

2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of. The answers *savor* of a humble spirit; or they *savor* of pride. *Wolton. Milton.*

I have rejected every thing that *savors* of party. *Addison.*

SA'VOR, *v. t.* To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Shak.*

2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matt. xvi.* SA'VORILY, *adv.* [from *savory*.] With gust or appetite. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.* SA'VORINESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell; as the *savoriness* of a pine apple or a peach.

SA'VORLESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid. *Hall.*

SA'VORLY, *a.* Well seasoned; of good taste.

SA'VORLY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish.

SA'VORY, *a.* [from *savor*.] Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste; as a *savory* odor. *Milton.*

Make me *savory* meat. *Gen. xxvii.* SA'VORY, *n.* [Fr. *savorée*.] A plant of the genus *Satureia*.

SAVOY, *n.* A variety of the common cabbage, (*Brassica oleracea*), much cultivated for winter use. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAW, *pret. of see.*

SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga*; G. *säge*; D. *zaag*; Sw. *såga*; Dan. *sæg*; Fr. *scie*; It. *sega*. See the Verb.]

1. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel, with one edge denated or toothed.

2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree. *Obs.* [See *Say*.] *Shak.*

SAW, *v. t.* *pret. sawed*; *pp. sawed or sauen*. [G. *sägen*; D. *zaugen*; Sw. *såga*; Dan. *sæger*; Norm. *seguar*; It. *segare*, to saw, cut, reap; L. *seco*; Fr. *scier*; allied to *sickle*.]

1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks.

SAW, *v. i.* To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill *saws* fast or well.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smooth.

SAW-DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Mortimer.*

SAW'ED, *pp.* Cut, divided or formed with a saw.

SAW'ER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into *sawyer*.

SAW-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *Pristis*, which has a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges, and four or five spiracles or breathing holes in the sides of the neck. *Encyc.*

SAW-FLY, *n.* A genus of flies, (*Tenthredo*), having a serrated sting. *Encyc.*

SAW-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

SAW-WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Serratula*, so named from its serrated leaves. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WREST, *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outwards, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade.

SAW'YER, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

2. In *America*, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The *sawyers* in the Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

SAX'IFRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; composed of *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]

A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in *botany*, a genus of plants of many species. The *burnet saxifrage* is of the genus *Pimpinella*; the *golden saxifrage* is of the genus *Chrysosplenium*; the *meadow saxifrage* is of the genus *Peucedanum*.

SAXIFRAGOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone. *Brown.*

SAX'ON, *n.* [Sax. *seax*, a knife, sword or dagger, a Saxon.]

1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English *Saxons*.

2. The language of the Saxons.

SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAX'ONISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language. *Warton.*

SAX'ONIST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v. t.* *pret. and pp. said*, contracted from *sayed*. [Sax. *sagan*, *sægan*; G. *sagen*; D. *zeggen*; Sw. *såga*; Dan. *siger*; Ch. כח or כח to speak or say. The same

verb in Arabic, *سأخ* signifies to sink, Goth. *sigan*. The sense of the root is to throw or thrust. Class Sg. No. 25. Pers. *sachan*, a word, speech.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; as, he *said* nothing; he *said* many things; he *says* not a word. *Say* a good word for me.

It is observable that although this word is radically synonymous with *speak* and *tell*, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we *say*, to *say* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases, *say* cannot be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. We never use the phrases, to *say* a sermon or discourse, to *say* an argument, to *say* a speech, to *say* testimony.

A very general use of *say* is to introduce a relation, narration or recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done or to be done by another. Thus Adam *said*, this is bone of my bone; Noah *said*, blessed be the Lord God of Shem. If we *say* we have no sin, we deceive ourselves. *Say* to the cities of Judah, behold your God. I cannot *say*

what I should do in a similar case. *Say* thus precedes a sentence. But it is perhaps impracticable to reduce the peculiar and appropriate uses of *say*, *speaking* and *tell*, to general rules. They can be learnt only by observation.

2. To declare. *Gen. xxxvii.*

3. To utter; to pronounce.

*Say* now Shabbath. *Judg. xii.*

4. To utter, as a command.

God *said*, let there be light. *Gen. i.*

5. To utter, as a promise. *Luke xxiii.*

6. To utter, as a question or answer. *Mark xi.*

7. To affirm; to teach. *Matt. xvii.*

8. To confess. *Luke xvii.*

9. To testify. *Acts xxiv.*

10. To argue; to alledge by way of argument.

After all that can be *said* against a thing—*Tillotson.*

11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to *say* a lesson.

12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.

13. To report; as in the phrases, it is *said*, they *say*.

14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

*Say*, Stella, feel you no content, Reflecting on a life well spent? *Swift.*

[NOTE.—This verb is not properly intransitive. In the phrase, "as when we *say*, 'that is no fool,' the last clause is the object after the verb; that is, "we *say* what follows." If this verb is properly intransitive in any case, it is in the phrase, "that is to *say*," but in such cases, the subsequent clause is the object of the verb, being that which is said, uttered or related.]

SAY, *n.* [Sax. *saga*, *sagu*.] A speech; something said. [In popular use, but not elegant.]

SAY, *n.* [for *assay*.] A sample. *Obs.* *Sidney.*

2. Trial by sample. *Obs.* *Boyle.*

SAY, *n.* [Fr. *soie*.] A thin silk. *Obs.*

SAY, } *n.* In *commerce*, a kind of serge

SAVE, } used for linings, shirts, aprons, &c. *Encyc.*

SA'YING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate

sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SA'YING, *n.* An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration.

Moses fled at this *saying*. *Acts vii.*

Cicero treasured up the *sayings* of Scævola.

2. A proverbial expression. Many are the *sayings* of the wise. *Milton.*

SCAB, *n.* [Sax. *scab*, *scel*; G. *schabe*; Sw. *skabb*; Dan. *skab*; L. *scabies*; It. *scabbia*. It seems to be connected with L. *scabo*, to rub or scratch, G. *schaben*, to shave, W. *ysgubaw*, to sweep, L. *scaber*, rough, D. *schob*, a scale.]

1. An incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.

2. The itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep.

3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SCAB BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword. *Dryden.*

SCAB BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.

SCAB'BED, *a.* [from *scab*.] Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*