

IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. *Woodward.*

IRRETURNABLE, *a.* Not to be returned.

IRREVERENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia*; in and *reverentia*. See *Reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being; *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to disrespect toward man.

2. The state of being disregarded; *applied to men*. But this word is appropriately applicable to the Supreme Being and to his laws and institutions.

IRREVERENT, *a.* [Fr.; in and *reverent*.]

1. Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being.

2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as an *irreverent* thought, word or phrase.

3. Wanting in respect to superiors.

IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being; in an irreverent manner.

2. Without due respect to superiors.

IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* [in and *reversible*.] That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed or annulled; as an *irreversible* decree or sentence.

IRREVERSIBLENESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

IRREVOCABILITY, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLENESS, *n.* Irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *irrevocabilis*; in and *revocabilis*, *revoco*; re and *voco*, to call.] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed or annulled; as an *irrevocable* decree, sentence, edict or doom; *irrevocable* fate; an *irrevocable* promise.

IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [in and *revokable*.] Not to be recalled; irrevocable.

IRREVOLUBLE, *a.* That has no revolution. [Not used.] *Milton.*

IRRIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo*; in and *rigo*, to water.]

1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. *Ray.*

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.

IRRIGATED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.

IRRIGATING, *pp.* Watering; wetting; moistening.

IRRIGATION, *n.* The act of watering or moistening.

2. In agriculture, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.

IRRIGUOUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus*. See *Irrigate*.]

1. Watered; watery; moist.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store.

2. Wet; moist.

Milton.
Philips.

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IRRIS-ION, *n.* s. as z. [L. *irrisio*, *irrideo*; in and *rideo*, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

IRRITABILITY, *n.* [from *irritable*.] Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as *irritability* of temper.

2. In physiology, one of the four faculties of the sensorium, by which fibrous contractions are caused in consequence of the irritations excited by external bodies. *Darwin.*

Irritability differs from *sensibility*; the most *irritable* parts of the body not being at all *sensible*, and vice versa. The heart is endowed with the greatest *irritability*.

IRRITABLE, *a.* [from *irritate*.] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies.

2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as an *irritable* temper.

3. In physiology, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.

In general, there is nothing *irritable* in the animal body, but the muscular fibers.

IRRITANT, *a.* Irritating.

IRRITANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates.

IRRITATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito*; in and *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage; or perhaps more properly from Sw. *retu*, to provoke; G. *reitzen*, to tickle, vellicate, irritate.]

1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fire; as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a coarse bandage.

2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Never *irritate* a child for trifling faults. The insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.

3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in.

Air, if very cold, *irritates* the flame.

IRRITATING, *pp.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract.

IRRITATION, *n.* The operation of exciting heat, action and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means.

The excitement of action in the animal system by the application of food, medicines and the like.

3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.

4. In physiology, an exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of the appulses of external bodies.

Irritation is the effect of a stimulus applied to an irritable part.

IRRITATIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as an *irritative* fever. *Darwin.*

IRRITATORY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating.

IRRORATION, *n.* [L. *irroratio*; in and *ros*.]

The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.

IRRUPTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *irruptio*; in and *rumpo*, to break or burst.]

1. A bursting in; a breaking or sudden, violent rushing into a place. Holland has been often inundated by *irruptions* of the sea.

2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country; as the *irruption* of the northern nations into France and Italy.

IRRUP-TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, *v. t.* [Sax. *is*; G. *ist*; D. *is*; L. *est*; Gr. *is*; Sans. *asti*; Pers. *est* or *hist*.]

The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am*, *be*, *are*, and *is*. *Is* and *was* coincide with the Latin *esse*, and Goth. *wesan*.

In the indicative, present tense, it is thus varied: I *am*, thou *art*, he, she, or it, *is*; we, ye or you, *they*, are. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

ISABEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle*.] Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red.

ISAGOGIC, *a.* [Gr. *isagogikos*.] Introductory. *Gregory.*

ISAGON, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle.] A figure whose angles are equal.

ISATIS, *n.* In zoology, the arctic fox or *Canis lagopus*.

ISCHIADIC, *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, from *ischias*, the sciatica, from *ischium*, the hip; Gr. *ischion*, *ischiaxis*.]

Pertaining to the hip. The ischiadic passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is called also *sciatica*. It is sometimes seated in the tendinous expansion which covers the muscles of the thigh, but its most common seat is in the muscles, or in the capsular ligament, and it is then either rheumatic or gouty.

ISCHURETIC, *a.* [See *Ischury*.] Having the quality of relieving ischury.

ISCHURETIC, *a.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.

ISCHURY, *n.* [Gr. *ischuria*, from *ischu*, to stop, and *oura*, urine.]

A stoppage or suppression of urine.

ISERIN, *n.* [G. *eisen*, iron.] A mineral

ISERINE, *n.* [G. *eisen*, iron.] A mineral of a splendid metallic lustre, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It is harder than feldspar, and consists of the oxys of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium.

Ish, a termination of English words, is, in Sax. *isc*, Dan. *isk*, G. *isch*; and not improbably, it is the termination *esque*, in French, as in *grotesque*, *it. esco*, in *grotesco*, and the Latin termination of the in-