

- of complex ideas; the *resolution* of any material substance by chymical operations.
2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; as the *resolution* of difficult questions in moral science.
 3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.

Digby.

4. In *music*, the resolution of a dissonance, is the carrying of it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.

Encyc.

5. In *medicine*, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation.

Encyc. Coxe.

6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind; as a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

Locke.

7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage.

They who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things.

Clarendon.

8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as a judicial *resolution*.

Hale.

[But this word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal. We use *judgment*, *decision* or *decree*.]

9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. We call that a *resolution*, which is reduced to form and offered to a legislative house for consideration, and we call it a *resolution* when adopted. We say, a member moved certain *resolutions*; the house proceeded to consider the *resolutions* offered; they adopted or rejected the *resolutions*.

10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals; as the *resolutions* of a town or other meeting.

11. In *algebra*, the resolution of an equation, is the same as reduction; the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity.

Day's Algebra.

12. Relaxation; a weakening.

Obs. Brown.

- RESOLUTIONER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. [Not in use.]

Burnet.

- RESOLUTIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Not much used.]

Johnson.

- RESOLVABLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

- RESOLVE, *v. t. rezolv'.* [L. *resolvere*; *re* and *solvere*, to loose; Fr. *resoudre*; It. *risolvere*; Sp. *resolver*.]
1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; as, to *resolve* a body into its component or constituent parts; to *resolve* a body into its elements.

2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze.

3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain;

as, to *resolve* questions in moral science; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; us, to *resolve* the conscience.

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are?

Dryden.

5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain.

Long since we were *resolv'd* of your truth,

Your faithful service and your toil in war.

Shak.

6. To confirm; to fix in constancy.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you

For more amazement. [Unusual.]

Shak.

7. To melt; to dissolve.

Arbutnot.

8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote or determination; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole.

9. In *music*, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.

Rousscau. Encyc.

10. In *medicine*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss; as inflammation or a tumor.

11. To relax; to lay at ease.

Spenser.

12. In *algebra*, to resolve an equation, is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other.

RESOLVE, *v. i. rezolv'.* To fix in opinion or purpose; to determine in mind. He *resolved* to abandon his vicious course of life.

2. To determine by vote. The legislature *resolved* to receive no petitions after a certain day.

3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline.

Arbutnot.

4. To separate into its component parts, or into distinct principles; as, water *resolves* into vapor; a substance *resolves* into gas.

5. To be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please.

[Unusual.]

Locke.

RESOLVE, *n. rezolv'.* Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution.

He strait revokes his bold *resolve*.

Denham.

2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. Public acts of a legislature respect the state, and to give them validity, the bills for such acts must pass through all the legislative forms. Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. Resolves may also be the acts of a single branch of the legislature; whereas public acts must be passed by a majority of both branches.

Am. Legislatures.

3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RESOLVED, *pp.* Separated into its component parts; analyzed.

2. Determined in purpose; as, I am *resolved* not to keep company with gamblers. This phrase is properly, "I have *resolved*;" as we say, a person is deceased, for has deceased; he is retired, for has retired. In these phrases, the participle is rather an adjective.

3. Determined officially or by vote.

RESOLVEDLY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.

Grew.

RESOLVEEDNESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

Decay of Piety.

RESOLVENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution. In *medicine*, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient.

Coxe. Encyc.

RESOLVER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RESOLVING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumors; determining.

RESOLVING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution.

Clarendon.

RESONANCE, *n. s as z.* [L. *resonans*.] A resounding; a sound returned from the sides of a hollow instrument of music; reverberated sound or sounds.

Encyc.

2. A sound returned.

RESONANT, *a.* [L. *resonans*; *re* and *sono*, to sound.] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back.

Milton.

RESORB, *v. t.* [L. *resorbeo*; *re* and *sorbeo*, to drink in.] To swallow up.

Young.

RESORBENT, *a.* Swallowing up.

Woodhull.

RESORT, *v. i. s as z.* [Fr. *ressortir*; *re* and *sortir*, to go or come out.]

1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels.

Clarendon.

2. To go; to repair.

The people *resort* to him again.

Mark x. John xviii.

3. To fall back.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother.

Obs. Hale.

RESORT, *n.* The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; as a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subtleties for evasion.

2. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*.

Shak.

3. Assembly; meeting.

Dryden.

4. Concurrence; frequent assembling; as a place of *resort*.

Swift.

5. The place frequented; as, alehouses are the *resorts* of the idle and dissolute.

6. Spring; active power or movement; a

Galicism. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

Last *resort*, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

RESORTER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RESORTING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RESOUND, *v. t. s as z.* [L. *resono*; *re* and *sono*, to sound; Fr. *resonner*; It. *risuonare*; Sp. *resonar*.] To send back sound; to echo.

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay.

Pope.

2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments.

Milton.

3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd.
Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, *resound*.

Pope.

RESOUND, *v. i.* To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; as, common fame *resounds* back to them.

South.

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

Milton.