

syllable may consist of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as *strong, short, camp, voice*.

A syllable sometimes forms a word, and is then significant, as in *go, run, write, sun, moon*. In other cases, a syllable is merely part of a word, and by itself is not significant. Thus *ac*, in *active*, has no signification.

At least one vowel or open sound is essential to the formation of a syllable; hence in every word there must be as many syllables as there are single vowels, or single vowels and diphthongs. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains, viz.

Monosyllable, a word of one syllable.

Dissyllable, a word of two syllables.

Trisyllable, a word of three syllables.

Polysyllable, a word of many syllables.

2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise. This account contains not a *syllable* of truth.

Before a *syllable* of the law of God was written. *Hooker*.

SYLLABLE, *v. t.* To utter; to articulate. [*Not used.*] *Milton*.

SYLLABUB, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of *sillabub*.

SYLLABUS, *n.* [L. from the same source as *syllable*.]

An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *σλληψις*. See *Syllable*.]

1. In *grammar*, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called *substitution*.

2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with the most worthy in the sentence; as, *rex et regina beati*.

SYLLOGISM, *n.* [L. *sylogismus*; Gr. *συλογισμος*; *συ*, with, and *λεγω*, to speak; *λογίζομαι*, to think.]

A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. In this argument, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus,

A plant has not the power of locomotion;

An oak is a plant;

Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

These propositions are denominated the major, the minor, and the conclusion.

SYLLOGISTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a  
SYLLOGISTICALLY, } *a.* syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as *sylogistic arguments* or *sylogisms*.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove *sylogistically*.

SYLLOGIZATION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms. *Harris*.

SYLLOGIZE, *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

Men have endeavored to teach boys to *sylogize*, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts*.

SYLLOGIZER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYLLOGIZING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH, *n.* [Fr. *syphide*; Gr. *σαφρ*, a moth, a beetle.]

An imaginary being inhabiting the air. *Temple. Pope*.

SYLVA, *n.* [L. a wood or forest.] In *poetry*, a poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport.

2. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds. *Cyc*.

SYLVAN. [See *Sylvan*.]

SYLVAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes perhaps, a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,  
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope*.

SYLVANITE, *n.* Native tellurium, a metallic substance recently discovered. *Dict. Ure*.

SYMBAL. [See *Cymbal*.]

SYMBOL, *n.* [L. *symbolum*; Gr. *συμβολον*; *συ*, with, and *βαλλω*, to throw; *συμβαλλω*, to compare.]

1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience. Symbols are of various kinds, as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c. *Encyc*.

2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist, the bread and wine are called *symbols* of the body and blood of Christ.

3. A letter or character which is significant. The Chinese letters are most of them *symbols*. The *symbols* in algebra are arbitrary.

4. In medals, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing, as a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.

5. Among christians, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion. *Baker*.

6. Lot; sentence of adjudication. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor*.

SYMBOLIC, } *a.* Representative; ex-  
SYMBOLICAL, } hibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their *symbolical* mysteries.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed. *Taylor*.

*Symbolical philosophy*, is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

SYMBOLICALLY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is *symbolically* represented by a lion.

SYMBOLISM, *n.* Among chimists, consent of parts. *Encyc*.

SYMBOLIZATION, *n.* [See *Symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. *Brown*.

SYMBOLIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *symboliser*.] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The pleasing of color *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear, but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Boecon*.

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Horcel*.

SYMBOLIZE, *v. t.* To make to agree in properties.

2. To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors. *Brown*.

SYMBOLIZING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Commensurable. *More*.

SYMMETRIAN, } [from *symmetry*.] One  
SYMMETRIST, } *n.* eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts. *Sidney. Wotton*.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions; as a *symmetrical* body or building.

SYMMETRICALLY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYMMETRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. *Burke*.

SYMMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *συμμετρία*; *συ*, with, together, and *μετρον*, measure; *μετρω*, to measure; Fr. *symetrie*; It. Sp. *simetria*.]

A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. Symmetry arises from the proportion which the Greeks call analogy, which is the relation of conformity of all the parts to a certain measure; as the *symmetry* of a building or an animal body. *Cyc*.

Uniform symmetry, in architecture, is where the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

Respective symmetry, is where only the opposite sides are equal to each other. *Cyc*.

SYMPATHETIC, } [Fr. *sympathique*.]  
SYMPATHETICAL, } *a.* See *Sympathy*.]

1. Pertaining to sympathy.

2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels; as a *sympathetic* heart.

3. Among physicians, produced by sympathy. A *sympathetic* disease is one which is produced by sympathy, or by a remote cause, as when a fever follows a local injury. In this case, the word is opposed to *idiopathic*, which denotes a disease produced by a proximate cause, or an original disease. Thus an epilepsy is *sympathetic*, when it is produced by some other disease. *Cyc*.

4. Among chimists and alchemists, an epithet applied to a kind of powder, possessed of the wonderful property that if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound will be healed, though the patient is at a distance. This opinion is discarded as charlatatary.

This epithet is given also to a species of ink or liquor, with which a person may