

SLIPPERY, *a.* Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; as, oily substances render things *slippery*.

2. Not affording firm footing or confidence; as a *slippery* promise. *Tusser.*

The *slippery* tops of human state. *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm; as *slippery* standers. *Shak.*

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; as the *slippery* state of kings. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect; as a *slippery* trick.

7. Lohricous; wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*

SLIP'PY, *a.* Slippery. [Not in use, though regular Sax. *slippe*.]

SLIP'SHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. *Swift.*

SLIP'STRING, *n.* [*slip* and *string*.] One that has shaken off restraint: a prodigal; called also *slipthrift*, but I believe seldom or never used. *Colgrove.*

SLIT, *v. t.* pret. *slit*; pp. *slit* or *skitted*. [Sax. *slitan*; Sw. *slita*; G. *schleissen*; D. *slitten*; Dan. *slider*. The two latter signify to wear out or waste. The German has the signification of splitting and of wearing out.]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods.

2. To cut or make a long fissure; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose. *Temple. Newton.*

3. To cut in general. *Milton.*

4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening; as a *slit* in the ear.

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle. *Encyc.*

SLIT'TER, *n.* One that slits.

SLIT'TING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.

SLIVE, *v. i.* To sneak. [*Local*.] *Grose.*

SLIVER, *v. t.* [Sax. *slifan*; W. *ysleirw*, from *yslaif*, a slash or slice, from *glaiw*, a sword or cimeter; *llair*, shears or a shave; but all probably from the sense of cutting or separating. Class Lh.]

To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to *sliver* wood.

SLIVER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise. In Scotland, it is said to signify a slice; as a *sliver* of beef.

SLOAT, *n.* [from the root of Dan. *slutter*, to fasten, D. *sluiten*, Sw. *sluta*, G. *schliesen*; from the root of L. *claudo*.]

A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as the *sloats* of a cart. [In New England, this is called a *slat*, as the *slats* of a chair, cart, &c.]

SLOBBER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of *slabber*, the original pronunciation of which was probably *slobber*. [See *Slabber* and *Slaver*.]

SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of *slake*, but not used.

SLOE, *n.* [Sax. *slag*, *sla*; G. *schlehe*; D. *slee*, in *sleepruim*, and *slee* signifies sour; *slee-boom*, the sloe-tree; Dan. *slaae*, *slaaen*, or *slaaen-borne*.]

A small wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn. [*Prunus spinosa*.] *Mortimer.*

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber. [Not in use or local.]

SLOOM'Y, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [Not in use or local.] *Skinner.*

SLOOP, *n.* [D. *sloop*, *sloepschip*; G. *schluppe*; Dan. *sluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*. It is written also *shallop*.]

A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gall above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a cutter by having a fixed steveing bowsprit, and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons burthen. *Mar. Dict.*

Sloop of war, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig or schooner, and usually carrying from 10 to 18 guns. *Mar. Dict.*

SLOP, *v. t.* [probably allied to *lap*.] To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used*.]

SLOP, *n.* [probably allied to *slubber*.] Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.

2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.

SLOP, *n.* [Qu. D. *sluif*, a case or cover, or *slaf*, an old slipper, or Sax. *slopan*, lax, loose; *toslupan*, to loosen.]

Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready made clothes. *Shak.*

SLOP'SELLER, *n.* One who sells ready made clothes.

SLOP'SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready made clothes are sold.

SLOPE, *a.* [This word contains the elements of L. *labor*, *lapsus*, and Eng. *slip*; also of L. *levo*, Eng. *lift*. I know not whether it originally signified ascending or descending, probably the latter.]

Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as *slope* hills. [*Little used*.] *Milton.*

SLOPE, *n.* An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downwards.

2. An oblique direction in general, a direction forming an angle with a perpendicular or other right line.

3. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

SLOPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLOPENESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity. [*Not much used*.] *Wotton.*

SLOPEWISE, *adv.* Obliquely. *Carew.*

SLOPING, *ppr.* Taking an inclined direction.

2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLOPINGLY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOPPINESS, *n.* [from *sloppy*.] Wetness of the earth; mudiness.

SLOPPY, *a.* [from *slop*.] Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOT, *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*, to shut; G. *schliessen*; Dan. *slutter*; Sw. *sluta*; from the root of L. *claudo*.]

To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [*Not in use or local*.] *Ray.*

SLOT, *n.* A broad flat wooden bar.

SLOT, *n.* [The Saxon has *slatinge*, tracks.] The track of a deer. *Drayton.*

SLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *slawth*, from *slaw*, slow. See *Slow*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

I abhor

This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

They change their course to pleasure, ease and *sloth*. *Milton.*

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. *Franklin.*

3. An animal, so called from the remarkable slowness of his motions. There are two species of this animal; the ai or three toed sloth, and the unau or two toed sloth; both found in South America. It is said that its greatest speed seldom exceeds three yards an hour. It feeds on vegetables and ruminates. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SLOTH, *v. i.* To be idle. [*Not in use*.]

Gower.

SLOTH'FUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii.*

SLOTH'FULLY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

SLOTH'FULNESS, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep. *Prov. xix.*

SLOT'TERY, *a.* [G. *schlotterig*, negligent; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wobble. See *Slut*.]

1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. [*Not in use*.] *Chaucer.*

2. Foul; wet. [*Not in use*.] *Pryce.*

SLOUCH, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *lag*, *slug*.]

1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. *Swift.*

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. *Gay.*

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast clownish look, gait or manner. *Chesterfield.*

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Causing to hang down.

2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, *n.* *slou*. [Sax. *slug*; W. *ysheg*, a gutter or slough, from *llec*, a lake.]

1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. *Milton.*

2. [pron. *sluff*.] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. [Its use for the skin in general, in Shakspeare, is not authorized.]

3. [pron. *sluff*.] The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*