

**DILUTER**, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

**DILUTING**, *ppr.* Making thin or more liquid; weakening.

**DILUTION**, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening.

**DILUVIAL**, *s. a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, *dilu-vian*, *s. a.* from *diluo*. See *Diluvium*.]

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.

2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah.

**DILUVIATE**, *v. i.* To run as a flood. [Not much used.]

**DILUVIUM**, *n.* [L.] In geology, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge.

**DIM**, *a.* [Sax. *dim*; Dan. *dum*, dark, obscure, dim, and dumb; *dummer*, to dim; *dummes*, to grow dim or dull, to stupify, Eng. *dimps*, *dimpsish*; Sw. *dimba*, fog, mist, a cloud; Fr. *deimhe*, darkness; Russ. *tunann*, fog; *temnei*, dark, obscure; Sans. *tama*, black, Finn. *tumma*. It seems to be allied to damp, vapor, Russ. *dim* or *deim*. See *Damp*. If *dim* and *dumb* are of the same family, the sense is close, thick.]

1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

When Isaac was old, and his eyes were dim. Gen. xxvii.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; as a dim prospect.

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as a dim shade.

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.

The understanding is dim. Rogers.

5. Having its luster obscured; sullied; tarnished.

How is the gold become dim? Lam. iv.

**DIM**, *v. t.* To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; as, to dim the eyes.

2. To obscure; as, to dim the sight; to dim the prospect.

3. To render dull the powers of conception.

4. To make less bright; to obscure.

Each passion dimmed his face. Milton.

5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully; as, to dim gold.

**DIMBLE**, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.

**DIME**, *n.* [Fr. contracted from *dixime* or *disme*, Norm. *dime*, tenth.]

A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

**DIMENSION**, *n.* [L. *dimensio*, from *diminuo*, to measure; *di* or *dis* and *metior*, to mete; Gr. *metron*. See *Mete* and *Measure*.]

In geometry, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension, or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as the dimensions of a room, or of a ship; the dimensions of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.

**DIMENSIONLESS**, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.

**DIMENSION**, *n.* Extent; capacity.

**DIMENSIVE**, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? Davies.

**DIMETER**, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures.

**DIMETER**, *n.* A verse of two measures.

**DIMIDIATE**, *v. t.* [L. *dimidio*.] To divide into two equal parts.

**DIMIDIATED**, *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*; *di* and *medius*, middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

**DIMIDIA**, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

**DIMINISH**, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo*; *di*, and *minuo*, to lessen; *minor*, less; It. *diminuire*; Fr. *diminuer*; Sp. *diminuir*; Ir. *min*, fine; *min*, small; W. *min*, meime, small, slender; Russ. *menshe*, less; *umenshayu*, to diminish; Ar. *man*, to cut off,

to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn. No. 5.]

1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment*; as, to diminish the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to diminish a number by subtraction; to diminish the revenue by limiting commerce, or reducing the customs; to diminish strength or safety; to diminish the heat of a room.

It is particularly applied to bulk and quantity, as *shorten* is to length.

2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.

I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix.

3. In music, to take from a note by a sharp, flat or natural.

To diminish from, to take away something. Obs.

Neither shall you diminish aught from it. Deut. iv.

**DIMINISH**, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The size of an object diminishes, as we recede from it.

**DIMINISHED**, *pp.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

**DIMINISHING**, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

**DIMINISHINGLY**, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation.

**DIMINUT**, *a.* Lessening. [Little used.]

**DIMINUTE**, *a.* Small. [Not in use.]

**DIMINUTION**, *n.* [L. *diminutio*.] The act of lessening; a making smaller; opposed to *augmentation*; as the diminution of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.

The state of becoming or appearing less; opposed to *increase*; as the diminution of the apparent diameter of a receding body.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.

5. In architecture, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter

is made less than that of the lower part.

6. In music, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.

**DIMINUTIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif*; It. *diminutivo*; Sp. *diminutivo*.]

Small; little; narrow; contracted; as a diminutive race of men or other animals; a diminutive thought.

**DIMINUTIVE**, *n.* In grammar, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lappulus*, a little stone, from *lapis*; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*.

**DIMINUTIVELY**, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak *diminutively* of another.

**DIMINUTIVENESS**, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

**DIMISH**, *a.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim, or obscure.

**DIMISSORY**, *a.* [L. *dimissorius*. See *Dismiss*.]

1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A *letter dimissory*, is one given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

2. Granting leave to depart.

**DIMIT**, *v. t.* [L. *dimitto*.] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let. [Not in use.]

**DIMITTY**, *n.* [D. *diemt*.] A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

**DIMLY**, *adv.* [See *Dim*.] In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight.

2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

**DIMMING**, *ppr.* Obscuring.

**DIMMING**, *n.* Obscurity.

**DIMNESS**, *n.* Dullness of sight; as the dimness of the eyes.

2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as the dimness of a view.

3. Faintness; imperfection; as the dimness of a color.

4. Want of brightness; as the dimness of gold or silver.

5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity; as the dimness of perception.

**DIMPLE**, *n.* [Qu. G. *taumela*, to reel, to indent.]

A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face.

**DIMPLE**, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. Dryden.

**DIMPLED**, *a.* Set with dimples; as a dimpled cheek.

**DIMPLY**, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions; as the dimply face.

**DIM-SIGHTED**, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

**DIN**, *n.* [Sax. *dyna*, noise; *dyna*, to sound; Icc. *dyna*, to thunder; L. *tinia*, *tonus*, *tono*. This word probably belongs to the root of *tone* and *thunder*, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise. Sax. *eorh-dyne*, an earthquake.]

Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling,