

**SHUFFLING**, *n.* The act of throwing into confusion, or of changing the relative position of things by shoving or motion.

2. Trick; artifice; evasion.

3. An irregular gait.

**SHUFFLINGLY**, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace. *Dryden.*

**SHUN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian*, *ascunian*; allied perhaps to *D. schuinen*, to slope.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; as, to *shun* rocks and shoals in navigation. In *shunning* Scylla, take care to avoid Charybdis.

2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with; as, to *shun* evil company.

3. To avoid; not to practice; as, to *shun* vice.

4. To avoid; to escape; as, to *shun* a blow.

5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.

I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God. *Acts xx.*

**SHUNLESS**, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as *shunless* destiny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

**SHUNNED**, *pp.* Avoided.

**SHUNNING**, *pp.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

**SHURK**. [See *Shark*.]

**SHUT**, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *shut*. [Sax. *scytlan*, *scytlan*, to bolt or make fast, to shut in.

This seems to be derived from or connected with *scytel*, a bolt or bar, a scuttle, *scytta*, a shooter, an archer, *scytan*, *sceolan*, *scotian*, to shoot, *D. schutten*, to stop, defend, parry, pound, confine, which seems to be allied to *schutter*, a shooter. So in *G. schützen*, to defend, and *schütze*, a shooter; *Dan. skytter*, to defend; *skytte*, a shooter; *Sw. skydda*, to defend; *skytt*, a marksman. The sense of these words is expressed by *shoot*, and this is the primary sense of a bolt that fastens, from thrusting, driving.]

1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate; to *shut* the eyes or the mouth.

2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; as, to *shut* the ports of a kingdom by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude.

But *shut* from every shore. *Dryden.*

4. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to *shut* the hand.

To *shut in*, to inclose; to confine.

And the Lord *shut* him in. *Gen. vii.*

2. Spoken of points of land, when by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. It is then said, we *shut in* such a point, we *shut in* the land; or one point *shuts in* another.

To *shut out*, to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to *shut out* rain by a tight roof. An interesting subject occupying the mind, *shuts out* all other thoughts.

To *shut up*, to close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to *shut up* a house.

2. To obstruct.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, to *shut up* a prisoner.

4. To confine by legal or moral restraint.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut up* to the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal. iii.*

5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Cottier.*

**SHUT**, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed. The door *shuts* of itself; it *shuts* hard. Certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

**SHUT**, *pp.* Closed; having the entrance barred.

2. *a.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*

**SHUT**, *n.* Close; the act of closing; as the *shut* of a door; the *shut* of evening. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. A small door or cover. But *shutter* is more generally used.

**SHUTTER**, *n.* A person that shuts or closes.

2. A door; a cover; something that closes a passage; as the *shutters* of a window.

**SHUTTING**, *pp.* Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining.

**SHUTTLE**, *n.* [from the root of *shoot*; *Icc. skutul*.]

An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.

**SHUTTLE-COCK**, *n.* [shuttle and cock or cork.]

A cork stuck with fethers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

**SHY**, *a.* [G. *scheu*, *shy*; *scheuchen*, to scare, and *scheuen*, to shun; *D. schuw*, *shy*; *schuwen*, to shun; *Sw. skygg*, *shy*, and *sky*, to shun; *Dan. sky*, *shy*, and *skyer*, to shun, to eschew. In *Sp. esquivo* is *shy*, and *esquivar*, to shun; *It. schifo*, *shy*, and *schifare*, to shun. The two last mentioned languages have a labial for the last radical, but possibly the words may be of the same family. The *G. scheuchen*, to scare, is our *shoo*, a word used for scaring away fowls.]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; as a *shy* bird.

She is represented in a *shy* retiring posture. *Addison.*

2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse.

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbutnot.*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures.

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

4. Suspicious; jealous.

Princes are by wisdom of state somewhat *shy* of their successors. *Watton.*

**SHYLY**, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

**SHYNESS**, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

**SIALOGUE**, *n.* *sial'ogog*. [Gr. *σialον*, saliva, and *αγωγος*, leading.]

A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge. *Encyc.*

**SIB**, a relation, in Saxon, but not in use in English.

**SIBERIAN**, *a.* [Russ. *siver*, north. *Siberia* is formed by annexing the Greek *ia*, country, from the Celtic, to *siver*, north.]

Pertaining to Siberia, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as a *Siberian* winter.

**SIBERITE**, *n.* Red tourmalin. *Ure.*

**SIBILANT**, *a.* [L. *sibilo*, to hiss, *Fr. siffler*; Russ. *soplyu*, *sopyu*, id.]

Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.

**SIBILANT**, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; as *s* and *z*.

**SIBILATION**, *n.* A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

**SIBYL**, *n.* [from the L.] In *pagan antiquity*, the Sibyls were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called Sibylline verses, or Sibylline oracles. *Lempriere.*

**SIBYLLINE**, *a.* Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written or composed by Sibyls.

**SICAMORE**, *n.* More usually written *sycamore*, which see.

**SICCATE**, *v. t.* To dry. [*Not in use.*]

**SICCATION**, *n.* The act or process of drying. [*Not in use.*]

**SICCATIVE**, *a.* [from L. *sicco*, to dry, *Fr. secher*, *It. seccare*, *Sp. secar*, *W. sychu*.] Drying; causing to dry. *Encyc.*

**SICCATIVE**, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

**SICCITY**, *n.* [L. *siccitas*.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture; as the *siccity* of the flesh or of the air. *Brown.*

**SICE**, *n.* *sice*. [Fr. *six*.] The number six at dice.

**SICH**, for *such*. [See *Such*.] *Chaucer.*

**SICK**, *a.* [Sax. *seoc*; *D. ziek*; *Sw. siuk*; *Icc. syke*. *Qu. Gr. σικκος*, squeamish, loathing.]

1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; as *sick* at the stomach. [*This is probably the primary sense of the word.*] Hence,

2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with *of*; as, to be *sick of* flattery; to be *sick of* a country life.

He was not so *sick of* his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*

3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health; followed by *of*; as to be *sick of* a fever.

4. Corrupted. [*Not in use nor proper.*] *Shak.*

5. *The sick*, the person or persons affected with disease. *The sick* are healed.

**SICK**, *v. t.* To make sick. [*Not in use.* See *Sicken*.]

**SICK-BIRTH**, *n.* In a ship of war, an apartment for the sick.

**SICKEN**, *v. t.* *sik'n*. To make sick; to disease.

Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make squeamish. It *sickens* the stomach.

3. To disgust. It *sickens* one to hear the fawning sycophant.

4. To impair. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

**SICKEN**, *v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease.