

5. In *music*, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the diapente and diatessaron, is a *tone*. Of tones there are two kinds, major and minor. The tone major is in the ratio of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between the fourth and fifth. The tone minor is as 9 to 10, resulting from the difference between the minor third and the fourth. *Cyc.*

6. The tone of an instrument, is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness and the like. *Cyc.*

7. In *medicine*, that state of organization in a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor. *Tone*, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and tension is the primary signification of strength. Hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs. Tone therefore in *medicine*, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions. So we say, the body is in a *sound* state, the health is *sound* or *firm*.

TONE, *v. t.* To utter with an affected tone. 2. To tune. [See *Tune*.]

TONED, *a.* Having a tone; used in composition; as *high-toned*; *sweet-toned*.

TO-NELESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical. *Entick.*

TO-NE-SYLLABLE, *a.* An accented syllable. *M. Stuart.*

TONG, *n.* [See *Tongs*.] The catch of a buckle. [Not used.] [See *Tongue*.]

TONGS, *n. plu.* [Sax. *Dan. D. tung*; *G. zange*; *Sw. lång*; *Ice. taung*; *Gaelic, teangas*. This seems by its orthography to be the same word as *tongue*, *tongues*, and to signify projections, shoots.]

An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end; used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a *pair of tongs*, a smith's *tongs*.

TONGUE, { *n.* [Sax. *tung*, *tunga*; *Goth. tunga*; *D. tong*; *G. zunge*; *Ir. and Gaelic, teanga*; *Ant. L. lingua*. We see by the Gothic, that *n* is not radical; the word belongs to Class *Dg*. It signifies a shoot or extension, like *L. digitus* and *dug*. Our common orthography is incorrect; the true spelling is *tung*.]

1. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; and in other animals, the instrument of taste. It is also an instrument of deglutition. In some animals, the tongue is used for drawing the food into the mouth, as in animals of the bovine genus, &c. Other animals lap their drink, as dogs.

The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillæ of a pyramidal figure, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus. *Cyc.*

2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together. *L'Estrange.*

3. The power of articulate utterance; speech.

Parrots imitating human *tongue*. *Dryden.*

4. Speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking.

Keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shak.*

The *tongue* of the wise is health. *Prov. xii.*

5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. The English *tongue*, within two hundred years, will probably be spoken by two or three hundred millions of people in North America.

6. Speech; words or declarations only; opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues*. Is. lxi.

8. A point; a projection; as the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance.

9. A point or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake.

10. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, &c. to the size of the mast-head.

To hold the *tongue*, to be silent. *Addison.*

TONGUE, { *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

TUNG, { How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*

TONGUE, { *v. i.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TUNG, { *a.* Having a tongue.

TONGUED, { *Tongued* like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TONGUE-GRAFTING, { *n.* A mode of

TUNG-GRAFTING, { grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.

TONGUELESS, { *a.* Having no tongue.

TUNGLESS, { 2. Speechless; as a *tongueless* block. *Shak.*

3. Unmanned; not spoken of. One good deed dying *tongueless*. *Shak.*

[Not used.]

TONGUE-PAD, { *n.* A great talker. [Not

TUNG-PAD, { in use.] *Tuttler.*

TONGUE-SHAPED, { *a.* In botany, a

TUNG-SHAPED, { tongue-shaped

leaf, is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border. *Martyn.*

TONGUE-TIE, { *[tongue and tie.]* To

TUNG-TIE, { *v. t.* deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation. *Goodman.*

TONGUE-TIED, { Destitute of the power of speech; having an impediment in the speech. *Holder.*

TUNG-TIED, { 2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause. *Shak.*

Love and *tongue-tied* simplicity.

TONIC, *a.* [from Gr. *τονος*, *L. tonus*. See *Tone*.]

1. Laterally, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength, as *onic* power.

2. In *medicine*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

3. Relating to tones or sounds.

4. Extended. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

Tonic spasm, in *medicine*, a rigid contraction of the muscles without relaxation, as in tetanus, &c. *Hooper.*

TONIC, *n.* A medicine that increases the tone of the muscular fiber, and gives vigor and action to the system.

A medicine which increases the tone or strength of the body. *Parr.*

2. In *music*, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest. [Fr. *tonique*.] *Cyc.*

3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

TO-NIGHT, *n.* [to and *night*.] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TÖN-NAGE, *n.* [from *ton*, a corrupt orthography. See *Tun*.]

1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in *tuns*; or the amount of weight which she may carry.

3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per *tun*; or a duty, toll or rate payable on goods per *tun*, transported on canals.

TONSIL, *n.* [L. *tonsilla*. This word seems to be formed from *tonsus*, *tondeo*, to clip.]

In *anatomy*, a glandular body at the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. The *tonsils* are called also from their shape, *amygdalæ*, and in popular language, *almonds*. The *tonsils* have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth. *Cyc.*

TONSIL, *a.* That may be clipped. *Hooper.*

TONSIL, *a.* That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TONSURE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. tonsura*, from *tonsus*, shaved; *tondeo*, to clip or shave.]

1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; or the state of being shorn.

2. In the *Romish church*, tonsure is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church: the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, who cuts off a part of his hair with prayers and benedictions. Hence *tonsure* is used to denote entrance or admission into holy orders. *Cyc.*

3. In the *Romish church*, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church. *Cyc.*

TONTINE, *n.* [Fr. *tonline*; said to be from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.]

An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Thus an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.

TO'NY, *n.* A simpleton. [Ludicrous.] *Dryden.*

TOO, *adv.* [Sax. *to*.]

1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, a thing is *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much.

His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley*

2. Likewise; also; in addition.

A courtier and a patriot *too*. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view

The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*