The evening of yesterday.
Yés'tér-mórn', n. The morn of yesterday.
Yés'tér-níght' (-ní't'), n. The last night.
Yés'tér-nóón', n. Noon of yesterday.
Yést'y, a. Foamy; yeasty.
Yét, conj. [A.-S. gít, get, O. Fris. iela, eta, Fris. jelle, yet; Ger. jett, now.] Nevertheless; however.—2, ad. Besides; still; at least; hitherto.
Yew (yü), n. [A.-S. tin, ian; Irish, tabhar; Welsh, yw; Corn. hwin; Bret. iwin.] An evergreen tree of tough wood.
Yew'en (yü'en), a. Made of the wood of yew.
Yéild (yéld), v. a. [A.-S. geldan, gýldan; Dut. gelden; Dan. gælde; Ger. gelten, to be worth.—Cf. GUILD.] [pp. yielding, yielded.] To produce; to give; to afford.—to allow; to concede; to grant.—2, v. n. To give up; to submit; to comply.—3, n. Return for cultivation; produce.
Yéild'ing, n. The act of giving up; submission.—2, p. a. Complying; flexible.
Yéild'ing-ly, ad. With compliance.
Yéke, n. [A.-S. geoc, ioc; Dut. juék; Ger. joeh; L. jugum; Gr. ζυγόν; Skr. yuga.] A bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude.—a bond.—a couple; a pair.—2, v. a. [pp. yoking, yoked.] To bind by a yoke; to confine.
Yéke'-fél-lów, n. A companion; a mate.
Yé'kel, n. [Probably from YOKE.] A bumpkin; a young rustic.
Yéke'-máte, n. Same as YOKE-FELLOW.

Yólk (yók) [yólk, E.; yólk, Wb.] n. [A.-S. geol-eca, gíoleca; from geolu, yellow.] The yellow part of an egg; yolk;—written also yelk.
Yón, a. & ad. [A.-S. geon, geond; Icel. em; Ger. jener; Goth. jáind.] At a distance; yonder.
Yón'dér, a. [Goth. jáindre.—See YON.] Being at a distance, but within view.—2, ad. At a distance, but within view.
Yóre, ad. [A.-S. geara, formerly,—literally, of years; gear, a year (g. v.).] In time past; long ago.—Of yore, of old time; long ago.—In days of yore, in time past; formerly.
Yóu (yü), personal pron. [See YE, THOU.] Plural of thou; ye.
Yóung (yüng), a. [A.-S. geong, iung, ging; Dut. jong; Ger. jung.—Cf. L. juvenis, Skr. yuvan, young.] Not old; youthful; juvenile.—2, n. The offspring of animals.
Yóung'ish (yüng'ish), a. Somewhat young.
Yóung'ling (yüng'ling), n. A young animal.
Yóung'ster, n. A young person; a youth.
Yóunk'er, n. [Ger. juncker, Dut. jonker, jonkheer, a young gentleman; jong, young, and heer, a gentleman.] Youngster. [Colloq.]
Yóur (yür, if emphatical; yúr, if otherwise), pron. poss. or a. [A.-S. eower; O. Ger. iuwer.] Belonging to you.
Yóur-sélf (yúr-sélf), pron.; pl. Yóur-sélfes'. You; even you;—the reciprocal form of you.
Yóuth (yüth), n. [A.-S. geogud; Dut. jeugd; Ger. jugend; Goth. junda.—See YOUNG.] The part of life succeeding to childhood;—a young man;—young persons.
Yóuth'fúll (yüth'fúll), a. Young; juvenile.
Yóuth'fúll-ly, ad. In a youthful manner.
Yóuth'fúll-néss, n. State of being youthful.
Y't'ri-a (it're-á), n. [Named from Yttria, a place in Sweden.] (Min.) An earth in the form of a white powder, found in Sweden.
Y't'ri-úm, n. The metallic base of yttria.
Y't'ca, n. [Neo-Latin; from its native West-Indian name.] An American flowering plant.
Yúle, n. [A.-S. iula, geola; Icel. jól; Dan. jul; origin doubtful.] The ancient name for Christmas, or the Christmas season;—applied also to Lammas, or Lammas-tide.
Yúle'-clóg, or Yúle'-lóg, n. A huge log for the Yúle'-tíde, n. Time of Yule. [Christmas fire.]
Y-wis', ad. [A.-S. gewis, certain; Dut. gewis, Ger. gewiss, certainly; Goth. wissa, I knew; closely akin to Wise and WIR.] Certainly; surely. [Obs.]

Z.

Z a consonant, has in English, the same sound as the vocal z in rose. In some old books z is used instead of y, and has the sound of y consonant. There are a few Scottish words (such as tutzie, spulzie) which still retain this z with the y sound.
Záf fre (zá'fyr), n. [Ger. zaffer; Fr. zafre: a variant of SAPPHIRE.] (Chem.) An impure protoxide of cobalt.
Zám'bó, n. [Sp. for "bandy-legged," or "mulatto."] The offspring of an Indian and a negro.
Zá-ná'ná, n. See ZENANA.
Zá'ny (zá'ny or zám'ny, Ja.), n. [It. Zenni, or Zene, nicknames for Giovanni, or John.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
Záx, n. [A.-S. seax, sez, O. Ger. sachs, a knife.] A tool for cutting slates.
Zéal, n. [Fr. zèle, L. zelus, Gr. ζήλος, zeal,—properly, heat; ζέειν, to boil, to seethe.] Passionate ardor in some pursuit; fervency; earnestness; warmth; enthusiasm.
Zéal'ot (zél'ot), n. [Gr. ζηλωτής.—See ZEAL.] A

person full of zeal; one over-zealous; an enthusiast.
Zéal'ot-ry, n. Fanaticism; undue zeal.
Zéal'ous (zél'us), a. Possessed of zeal; fervent; ardent; earnest; passionate in any cause; enthusiastic.
Zéal'ous-ly, ad. In a zealous manner.
Zéal'ous-néss, n. Quality of being zealous.
Zé'béc, n. See XEBEC.
Zé'bra (zéb'ra, H.), n. [Sp.; from a native African tongue.] An African animal like an ass.
Zé'bú, n. [Fr. zébu, a name of South-Asiatic origin.] A small East-Indian humped ox.
Zechin (zék'in or ché-kén'), n. An Italian gold coin worth about 9s. 6d. sterling (\$2.20).—written also cecchin, chequin, and sequin. See SEQUIN.
Zéd, n. [Gr. ζῆτα.] A name of the letter Z;—called also zee, and sometimes izzard.



Zebra.

mién, sír; móve, nór, sôn; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—ç, ç, ç, é, soft; ç, ç, ç, é, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.