

MOUTHFUL, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.

2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

MOUTH/HONOR, *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity. *Shak.*

MOUTH/ING, *ppr.* Uttering with an affected swelling voice.

MOUTH/LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH/MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

MOUTH/PIECE, *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2. One who delivers the opinions of others. **MÖVABLE**, *a.* [from *move*.] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.

2. That may or does change from one time to another; as a *movable* feast.

A *movable* letter, in Hebrew grammar, is one that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

MÖVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MÖVABLES, *n. plu.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands.

MÖVABLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved. *Grew.*

MÖVE, *v. t. moov.* [L. *moveo*; It. *muovere*; Sp. *mover*; Fr. *mouvoir*; W. *mudaw*. It is probably a contracted word. Class Md.]

1. To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. The wind *moves* a ship; the cartman *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage. Mere matter cannot *move* itself. Machines are *moved* by springs, weights, or force applied.

2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; as, to *move* the passions.

3. To cause to act or determine; as, to *move* the will.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference.

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,

She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*

5. To excite tenderness, pity or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in.

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Fellon.*

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them— Matt. ix.

6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. *Shak.*

7. To excite tumult or commotion.

When they had come to Bethlechem, all the city was *moved* about them. Ruth i. Matt. xxi.

8. To influence or incite by secret agency. God *moved* them to depart from him. 2 Chron. xviii. 2 Pet. i.

9. To shake; to agitate. The kingdoms were *moved*. Ps. xli. Jer. xli.

10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination; as, to *move* a resolution in a deliberative assembly.

11. To propose; to recommend.

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. Acts xvii.

MÖVE, *v. i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets *move* in their orbits; the earth *moves* on its axis; a ship *moves* at a certain rate an hour. We *move* by walking, running or turning; animals *move* by creeping, swimming or flying.

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. To have action. In him we live, and *move*, and have our being. Acts xvii.

3. To have the power of action. Every *moving* thing that liveth, shall be meat for you. Gen. ix.

4. To walk. He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.*

5. To march. The army *moved* and took a position behind a wood.

6. To tremble; to shake. The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. Ps. xviii.

7. To change residence. Men *move* with their families from one house, town or state to another.

MÖVE, *n.* The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess. *Cowley*

MÖVED, *pp.* Stirred; excited.

MÖVELESS, *a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower. *Pope.*

MÖVEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement*.] Motion: a passing, progression, shaking, turning or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering; the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.

2. The manner of moving.

3. Excitement; agitation; as the *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

4. In *music*, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.

Any change of time is a change of *movement*. *Busby.*

MÖVENT, *a.* [L. *movens*.] Moving; not quiescent. [Little used.] *Grew.*

MÖVENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [Little used.] *Glanville.*

MÖVER, *n.* The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action. *Shak. Wilkins.*

2. He or that which moves.

3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption; as the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

MÖVING, *ppr.* Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.

2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions; as a *moving* address or discourse.

MÖVING, *n.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MÖVINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

His air, his voice, his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf. *Addison.*

MÖVINGNESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MÖW, *n.* [Sax. *muove* or *muga*; It. *muocchio*, a heap or mass; Sp. *mucho*, much; Sw. *mycken*, many, much.]

A heap, mass or pile of hay deposited in a barn.

[We never give this name to hay piled in the field or open air. The latter is called a *stack* or *rick*.]

MÖW, *v. t.* To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MÖW, *v. t. pret. mowed*; *pp. mowed* or *mown*. [Sax. *muwan*; D. *maaijen* or *maayen*; Sw. *meya*; Dan. *mejer*; G. *mähen*. In Sp. and Port. *mochar* is to cut off. The L. has *meto*, and the Gr. *apao*, to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.]

1. To cut down with a sythe, as grass or other plants. We say, to *mow* grass.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.

3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity. We say, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men.

Hence Saturn or Time is represented with a sythe, an emblem of the general and indiscriminate destruction of the human race by death.

MÖW, *v. i.* To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the sythe. Does the man *mow* well?

2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

[In America, *mow* is not applied to the cutting of wheat or rye. When these are cut with a sythe, they are said to be *cradled*. Oats and barley are sometimes mowed.]

MÖW, *n.* [from *mouth*.] A wry face. *Obs. Shak.*

MÖW, *v. i.* To make mouths. *Obs. Ascham.*

MÖW/BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. *Mortimer.*

MÖWE, *v. i.* To be able; must; may. *Obs. Chaucer.*

MÖWED, } *pp.* Cut with a sythe.

MÖWN, } *pp.* Cut with a sythe.

2. Cleared of grass with a sythe, as land.

MÖWER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the sythe.

MÖWING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MÖWING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a sythe.

MÖWING, *n.* The act of cutting with a sythe.

2. Land from which grass is cut.

MÖXA, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China; a soft lanuginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of *Artemisia*. In the eastern countries, it is used for the gout, &c. by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark colored spot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic. *Encyc. Core.*