AWA'KEN, v. t. awakn. This is the word awake, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive or intransitive; but more frequently transitive, as awake is more frequently intransitive. Its significations are

AWA'KENED, pp. Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense. AWA'KENER, n. He or that which awa

AWA'KENING, n. A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion, than AWE, n. aw. [Dan. ave, fear, awe, chastise-

AWARD', v. t. [Scot. warde, determination : Norm. garda, award, judgment; agardetz. awarded. See Guard and Regard.

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence. This word is appropriately used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators awarded damages to A. B.

AWARD', v. i. To judge; to determine

to make an award. AWARD', n. The judgment, or determination of arbitrators, or the paper containing it.

2. Judgment; sentence; determination of AWE'ARY, a. Weary, which see. points submitted to arbitrators.

AWARD'ED, pp. Adjudged, or given by arhitrators

AWARD'ER, n. One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determina-Thomson.

AWARD'ING, ppr. Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining. AWA'RE, a. [Sax. gewarian, to take care provide, avoid; to preserve or defend

also covered, protected; warian, to beware ; war, aware. See Ware and Wary. strictly in modern usage, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability; as, the general was aware of

the enemy's designs AWA'RE, v. i. To beware; to be cautious. 1. That strikes with awe; that fills with Not legitimate. Milton.

AWARN, v. t. To warn, which see AWAT'CHA, n. A bird of Kamtchatka, enumerated by Pennant, among the war- 3. Struck with awe; scrupulous. blers. The upper parts of the body are of

a deep brown color; the throat and breast white, with black spots. AWA'Y, adv. [Sax. aweg, absent, a and

weg, way; also onweg, away, and awegan, Our common people use this word in the to avert. See Way.]

2. It is much used with words signifying moving or going from; as, go away, send 2. The state of being struck with awe. away, run away, &c.; all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither away so fast. Shak.

Love hath wings and will away. 3. As an exclamation, it is a command or in-

vitation to depart; away, that is, be gone, or let us go. "Away with him." Take AWHTLE, adv. [a and while, time, or interhim away.

4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense A space of time; for some time; for a short and form peculiar phrases; as,

dissipate or foolishly destroy.

To trifle away, to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness.

To drink away, to squander away, &c., to dissipate in drinking or extravagance To make away, is to kill or destroy

Away with has a peculiar signification in 2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manthe phrase, "I cannot away with it." Isa.

dure it? ment, discipline; aver, to chastise or correet; Gr. ayaw, to be astonished. Qu. Ir.

agh; Sax. ege, or oga, fear; Goth. agjan, unsuitableness. Addison. or ogan, to dread. It would appear that AWL, n. [Sax. al, an awl, and an eel; Ger. the primary sense of the Dan. is to strike, or check.

1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear. Stand in awe and sin not. Ps. iv.

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.

To strike with fear and rever-AWE, v. t. ence ; to influence by fear, terror or res- AW/LESS, a. [awe and less.] Wanting revpect; as, his majesty awed them into silence.

Shak AWEATH'ER, adv. aweth'er. [a and weather.]

judicial sentence, or by the decision of On the weather-side, or towards the wind: Mar. Dict.

AWE-€OMMAND ING, a. Striking or influencing by awe. Gray. AW ED, pp. Struck with fear; influenced

by fear or reverence. AWEIGH', adv. [a and weigh.] Atrip. The AUM, ζ n. [D. aam; G. ahm.] anchor is aweigh, when it is just drawn A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight

out of the ground, and hangs perpendicu-[See Atrip. Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more AWE-INSPIRING, a. Impressing with owe

Bp. Hobart AWE'-STRUCK, a. Impressed or struck with awe.

AW FUL, a. [awe and full.]

profound reverence; as the awful majesty of Jehovah.

Spenser. 2. That fills with terror and dread; as the 1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarawful approach of death.

A weak and awful reverence for antiquity.

Watts. Shakspeare uses it for worshipful, inspir ing respect by authority or dignity

sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.

Have me away, for I am wounded. 2 Chron. AW FULNESS, n. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity as, "the awfulness of this sacred place.

A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and

amfulness.

[Not legitimate.] AWHAPE, v. t. awhap'. [W. cwapiaw, to strike smartly.] To strike; to confound.

Spenser

wall time.

To throw away, to cast from, to give up, AWK, a. Odd; out of order. L'Estrange. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [Vulgar.]

AWK WARD, a. [awk and ward.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous; bungling; untoward. Dryden.

e phrase, "I cannot away with it." Isa. ners; clumsy; unnatural; bad. Shak.
The sense is, "I cannot bear or en-AWK WARDLY, adv. Clumsily; in a rude

or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly. AWK WARDNESS, n. Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners: want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments;

ahl, an awl, and aal, an eel; D. els, an awl; aal, an eel; Dan. aal, an eel; Ir. ail, a sting or prickle.

An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, sadlers, &c. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flat-

erence; void of respectful fear; as awless insolence. Druden. 2. Wanting the power of causing reverence:

not exciting awe; as an awless throne, Shak

AWL WORT, n. [awl and wort. See Wort.] as, the helm is aweather; opposed to alee. The popular name of the Subularia aquatica, or rough leaved alyssum; so called from its awi-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland.

AWM, In. [D. aam; G. ahm.]

steckans or twenty verges or verteels, equal to the English tierce, the sixth of a French tun, and the seventh of an English tun, or thirty-six gallons. Encyc. Arbuthnot. AWN, n. [Sw. agne; Gr. axva, axvn.]

Millon. The beard of corn or grass, as it is usually understood. But technically, a slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses. AWN ING, n. [Goth. hulyan, to cover.]

pauling, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays, the officers and crew, and preserve the decks. That part of the poop deck which is con-

tinued forward beyond the bulk head of the cabin. Mar. Dict. AWN'LESS, a. Without awn or beard.

AWN'Y, a. Having awns; full of beard. AWO'KE. The preterit of awake.

to avere the design of the master is AW-FULLY, ade. In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AWORK, ade. [Sax generation, to work.] AWORK, ade. [Sax generation of the master of labor or action.] [Not

used.] AWORK ING, adv. At work; into a state of working or action. Hubbard's Tale.

AWRY', a. or adv. [Dan. vrider, to twist; vrien, twisted; Sw. vrida; Sax. writhan, to writhe.]

Turned or twisted towards one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision; as, "to glance a look awry;" the lady's cap is aury.

2. In a figurative sense, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. Sidney. Milton