

2. A mate; a fellow. *Spectator.*

YO'KING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.

YOLD, for *yielded*. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

YOLK, *n.* The yolk of an egg. [*See Yelk.*]

2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable. *Cyc.*

3. The *vitellus*, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gærtner, from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg. It is characterized as very firmly and inseparably connected with the embryo, yet never rising out of the integuments of the seed in germination, but absorbed, like the *albumen*, (see *White* and *Perisperm*.) for the nourishment of the embryo. When the albumen is present, it is always situated between it and the embryo. In the grasses it forms a scale between the embryo and albumen. It is considered by Smith as a subterraneous cotyledon.

Cyc. Smith.
YON, } [*Sax. geond.* This seems
YOND, } *a.* to be formed from *gan*, to
YONDER, } go, or its root, and signifies properly gone; or it is from *geonan*, to open; whence distant. The *G. jener*, and *D. gius, ginder*, may be the same word, or from the same root.]

Being at a distance within view.

Yonder men are too many for an embassy.

Bacon.

Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

YON, } At a distance within
YOND, } *adv.* view. When we use
YONDER, } this word, we often point the hand or direct the eye to the place or object.

First and chiefest, with thee bring

Him that *yon* soars on golden wing. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple women scolding. *Arbutnot.*

YOND, *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind; that is, *gone*, wandering, and allied to the preceding. *Obs. Spenser.*

YORE, *adv.* [*Sax. geara.* It probably signifies past, gone, from the root of *year*.] *Long. Obs. Spenser.*

Of *yore*, of old time; long ago; as in times or days of *yore*.

But Satan now is wiser than of *yore*. *Pope.*

YOU, *pron. yu.* [*Sax. eow, iu, iuch; G. euch; Arm. chuy; D. gu or yu, thou.* You has been considered as in the plural only, and is so treated in the Saxon grammar. But from the Belgic dialect, it appears to be in the singular as well as the plural, and our universal popular usage, in applying it to a single person with a verb in the singular number, is correct. *Yourself* is in the singular number.]

1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case. In familiar language, it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the plural, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,

You wish fair winds may waft him over.

He that despiseth *you*, despiseth me. *Luke x.*

2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one. This at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin.

YOUNG, *a. yung.* [*Sax. iong, geong; G. jung; D. jong; Sw. Dan. ung; Arm. yaouncy; W. ieuunc; Sans. yavana; L. juvenis.* Qu. Ch. Syr. Heb. Sam. *pr* to suck. The Welsh makes the word a compound, and the origin is not evident.]

1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; *used of animals*; as a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* fawn.

2. Being in the first part of growth; as a *young* plant; a *young* tree.

3. Ignorant; weak; or rather, having little experience.

Come, elder brother, thou'rt too *young* in this.

Shak.
YOUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her *young*, as will the hen. Animals make provision for their *young*.

YOUNGER, *a. comp. yun'ger.* Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is *younger* than one of a hundred, though certainly not a *young* man, nor in the first part of life.

YOUNGEST, *a. superl. yun'gest.* Having the least age. There are three persons living, the *youngest* of whom is ninety years old.

YOUNGISH, *a. yung'ish.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOUNGLING, *n. yung'ling.* [*Sax. geong-ling.*]

Any animal in the first part of life. *Dryden.*

YOUNGLY, *adv. yung'ly.* Early in life. *Shak.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly. [*Little used.*]

YOUNGSTER, *n. yung'ster.* A young person; a lad; a colloquial word. *Shak.*

YOUNGTH, for *youth*, is not in use.

YOUNK'ER, *n.* Among seamen, a stripling in the service.

YOUR, *a. pronom. pron. yure.* [from *you*; *Sax. cower; G. euer.*]

1. Belonging to you; equally applicable to both numbers; as *your* father; *your* heart; *your* prince; *your* subjects.

2. It is used indefinitely.

Your medalist and *your* critic are much nearer related than the world imagine.

Addison.
3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective. This book is *yours*. I have no pen; give me *yours*. My sword and *yours* are kin. *Shak.*

YOURSELF, *pron. plu. yourselves.* [*your and self.*]

1. A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons. This work *you* must do *yourself*; or *you yourself* must do it; that is, *you* and no other person.

Sometimes it is used without *you*.

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old. *Shak.*

2. It is used as the reciprocal pronoun. *You*

love only *yourself*; you have brought this calamity on *yourselves*; be but *yourselves*.

YOUTH, *n. yuth.* [*Sax. iuguth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath; G. jugend; D. jougd.*]

1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*. In this sense the word can have no plural.

Those who pass their *youth* in vice, are justly condemned to spend their age in folly.

Rambler.

2. A young man. In this sense it has a plural.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent—

Dryden.

3. A young person, male or female.

4. Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to *youth* to read the best authors first.

B. Jonson.

YOUTHFUL, *a.* Young; as two *youthful* knights.

Dryden.

2. Pertaining to the early part of life; as *youthful* days; *youthful* age.

3. Suitable to the first part of life; as *youthful* thoughts; *youthful* sports.

4. Fresh; vigorous; as *io* youth. *Bentley.*

YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, *a.* Young; early in life. *Obs.*

Spenser.

YOUTHY, *a.* Young. [*Bad and not used.*]

Spectator.

YPIGHT, *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched. *Obs.*

Spenser.

YT'TRIA, *n.* [so called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.]

One of the earths. It has the appearance of a fine white powder, without taste or smell. It is insoluble in water, and does not affect vegetable blues. It combines with acids and forms salts. Its base is yttrium. *Cyc. Ure. Davy.*

YT'TRIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as the *yttrious* oxyd of columbium. *Cleveland.*

YT'TRIUM, *n.* The base of yttria.

YT'TRO-CE'RITE, *n.* A mineral, consisting of the oxyd of cerium, yttria, lime and fluoric acid.

YT'TRO-COL'UMBITE, *n.* A mineral containing yttria.

YT'TRO-TAN'TALITE, *n.* A mineral found in kidney-form masses; an ore of tantalum.

YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner. *Tooke.*

YUG, } In the mythology of India, an age;

YOG, } *n.* one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YU'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China. *Grosier.*

YULE, *n.* [*Sax. *iule, geohol, gehul, geol; Arm. gowel, gowil, a feast; W. gwyl, a holiday.*]

The name anciently given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior.

YUX, *n.* A hiccough. [*Not used.*]

YUX, *v. i.* To hiccough. *Obs.*