

GIST, *n.* [Fr. *gesir*, to lie; *gite*, a lodging-place.]

In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.

GITTERN, *n.* [L. *cithara*.] A guitar. [See *Guitar*.]

GITTERN, *v. i.* To play on a gittern.

*Milton.*

GIVE, *v. t.* *giv*, pret. *gave*; pp. *given*. [Sax. *gifan*, *gyfan*; Goth. *giban*; G. *geben*; D. *geven*; Sw. *gifva*; Dan. *giver*. Hence Sax. *gif*; Goth. *ihai* or *yabai*, now contracted into *if*. Chaucer wrote *yere, yave*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. 27 to give. See Class Gb. No. 3. 26. 43. The sense of *give* is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.]

1. To bestow; to confer; to pass or transfer the title or property of a thing to another person without an equivalent or compensation.

For generous lords had rather give than pay.

*Young.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. Gen. iii.

3. To impart; to bestow.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. Matt. xxv.

4. To communicate; as, to give an opinion; to give counsel or advice; to give notice.

5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. We give the full value of all we purchase. A dollar is given for a day's labor.

What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? Matt. xvi.

6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to give ear, which signifies to listen; to hear.

7. To quit; in the phrase to give place, which signifies to withdraw, or retire to make room for another.

8. To confer; to grant.

What wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless? Gen. xv.

9. To expose; to yield to the power of.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. Dryden.

10. To grant; to allow; to permit.

It is given me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply; to furnish.

Thou must give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings. Ex. x.

12. To empower; to license; to commission.

Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

But this and similar phrases are probably elliptical; give for give power or license. So in the phrases, give me to understand, give me to know, give the flowers to blow, that is, to give power, to enable.

13. To pay or render; as, to give praise, applause or approbation.

14. To render; to pronounce; as, to give sentence or judgment; to give the word of command.

15. To utter; to vent; as, to give a shout.

16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

17. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give pleasure.

18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone gives sparks with steel.

19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers give themselves to plunder. The passive participle is much used in this sense; as, the people are given to luxury and pleasure; the youth is given to study.

Give thyself wholly to them. 1 Tim. iv.

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by up.

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost. *Herbert.*

21. To pledge; as, I give my word that the debt shall be paid.

22. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I give you my hand.

23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatever we employ in charitable uses, duing our lives, is given away from ourselves. *Atterbury.*

To give back, to return; to restore.

To give forth, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.

To give the hand, to yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*

To give in, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.

To give over, to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to give over a pursuit.

2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon.

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice. *Greiv.*

3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery. The physician had given over the patient, or given the patient over.

4. To abandon.

To give out, to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was given out that parliament would assemble in November.

5. To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army. *Addison.*

6. To show; to exhibit in false appearance. *Shak.*

7. To send out; to emit; as, a substance gives out steam or odors.

To give up, to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to give up a cause; to give up the argument.

2. To surrender; as, to give up a fortress to an enemy.

3. To relinquish; to cede. In this treaty the Spaniards gave up Louisiana.

4. To abandon; as, to give up all hope.

5. They are given up to believe a lie.

6. To deliver.

And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king. 2 Sam. xxv.

To give one's self up, to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost.

2. To resign or devote.

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor.*

3. To addict; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

To give way, to yield; to withdraw to make room for. Inferiors should give way to superiors.

2. To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall. The ice gave way and the horses were drowned. The scaffolding gave way. The wheels or axle-tree gave way.

3. To recede; to make room for.

4. In seamen's language, give way is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.

*Mar. Dict.*

GIVE, *v. i.* *giv*. To yield to pressure. The earth gives under the feet.

2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure. *Bacon.*

3. To move; to recede.

Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

To give in, to go back; to give way. [Not in use.]

To give into, to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to give in to those general phrases—*Pope.*

To give off, to cease; to forbear. [Little used.] *Locke.*

To give on, to rush; to fall on. [Not in use.]

To give out, to publish; to proclaim.

2. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.

To give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

GIVEN, *pp.* *giv'n*. Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.

GIVER, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the giver, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the christian. *Kollock.*

GIVES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get or hold.]

Fetters or shackles for the feet. [See *Gyves*.]

GIVING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.

GIVING, *n.* The act of conferring.

2. An alluding of what is not real. *Pope.*

GIZ ZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gesier*.] The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

*Ray. Dryden.*

To fret the gizzard, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed.

GLABRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *glabro*.] To make smooth. [Not used.]

GLA BRITY, *n.* Smoothness. [Not used.]

GLA BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber*, allied to Eng. *glab*. Class Lib. No. 10. 24. 27. 34. 37.]

Smooth; having an even surface.

GLACIAL, *a.* [Fr. *glacial*; L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Icey; consisting of ice; frozen.

GLACIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice. *Dict.*

GLACIATION, *n.* [supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLACIER, *n.* [Fr. *glaciere*, an ice-house, from *glace*, It. *ghiaccio*, ice. See *Glacial*.]

A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides